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# PRELIMINARY REPORT

ON

# THE EIGHTH CENSUS.

1860.

By JOSIAH C. NOTT, M. D.,
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1860.

37TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { EX. DOC. No. 116.

# PRELIMINARY REPORT

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# THE EIGHTH CENSUS.

## 1860.

BY JOS. C. G. KENNEDY,

SUPERINTENDENT.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1862.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, *May* 21, 1862.

On motion of Mr. E. P. WALTON, from the Committee on Printing—

*Ordered*, That there be printed and bound for the use of the House of Representatives one hundred thousand extra copies of the Preliminary Report on the Eighth Census, and five thousand, on fifty-six pound paper, for the use of the Census office; and that the same be printed under the supervision of the Superintendent of the Census.

Attest:

EM. ETHERIDGE, *Clerk*.

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REGIA
MONACENSIS

# LETTER

FROM

# THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,

COMMUNICATING

*A preliminary report on the Eighth Census.*

---

MAY 21, 1862.—Referred to the Joint Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed.

---

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

*Washington, May* 19, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to communicate a preliminary report on the Eighth Census, by the Superintendent of that work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CALEB B. SMITH,

*Secretary.*

The SPEAKER *of the House of Representatives.*

# THE SEQUELAE OF THE INFLUENZA

BY

# PELLER

DISSERTATION

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF MEDICINE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF MEDICINE

1921

INDEX

# INDEX.


| | Page. |
|---|---|
| AFRICAN RACE, future increase of, in the United States | 7 |
| AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS— | |
| Total value of | 61 |
| Increase of value in different sections | 61 |
| Decrease of, in some Southern States | 61 |
| Tabular statement of | 169 |
| AGRICULTURE— | |
| Army worm destructive to | 82 |
| Associations, beneficial influence of farmers | 100 |
| Connexion of, with branches of industry | 81 |
| Cotton crop increased 110 per cent. in 10 years | 84 |
| tabular statement of | 201 |
| Dairy products | 84 |
| Great increase of | 80 |
| Butter, quantity produced | 84 |
| Cheese, quantity produced | 84 |
| nutritious and rich in flesh-forming constituents | 84 |
| exportation of | 84 |
| should be used in the army | 84 |
| Tabular statement of agricultural products in United States | 196 |
| Diseases of animals | 100 |
| Veterinary surgeons and schools needed | 100, 101 |
| Domestic animals, numbers of, estimated | 84 |
| Draining, great progress in estimation and practice | 90 |
| tile factories established | 90 |
| effects of underground | 90 |
| instance of success in | 90 |
| implement for making furrow and laying pipe | 90 |
| Exhibitions, beneficial influence of | 100 |
| Grain, aphis destructive to | 82 |
| Hay, quantity of | 89 |
| crop may be increased by introduction of best varieties of | 89 |
| Illinois the great cattle-raising State | 80 |
| Immense saving in Great Britain by new implements of | 81 |
| Implements, tables of value of | 169 |
| Improvements, progress in | 80–89 |
| animal force available through machinery | 89 |
| employment of steam | 90 |
| Indian corn, amount of crop and increase | 84 |
| indispensable to Great Britain | 80 |
| Influence of London Exhibition of 1851 on | 80 |
| Influence of, on Europe | 80 |
| Insects injurious to | 83 |
| Instruments adapted to tillage and harvesting | 81 |
| Introduction of new plants and animals | 80 |
| Irrigation necessary in Utah, New Mexico, and California | 90 |
| Meteorological observations, importance of, to farmer | 101 |
| Molasses, number of gallons imported | 87 |
| derived from Chinese sugar-cane | 87 |
| number of gallons made | 88 |
| New domestic animals | 100 |
| Orchards, product principally of apples and peaches | 89 |
| improved varieties of fruit introduced | 89 |
| pear affected by blight | 89 |
| Periodicals, forty, devoted to farming and gardening published | 100 |
| Products of, abundant at this important crisis | 81 |

Page.

AGRICULTURE—

Ratio of increase greater than of population ..... 80
Schools and colleges, but few now established ..... 100
Sheep, number of, to square mile ..... 85, 86
a necessity to good husbandry ..... 86
fine wool varieties of ..... 86
coarse mutton-breeds of ..... 86
importation of foreign breeds ..... 86
Randall's treatise on fine wool sheep-husbandry ..... 87
Silk, production of ..... 89
value of silks imported ..... 89
Sugar, amount paid for imported ..... 87
supplied by Chinese sugar-cane ..... 87
maple, amount of product ..... 88
Sorghum saccharatum or Chinese sugar-cane ..... 80
Supply of staples adequate to any contingency ..... 80
Threshing, winnowing, and cleaning machines ..... 82
Threshing instruments, progress of invention of ..... 90
primitive modes employed ..... 91
ancient and modern forms of ..... 91
use of machines proposed in Virginia in 1650 ..... 92
history of adoption of, in Great Britain ..... 92
first inventor, Jethro Tull ..... 92
Sterling's improvements ..... 92
Evers's machine ..... 93
Meikle's improved machine ..... 93
description of Lee's ..... 94
steam applied to ..... 94
Sylvester, of Maryland, roller introduced by ..... 95
first patent issued in this country, 1791 ..... 96
Mulliken's inventions ..... 96
machines of Anderson, Wardrop, Prentiss, &c ..... 96
patents from 1803–1810, and subsequently ..... 97
Allen's threshing-machine ..... 97
machines exhibited at World's Fair in New York, 1853 ..... 98
trial of machines at Paris ..... 99
success of Pitt's American thresher ..... 99
portable steam-engines for farms ..... 99, 100
Tobacco, amount of crop ..... 88
effect in impoverishing the soil ..... 88
increase of product ..... 88
raised in Northern States ..... 88
Value of animals slaughtered ..... 85
manufactures depending on ..... 85
Various applications of invention to ..... 81
View of condition and progress of ..... 80
Wheat, quantity grown ..... 82
increase of ..... 82
Dr. Fitch on depredatory insects ..... 82
Wine, very large increase in product ..... 88
domestic wines increased ..... 88
amount paid for imported ..... 89
Wool, quantity of, produced ..... 85
Wool, imports of ..... 85
exports of ..... 85
prices of ..... 85
Randall's treatise on ..... 87
general tables of productions of ..... 196
ALCOHOL, manufacture of ..... 65
APHIS, grain, Dr. Fitch's account of ..... 82
ASSISTANT MARSHALS, number of (4,417) ..... 1
AUSTRALIA, compared with United States, as adapted to production of wool ..... 86

Page.

BANKS—
Increase of, an evidence of prosperity. ..... 75
Action of, the index of production and trade ..... 76
Great expansion of ..... 76
Comparison of condition of, with imports, exports, and population ..... 76
Influence of failure of foreign harvests on ..... 79
Prosperity of, in 1850 ..... 76
Great accumulation of capital ..... 77
Number of, in New York city. ..... 77
Clearing system ..... 77
Tables of ..... 192
BEER, manufacture of ..... 65
BENZINE OR BENZOLE ..... 74
BLIND—
Taught in deaf and dumb institutions ..... 36
First establishment for, in Paris, 1260 ..... 41
Haüy's experiments for instructing ..... 41
First school for, in Great Britain, 1791 ..... 41
List of institutions for, in Great Britain and Ireland, when founded, and number of inmates .... 41
Associations for the relief of, in Great Britain ..... 42
Institutions for, on the continent of Europe ..... 42
Institutions for, in the United States, when founded, and number of inmates ..... 43
Proportion of, in several States, and to whole population ..... 44
Comparison of proportions of, in United States and Europe ..... 45
Influence of climate on number of ..... 46
Causes of blindness ..... 46
Systems of printing for ..... 46
Books for, now published. ..... 47
Employment of, worthy of consideration ..... 48
BOOK AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING ..... 63
BOOTS AND SHOES—
Great number of operatives in manufacture of ..... 68
Number of establishments for making ..... 68
Capital employed in manufacture of ..... 68
Value of manufactured. ..... 69
Machinery used for manufacture ..... 69
Table of ..... 185
BREWERIES, number and value of ..... 65
BRITISH CENSUS FOR 1861, facts from ..... 112
BUREAU OF STATISTICS—
Establishment of, recommended ..... 110
Importance of, to Congress and the country ..... 111
CANALS AND RIVER IMPROVEMENTS, tabular statement of ..... 238
CABINET FURNITURE, manufacture of ..... 69
CANDLES, tables of ..... 189
CENSUS OF GREAT BRITAIN FOR 1861, facts from ..... 112
CENSUS OF IRELAND ..... 113
CENSUS, EIGHTH, OF UNITED STATES, number of persons employed in taking, &c ..... 1
CHEMICAL MANUFACTURES, increase of ..... 70
CHEMISTRY, improvements in products of ..... 70
CHOLERA, ravages of, in 1849 ..... 23
CITIES, population of ..... 117
CLIMATE, effect of, on mortality. ..... 23, 22
CLOCKS, manufacture of ..... 69
CLOTHING—
Labor employed in manufacture of ..... 64
Table of ..... 175
COAL—
Value of product of ..... 63
Great increase in product of ..... 63
Anthracite, statistics of product. ..... 63
Bituminous, statistics of product. ..... 63

| | Page. |
|---|---|
| Coal, table of | 173 |
| Colonization of Free Colored, average 400 per annum | 8 |
| Colored Emigrants, number of, sent to Liberia | 8 |
| Colored Race, future increase of, in the United States | 7 |
| Columbia Institution for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, account of | 35 |
| Commerce more easily appreciated than manufactures | 60 |
| Conclusion of Report and general summary of results | 118 |
| Congress, number of members of | 20 |
| Copper, table of | 173 |
| Cotton, used in woollen manufactures | 67 |
| Cotton Goods— | |
| Value of, manufactured | 65 |
| Ratio of increase of manufacture of | 66, 65 |
| Rate *per capita* of production and consumption | 66 |
| Number of hands employed in manufacture | 66 |
| Average product of labor of operatives | 66 |
| Number of spindles | 66 |
| Quantity of cotton used, per spindle | 66 |
| Table of | 180 |
| Crash, manufacture of | 67 |
| Deaf and Dumb— | |
| Historical references to | 32 |
| Instruction of, in England and Germany | 33 |
| Peculiarities of different systems of instructing | 34 |
| Number of schools for | 35, 36 |
| Grant by Congress to American asylum for | 35 |
| Numbers of, in Europe | 36 |
| Number of, regulated by general laws | 37 |
| Proportion of, to population | 37 |
| color | 39 |
| Effect of emigration on number of | 39 |
| Influence of climate and topography on number of | 40 |
| Tables of | 168 |
| Deaths— | |
| In United States for the year ending June 1, 1860 | 22 |
| Ratio of, to living population, by States | 22 |
| Of foreigners in 1850 and 1860 | 23 |
| Census of, deficient in numbers | 24 |
| In the United States by months and sexes | 27 |
| Reported by Surgeon General | 28 |
| Corrections in number of, estimate of | 28 |
| Influence of climate on | 28 |
| Classified by ages and by sex | 29 |
| Ratio of, in Europe | 30 |
| Annual, in United States | 30 |
| Corrections for deficient returns of | 30 |
| From different diseases | 115, 116 |
| Caused by violence or accident | 116 |
| From suicide | 117 |
| General tables of | 138, 142, 162 |
| Diseases and Causes of Death— | |
| Statistics of | 114 |
| Rule for estimating the number of sick | 114 |
| Epidemics and endemics | 114 |
| Zymotic diseases | 115, 114 |
| Prevailing during the year 1850 | 115 |
| Diseases— | |
| Peculiarities of some forms of | 116 |
| The most fatal in United States | 116 |
| Duration of Life among colored persons | 6 |
| Education, general facts relative to | 19 |

Page.

DEATHS, aid by government to promote ..... 20
ELECTRO-METALLURGY, improvements in, applied to cheap jewelry ..... 69
EMPLOYEES IN CENSUS OFFICE ..... 1
EMANCIPATION, gradual, provided for by different States ..... 10
ESTATE, REAL AND PERSONAL, increase in value, absolute and relative ..... 79
EXPECTATION OF LIFE among colored persons ..... 6
EXPENDITURES for the Census ..... 1
FEMALES AND MALES, relative number of ..... 9
FIRE-ARMS—
Improvements in ..... 75
Reputation of American ..... 75
Machinery for ..... 75
Enfield rifle ..... 75
Armstrong gun ..... 75
Additional facts relative to ..... 118
FISHERIES—
Decrease in value of product of ..... 70
Value of oyster ..... 70
Value of whale ..... 70
Whale and fish oils supplied by lard and coal oils ..... 70
Table of ..... 188
FLAX—
Machinery for spinning perfected ..... 68
A substitute for cotton ..... 68
FLAX COTTON, manufacture of, commenced ..... 68
FLOUR AND GRIST MILLS—
Product of ..... 64
Table of ..... 177
FOREIGNERS, deaths of, in 1850 and 1860 ..... 23
FOSSIL FUEL ..... 63
FOUNDERIES, value of productions of ..... 63
FREE COLORED POPULATION—
Increase of ..... 6
Mortality of, in New England, &c ..... 6
FRUIT ..... 89
FUGITIVE SLAVES ..... 11, 12, 137
FURNITURE—
Value of, made in 1860 ..... 69
Growth of manufacture ..... 69
Employment to skilled labor given ..... 69
Tabular statement of ..... 186
GAS, ILLUMINATING—
Quantity and value of, manufactured ..... 70
First mention of, production of ..... 92
Table of ..... 187
GOLD MINES, decrease in product of, in Atlantic States ..... 63
GRIST AND FLOUR MILLS, product of ..... 64
GROUPING OF STATES by situation, productions, &c. ..... 8
IDIOCY, causes of ..... 57
IDIOTIC—
Number of, decreased in ratio to population ..... 57
Incapable of mental improvement ..... 57
Number of in United States in 1860 ..... 58
Proportion of, to population ..... 58
IMMIGRANTS—
Allowances and addition to be made in considering number of ..... 14
Number of, in decades ..... 14
Ages and sexes of, on arrival ..... 15
Ages of, by decades ..... 15
Residences selected by ..... 16
Deaths of, on voyage ..... 16

| | Page. |
|---|---|
| IMMIGRANTS— | |
| Occupations of | 16,17 |
| Number of | 17 |
| Nativities of | 18 |
| IMMIGRATION— | |
| Prior to 1800 | 12 |
| Influence of, on value of lands | 12 |
| INDIANS, table of population of tribes of | 136 |
| INDIAN SLAVERY, west of Arkansas | 10,11 |
| INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS | 59,190 |
| INSANE— | |
| Great and beneficial change in treatment of | 48 |
| First institution for, in America | 48 |
| Pennsylvania hospital for, opened 1752 | 48 |
| Virginia hospital for, opened 1773 | 48 |
| New York hospital for, opened 1791 | 48 |
| Friends' Asylum, in Philadelphia, 1817 | 49 |
| McLean Asylum, Massachusetts, 1818 | 50 |
| Asylums for, established from 1815 to 1840 | 50 |
| Association of medical superintendents of institutions for | 51 |
| American Journal of | 51 |
| Asylums established, 1850 to 1860 | 51 |
| Government hospital for, in Washington, account of | 52 |
| Private establishments for | 53 |
| Table showing number of, in United States, in 1860, (free and slave) | 57 |
| INSANITY, intemperance the most productive cause of | 56 |
| INSECTS, injury from, to crops, and means of prevention | 82 |
| INSTRUMENTS, MUSICAL, manufacture of | 69 |
| INSURANCE— | |
| Progress of, accompanies commerce and trade | 78 |
| Reasons for | 78 |
| Number of companies and amounts of risks in Massachusetts | 78 |
| Number of companies and amounts of risks in other States | 79 |
| Amount at risk in all the companies | 79 |
| Amount of losses in 1860 | 79 |
| INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS, influence of | 80 |
| INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS | 110 |
| IRON— | |
| Large productions of, an indication of progress | 61,62 |
| Manufacture of, related to other interests | 61,62 |
| Pig, quantity, value, and increase of | 61 |
| table of | 170 |
| Bar and other rolled, quantity, value, and increase of | 61 |
| table of | 170 |
| Materials for manufacture of, abundant | 62 |
| Independence of forcign supplies of | 62 |
| Founderies, value of productions of | 63 |
| table of | 172 |
| JEWELRY— | |
| Manufacture of | 69 |
| Table of | 187 |
| KEROSENE OIL | 73 |
| LEATHER— | |
| Manufacture of | 68 |
| Importance of, to agriculturists and stock-raisers | 68 |
| Tanning and currying establishments | 68 |
| Great number of operatives employed in manufacture of | 68 |
| Table of | 184 |
| LIFE TABLES, Halley & Carlisle's | 21,32 |
| LINEN GOODS— | |
| Manufacture of | 67 |

Page.

LINEN GOODS—
Twine, shoe, and other thread mills ..... 68
Flax cotton, improved manufacture of ..... 68
LIQUORS, MALT—
Manufacture of ..... 65
Table of ..... 179
LIQUORS, SPIRITUOUS—
Manufacture of ..... 65
Table of ..... 178
LUMBER, SAWED AND PLANED—
Manufacture of ..... 64
Increase of, and value ..... 64
Improvements in manufactures of ..... 64
Table of ..... 176
MACHINERY—
Manufactures of ..... 62
Value of product of general machinists and millwrights ..... 62
Ratio of increase of, in different sections ..... 62
Tables of ..... 171
MALES AND FEMALES, comparison of relative number ..... 9
MALT LIQUORS—
Increase in manufacture of ..... 65
Value and amount of product ..... 65
Number and location of breweries ..... 65
MANUFACTURES—
Increase exhibited ..... 59
Value of, in 1850 and 1860 ..... 59
Increase in value in 10 years ..... 59
Product *per capita* ..... 59
Number of persons supported by ..... 59
Value of, only recognized from Census ..... 60
Influence of, on civilization and wealth ..... 60
Agricultural implements ..... 61
Iron, abundant supply of materials for ..... 62
Machinery ..... 62
Water power abundant for, in United States ..... 62
Sewing-machines ..... 64
Intimate relation of, to agriculture and landed interests ..... 64
Of flour and meal surpass all others in value of products and of raw material consumed ..... 64
Progress of, in Europe ..... 81
Books and newspapers ..... 63
Boots and shoes ..... 68
Cabinet furniture ..... 69
Chemicals ..... 70
Clothing ..... 64
Cotton goods ..... 65
Flour and meal ..... 64
Furnishing goods, ladies' and gentlemen's ..... 64
Furniture ..... 69
Gas ..... 70
Jewelry ..... 69
Leather ..... 68
Linen goods ..... 67
Liquors, malt and spirituous ..... 65
Lumber, sawed and planed ..... 64
Musical instruments ..... 69
New England rum from imported molasses ..... 65
Salt ..... 70
Sewing silks ..... 68
Woollen goods ..... 67
Table of ..... 191
MANUMISSION OF SLAVES, statistics of ..... 11

Page.

MANUMISSION OF SLAVES, tables of ..... 137

MARSHALS—

Number of, (64) ..... 1

Payments to ..... 1

MECHANIC ARTS, importance and influence of ..... 60

MILLS, FLOUR AND GRIST—

Product of ..... 64

Increase and value of, in different sections of United States ..... 65

Largest ..... 65

MINES—

Coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, gold, silver, &c ..... 63

Tables of ..... 173

MINING, large amount of capital and labor employed in ..... 63

MISSISSIPPI RIVER, climatic effects of ..... 26

MORTALITY—

Excessive among free colored in New England, &c ..... 6

Statistics of ..... 22

Importance and interest of statistics of ..... 22

Rate of ..... 22

In 1849, caused by cholera ..... 23

Relative, in different sections ..... 25

Effect of temperature and climate on ..... 25

In the great Atlantic plain ..... 26

In the alluvial tract of the Mississippi ..... 26

In the Alleghany region ..... 26

On the Pacific coast ..... 27

In the northeastern and northwestern States ..... 27

According to seasons, months, and sexes ..... 27

According to *age* and *sex* ..... 29

Ratio of, in Europe ..... 30

Among different classes and occupations ..... 31

Compared with topography ..... 31

Comparison of, in cities and country ..... 31

Importance to sanitary improvements in cities ..... 31

Halley and Carlisle's life tables ..... 31

Tables of ..... 139–142–162

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—

Manufacture of ..... 69

Table of ..... 186

NEWSPAPERS—

Influence and statistics of ..... 63–101

Table of ..... 211

NORTHWEST, great resources of ..... 5

NOTES ..... 117

OIL, scarcity of whale and fish ..... 70

Increased production of lard ..... 70

Artificial and natural sources of ..... 70

OIL, COAL—

Made, in 1846, by Dr. Gesner, of Nova Scotia ..... 73

First company on Long Island ..... 73

Breckinridge works on the Ohio ..... 73

Candles manufactured from ..... 74

Number of refineries or factories ..... 74

OIL, PETROLEUM—

Rock or mineral ..... 71

Found in foreign countries ..... 71

History of discovery of ..... 71

Bowditch and Drake's operations, Titusville, Pa., 1857 ..... 72

Wells and borings for, in 1859 and 1860 ..... 72

Statistics of trade in, and export of ..... 73–72

Number of establishments for refining ..... 74–73

Page.

OIL, PETROLEUM—
Manufacture of benzine, benzole, and candles from ..... 74
Adapted to manufacture of gas ..... 74
New and beautiful dyes produced from ..... 74
PAPER, manufacture of ..... 63
PAYMENTS—
Amount of, to marshals, &c ..... 1
Suspension of, to some officers ..... 1
PERIODICALS—
Statistics of ..... 100, 101
Table of ..... 211
PERSONAL ESTATE—
Increase in value of ..... 79
Table of ..... 194, 195
PETROLEUM OIL ..... 71
PIANO FORTES, manufacture of ..... 69
PLATED WARES, manufactures of ..... 69
POPULAR REPRESENTATION fixed by law in 1850 ..... 20
POPULATION IN 1860, general table, by States ..... 2
POPULATION—
Influx of foreign ..... 3
General rate of increase, in decades ..... 3
Table of decennial increase ..... 133
Density of, in New England States ..... 4
Effect of manufactures and commerce on ..... 4
Limit to increase of, in rural districts ..... 3
Gain of Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa ..... 5
Of slaveholding States ..... 5
Actual gain of, in slaveholding States ..... 5
Of free States, and increase ..... 5
Disproportion in rate of gain of, between North and South ..... 5
Progress of, from 1790 to 1860 ..... 5
Progress of free colored ..... 6, 7
Progress of slave ..... 6, 7
Estimate of, in the years 1870, 1880, 1890, and 1900 ..... 7, 8
Of States by groups or sections ..... 8
Table of, by sexes ..... 134
Relation of, to wealth ..... 80
Table of, by States and Territories ..... 129
Table of, by counties ..... 245
Of cities and towns ..... 117
Table of ..... 242
Table of Indian ..... 136
PRESS—
The public ..... 63, 101
Origin and gradual development ..... 102
Earliest English newspaper ..... 102
Number and increase of different classes of papers ..... 103
Circulation of newspapers ..... 103
PRINTING—
Influence of diffusion of ..... 63
Value of book ..... 63
Table of ..... 174
PRINTING PRESS—
Influence of, on character of our army ..... 63
Used by soldiers in the field, emigrants, &c ..... 63
Effects of unprecedented increase of ..... 63
PRINTING PAPER, increase in manufacture of ..... 63
PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY ..... 59–190
PROGRESS, causes of our national ..... 9
PROPERTY, value of and increase ..... 79

Page.

RAILROADS—

Great expenditures in construction of ..... 77
Progress of, during decade, 1850–'60 ..... 103
Number of miles in operation ..... 103
History of different principal roads ..... 104
Tonnage of railroads in New York for 1860 ..... 105
Massachusetts ..... 105
Estimate of tonnage of all the roads in United States ..... 105
Length of interior roads and tons transported ..... 106
In the United States ..... 214
In Alabama ..... 223
In Arkansas ..... 224
In California ..... 229
In Connecticut ..... 217
In Delaware ..... 220
In Florida ..... 223
In Georgia ..... 222
In Illinois ..... 227
In Indiana ..... 226
In Iowa ..... 226
In Kentucky ..... 225
In Louisiana ..... 224
In Maine ..... 214
In Maryland ..... 221
In Massachusetts ..... 215
In Michigan ..... 227
In Mississippi ..... 223
In Missouri ..... 229
In New Hampshire ..... 214
In New Jersey ..... 218
In New York ..... 217
In North Carolina ..... 222
In Ohio ..... 225
In Oregon ..... 229
In Pennsylvania ..... 219
In Rhode Island ..... 217
In South Carolina ..... 222
In Tennessee ..... 224
In Texas ..... 224
In Vermont ..... 215
In Virginia ..... 221
In Wisconsin ..... 228
Total in the United States ..... 230
City passenger ..... 231
In Boston ..... 231
In Brooklyn ..... 232
In Cincinnati ..... 233
In Hoboken ..... 232
In New York ..... 232
In Philadelphia ..... 232
In St. Louis ..... 233
Recapitulation of ..... 233
Number of miles in operation ..... 234
In Gulf States ..... 235
In Interior States North ..... 235
In Interior States South ..... 235
In Middle Atlantic States ..... 234
In New England States ..... 234
In Pacific States ..... 235
In Southern Atlantic States ..... 234
Total United States ..... 235

Page.

RAILROADS—
Number of miles brought into use during each year from 1851 to 1860, inclusive ..... 236
In Gulf States ..... 237
In Interior States North ..... 237
In Interior States South ..... 237
In Middle Atlantic States ..... 236
In New England States ..... 236
In Pacific States ..... 237
In Southern Atlantic States ..... 236
Total United States ..... 237
REAL ESTATE—
Increase in value of ..... 79
Table of ..... 194
REBELLION, the influence of, on our prosperity ..... 118, 119
RELATIVE POSITION OF STATES IN AREA, POPULATION, &c., diagram and table ..... 117
REPRESENTATION—
Preponderance of, advancing westward ..... 21
Comparison of, in old and new States ..... 21
REPRESENTATIVES—
Apportionment of ..... 20
Decrease in number of ..... 20
Number fixed by law in 1850 ..... 20
Number of, in 38th Congress ..... 20
Increase in number of ..... 20
RIBBONS, manufacture of ..... 68
RUM, manufacture of ..... 65
SALT—
Number of establishments for making ..... 70
Value of production of ..... 70
States where produced ..... 70
Sixty per cent. made in New York State ..... 70
Table of ..... 188
SANITARY improvement ..... 31
SCHOOLS—
Scholars in, during 1860 ..... 19
Appropriation of land for ..... 20
SEWING MACHINES—
Export of ..... 64
Table of ..... 174
SHEEP RAISING, greatly extended since 1850 ..... 67
SHIPS, number and class of, built in each State in 1860 ..... 107
SILK, chief manufactures of, consist of dress trimmings, coach lace, &c ..... 68
SILKS, SEWING, manufacture of ..... 68
SILVER WARE, manufacture of ..... 69
SLAVERY—
Origin of ..... 9
Abolition of, in Northern States ..... 10
Indian tribes maintaining ..... 11, 10
When and where abolished ..... 10
SLAVES—
Number of, and rate of increase ..... 6
Tables of manumitted and fugitive ..... 137
Introduction of Indian, in West Indies ..... 9
Introduction of Africans into Brazil, &c ..... 9
Introduction of Africans into United States ..... 9
Not to be introduced from abroad into Virginia after 1778 ..... 10
Not to be introduced from abroad into Maryland after 1783 ..... 10
Fugitive ..... 12, 11
Manumission of ..... 11
SLAVE-TRADE of different nations ..... 10
SOAP AND CANDLES, tables of ..... 189

| | Page. |
|---|---|
| South America compared with United States as adapted to production of wool | 86 |
| Spirits, manufacture of, from domestic materials 95 per cent | 65 |
| State Registry of births, marriages, and deaths | 24 |
| Steam Engines, tables of value of | 171 |
| Stove Founderies, extensive, in New York | 63 |
| Tanning and Currying Establishments | 68 |
| Taxation, assessment of property for | 79 |
| Territories, increase in number of | 3 |
| Tonnage of the United States— | |
| Decrease by decay, wreck, &c | 106 |
| Amount built in each decade since 1815 | 106 |
| Number and class of vessels built in each State | 107 |
| Statistics of, showing a loss of 2½ per cent. per annum | 108 |
| Tonnage of the United States— | |
| Tonnage owned in New York and built in 1859-'61 | 109 |
| Amount built in different States | 109 |
| Value of, in United States in 1861 | 109 |
| Vaccination | 31 |
| Value of Real and Personal Estate | 79 |
| Vessels, number and class of, built in each State in 1860 | 107 |
| Warfare, implements of, improvements in | 75 |
| Watches, manufacture of | 69 |
| Wealth— | |
| Increase of, in real and personal estate | 79 |
| Estimate of, to be modified by residence | 80 |
| Relation of population to | 80 |
| Effect of internal improvements on | 80 |
| Wheat | 82 |
| Whiskey, manufacture of | 65 |
| Wool— | |
| Quantity of, produced | 67 |
| Large quantities of, still imported | 67 |
| Woollen Goods— | |
| Increase in, and value of manufacture | 67 |
| Number of establishments | 67 |
| Capital invested in | 67 |
| Hands, spindles, and looms employed | 67 |
| Quantity of wool consumed in | 67 |
| Proportion of, made in different States | 67 |
| Shipment of wool to Europe | 97 |
| Importance of extension of | 67 |
| Essential for clothing in our climate | 67 |
| Importation of wool still necessary for | 67 |
| Tabular statement of | 182 |

# PRELIMINARY REPORT

ON

# THE EIGHTH CENSUS.

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CENSUS OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
*Washington, May* 20, 1862.

SIR: It seems proper, in view of the general desire expressed for information relating to the Eighth Census, that a synopsis of the results should be made public at as early a moment and to such an extent as the condition of the work will justify. The unusual interest manifested on this subject induces me to present a preliminary report which, while it may want completeness, and in some of its details fail of that minute accuracy wherein the work when completed, it is hoped, will not be deficient, may be relied on as being substantially correct and entitled to confidence.

It is a subject of congratulation that the unhappy state of affairs which has interposed to impede the ordinary course of events has not interfered with the rendition of complete returns from all sections of the country, and that we are enabled to represent the condition of all the great elements of a nation's prosperity as they existed in the year 1860—a circumstance, probably, of no trifling significance in facilitating the early and happy settlement of our domestic troubles.

In the collection of the details to be embodied in the Eighth Census there have been employed sixty-four marshals, comprising those of all the United States judicial districts, under whose direction, and that of those special agents appointed for unorganized territory, there have been employed 4,417 assistants, upon whom devolved the duty of enumerating the people and collecting the other statistics required by law. To these officers there has been paid the sum of $1,045,206 75; the sum of $247,000 remaining suspended on account of the presumed or known disloyalty of officers, or the existence of some good reason for suspending payments. There are employed in this office at the present time 168 clerks and 16 messengers, laborers, and watchmen. The wants of the War Department have made it seem proper to allow that branch of the government the services of several clerks, who were for a considerable time engaged in the office of the Quartermaster General, while the demands of other government departments, committees in Congress, and State legislatures, for information only to be had from the census records, and which could not be disregarded, have seriously impeded the progress of this work, and thrown charges upon our fund which it has appeared impossible to avoid. Nevertheless, we have not transcended, and it is my hope that our expenditures will not exceed the appropriations heretofore made for this service.

While in the prosecution of their duties the marshals were generally faithful to their trusts, and manifested an anxious desire for the proper completion of their duties, it is stated, with regret, that there were one or two exceptions,

wherein the cupidity of the officer not only involved a violation of law, but wrought injustice to his assistants and retarded the progress of the work.

In my review of the condition and progress of the various interests which comprise the census, my statements are not limited to the exhibition of facts as they are presented in the returns of the Eighth Census. It seemed a duty to make the report one of the past as well as the present, and the more so while in doing this the opportunity is afforded of presenting statistical facts in a more popular form and agreeable dress.

By a liberality unprecedented in the history of the world, our federal and State governments having munificently provided for the care of the children of affliction by the endowment of hospitals for the insane and idiotic, and institutions for the education of the deaf and dumb, and the blind; and as a record of these unfortunates is now made in every census, and there exists no official history of their numbers at different periods, or of the care which has been devoted to them, it has been my endeavor to give a correct narrative on these subjects, and one which it is believed will prove acceptable to Congress and contribute to the diffusion of useful information throughout the country. Having indulged in no theories, with no prejudices to sustain, it will be my aim to present facts impartially, in the hope of enjoying your approval, and administering to the gratification and information of the country.

Having had the exclusive superintendence of the taking of two censuses under the law of May 23, 1850, and compiled the principal details, my opinions are confirmed in the general excellence of the plan, and in the belief that with each enumeration the statistics are collected with increased accuracy and greater ease.

## POPULATION.

(APPENDIX—TABLE No. 1.)

The subjoined table exhibits the population returns of the Eighth Census, and presents a complete view of the number of inhabitants of the United States and Territories in 1860, according to the enumeration then taken in pursuance of the Constitution:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 964,201 | New Jersey | 672,035 |
| Arkansas | 435,450 | New York | 3,880,735 |
| California | 379,994 | North Carolina | 992,622 |
| Connecticut | 460,147 | Ohio | 2,339,502 |
| Delaware | 112,216 | Oregon | 52,465 |
| Florida | 140,425 | Pennsylvania | 2,906,115 |
| Georgia | 1,057,286 | Rhode Island | 174,620 |
| Illinois | 1,711,951 | South Carolina | 703,708 |
| Indiana | 1,350,428 | Tennessee | 1,109,801 |
| Iowa | 674,948 | Texas | 604,215 |
| Kansas | 107,206 | Vermont | 315,098 |
| Kentucky | 1,155,684 | Virginia | 1,596,318 |
| Louisiana | 708,002 | Wisconsin | 775,881 |
| Maine | 628,279 | Colorado Territory | 34,277 |
| Maryland | 687,049 | Dakota Territory | 4,837 |
| Massachusetts | 1,231,066 | Nebraska Territory | 28,841 |
| Michigan | 749,113 | Nevada Territory | 6,857 |
| Minnesota | 173,855 | New Mexico Territory | 93,516 |
| Mississippi | 791,305 | Utah Territory | 40,273 |
| Missouri | 1,182,012 | Washington Territory | 11,594 |
| New Hampshire | 326,073 | District of Columbia | 75,080 |

Though the number of States has increased during the last decennial period from thirty-one to thirty-four, and five new Territories have been organized, the United States has received no accessions of territory within that term, except a narrow strip to the southward of the Colorado river, along the Mexican line, not yet inhabited. As general good health prevailed, and peace reigned throughout the country, there was no apparent cause of disturbance or interruption to the natural progress of population. It is true that the very large immigration from Europe, together with an influx of considerable magnitude from Asia to California, has added largely to the augmentation which the returns show to have taken place during the decade.

In comparing the gain of any class of the population, or of the whole of it, one decade with another, the rate per cent. is not a full test of advancement. The *rate* of gain necessarily diminishes with the density of population, while the absolute increase continues unabated. The actual increase of the entire free and slave population from 1850 to 1860, omitting the Indian tribes, was 8,225,464, and the rate per cent. is set down at 35.46; while from 1840 to 1850 the positive increment of all classes was 6,122,423, yet the ratio of gain was 35.87 per cent. The two decades from 1800 to 1810, and from 1840 to 1850, were marked by the great historical facts of the annexation of Louisiana, and the acquisition of Texas, New Mexico, and California. Each of these regions contributed considerably to the population of the country, and we accordingly find that during those terms there was a ratio of increase in the whole body of the people greater by a small fraction than shown by the table annexed for the decade preceding the Eighth Census. The preponderance of gain, however, for that decennial term above all the others since 1790, is signally large. No more striking evidence can be given of the rapid advancement of our country in the first element of national progress than that the increase of its inhabitants during the last ten years is greater by more than 1,000,000 of souls than the whole population in 1810, and nearly as great as the entire number of people in 1820. That the whole of this gain is not from natural increase, but is, in part, derived from the influx of foreigners seeking here homes for themselves and their children, is a fact which may justly enhance rather than detract from the satisfaction wherewith we should regard this augmentation of our numbers.

Thus far in our history no State has declined in population. Vermont has remained nearly stationary, and is saved from a positive loss of inhabitants by only one-third of one per cent. New Hampshire, likewise, has gained but slowly, her increment being only 8,097, or two and one-half per cent. on that of 1850. Maine has made the satisfactory increase of 45,110, or 7.74 per cent. The old agricultural States may be said to be filled up, so far as regards the resources adapted to a rural population in the present condition of agricultural science. The conditions of their increase undergo a change upon the general occupation and allotment of their areas. Manufactures and commerce, then, come in to supply the means of subsistence to an excess of inhabitants beyond what the ordinary cultivation of the soil can sustain. This point in the progress of population has been reached, and, perhaps, passed in most, if not all, of the New England States. But while statistical science may demonstrate within narrow limits the number of persons who may extract a subsistence from each square mile of arable land, it cannot compute with any reasonable approach to certainty the additional population, resident on the same soil, which may obtain its living by the thousand branches of artificial industry which the demands of society and civilization have created. This is forcibly illustrated by the returns relative to the three other New England States—Massachusetts, Rhode Island,

and Connecticut—which contain 13,780 square miles. The following table shows their population in 1850 and 1860, and its density at each period.

| States. | 1850. | | 1860. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Population. | Number of inhabitants to the square mile. | Population. | Number of inhabitants to the square mile. |
| Massachusetts | 994,514 | 127.49 | 1,231.066 | 157.83 |
| Connecticut | 370,792 | 79.33 | 460,147 | 98.42 |
| Rhode Island | 147,545 | 112.97 | 174,620 | 133 63 |
| | 1,412,851 | ..... | 1,865,833 | ..... |

The aggregate territorial extent of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont, is 48,336 square miles; the number of their inhabitants 1,269,450, or 26.26 to the square mile. The stated point of density was passed by the three States named in the table more than fifty years ago, and yet they go on increasing in population with a rapidity as great as at any former period of their history.

South Carolina has gained during the decade 35,201 inhabitants of all conditions, equal to 5.27 per cent. Of this increase 16,825 are whites, and the remainder free colored and slaves. It is perhaps a little remarkable that the relative increase of the free colored class in this State was more considerable than that of any other. As their number, 9,914, is so small as to excite neither apprehension or jealousy among the white race, the increase is probably due both to manumission and natural causes. This State has made slower progress during the last term than any other in the south, having advanced only from 27.28 to 28.72 inhabitants to the square mile.

Tennessee, it will be observed, has made but the moderate gain of 10.68 per cent. for all classes. Of this aggregate increase the whites have gained at the rate of 9.24 per cent. upon 1850, the free colored 13.67, and slaves 15.14.

The next lowest in the rate of increase in the list of southern States is Virginia, whose gain upon her aggregate population, in 1850, was 174,657, equal to 12.29 per cent. The white class gained 152,611, or 17.06 per cent., the slaves 18,337, or 3.88 per cent.

These are examples of the States wherein the population has advanced with slowest progress the past ten years. Turning now to the States which have made the most rapid advance, we find that New York has increased from 3,097,394 to 3,880,735, exhibiting an augmentation of 783,341 inhabitants, being at the rate of 25.29 per cent. The free colored population has fallen off 64 since 1850, a diminution to be accounted for probably by the operation of the fugitive slave law, which induced many colored persons to migrate further north.

The gain of Pennsylvania has been in round numbers 595,000. In that State the free colored have increased about 3,000. The greater mildness of the climate and a milder type of the prejudices connected with this class of population, the result of benevolent influences and its proximity to the slaveholding States, may account for the fact that this race holds its own in Pennsylvania, while undergoing a diminution in the State next adjoining on the north.

Minnesota was chiefly unsettled territory at the date of the Seventh Census; its large present population, as shown by the returns, is therefore nearly clear gain.

The vast region of Texas ten years since was comparatively a wilderness. It has now a population of over 600,000, and the rate of its increase is given as 184 per cent.

Illinois presents the most wonderful example of great, continuous, and healthful increase. In 1830 Illinois contained 157,445 inhabitants; in 1840, 476,183; in 1850, 851,470; in 1860, 1,711,951. The gain during the last decade was, therefore, 860,481, or 101.06 per cent. So large a population, more than doubling itself in ten years, by the regular course of settlement and natural increase, is without a parallel. The condition to which Illinois has attained under the progress of the last thirty years is a monument of the blessings of industry, enterprise, peace, and free institutions.

The growth of Indiana in population, though less extraordinary than that of her neighboring State, has been most satisfactory, her gain during the decade having been 362,000, or more than thirty-six per cent. upon her number in 1850.

Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa have participated to the full extent in the surprising development of the northwest. The remarkable healthfulness of the climate of that region seems to more than compensate for its rigors, and the fertility of the new soil leads men eagerly to contend with and overcome the harshness of the elements. The energies thus called into action have, in a few years, made the States of the northwest the granary of Europe, and that section of our Union which, within the recollection of living men, was a wilderness, is now the chief source of supply in seasons of scarcity for the suffering millions of another continent.

Looking cursorily over the returns, it appears that the fifteen slaveholding States contain 12,240,000 inhabitants, of whom 8,039,000 are whites, 251,000 free colored persons, and 3,950,000 are slaves. The actual gain of the whole population in those States from 1850 to 1860, was 2,627,000, equal to 27.33 per cent. The slaves advanced in numbers 749,931, or 23.44 per cent. This does not include the slaves of the District of Columbia, who decreased 502 in the course of the ten years. The nineteen free States and seven Territories, together with the federal District, contained, according to the Eighth Census, 19,201,546 persons, including 27,749 Indians; of whom 18,936,579 were white, and 237,218 free colored. The increase of both classes was 5,598,603, or 41.24 per cent. No more satisfactory indication of the advancing prosperity of the country could be desired than this general and remarkable progress in population. North and south we find instances of unprecedented gains, as in the case of Illinois, just adverted to. In the southwest the great State of Missouri has increased by the number of 500,000 inhabitants, which is within a fraction of 74 per cent. It is due to candor to state that the marked disproportion between the rate of gain in the north and south respectively, is manifestly to some extent caused by the larger number of immigrants who settle in the former section, on account of congeniality of climate, the variety of occupation, the dignity wherewith respectable employment is invested, and the freedom of labor.

Having thus briefly and imperfectly noticed the manner in which the general gain of population during the last ten years has been distributed among the States, we may with advantage examine the progress of the country as a whole, in this respect, from 1790 to 1860. In order to show the progress of the entire population, and of each class for this period, table No. 1 has been prepared, which is hereunto appended.

The figures in that table show considerable uniformity in the rate of progression of the whole population. It has varied in the different decades from $32\frac{6}{10}$ per cent. increase to $36\frac{1}{2}$. The whites, constituting the great bulk of the inhabitants, have governed the ratio of augmentation for the mass. The lowest rate of increase shown for that class was by the census of 1830, namely, a fraction less than 34 per cent. In 1850 it has risen above 38 per cent., and continued to be about the same from 1850 to 1860. The number of free colored

persons was small in 1790, and as a condition or class in society it holds about the same position as then. We possess very insufficient means for estimating the natural increase of this division of our population. Their aggregate number has been so continually affected by manumissions, by legislation changing their condition, and to a small extent by emigration, that from these causes, rather than by the ordinary progress of increase, they have reached a total of nearly half a million, and the rate per cent. of their advancement in seventy years, has been equal to that of the whole population, and not very far below that of the whites; and that at the same time they have gained in a ratio nearly one-half greater than the slaves.

In the interval from 1850 to 1860, the total free colored population of the United States increased from 434,449 to 488,005, or at the rate of 12.33 per cent. in ten years, showing an annual increase of one per cent. This result includes the number of slaves liberated and those who have escaped from their owners, together with the natural increase. In the same decade the slave population, omitting those of the Indian tribes west of Arkansas, increased 23.39 per cent., and the white population 37.97 per cent., which rates exceed that of the free colored by twofold, and three or fourfold, respectively. Inversely, these comparisons imply an excessive mortality among the free colored, which is particularly evident in the large cities. Thus, in Boston during the five years ending with 1859, the city registrar observes: "The number of colored births was one less than the number of marriages, and the deaths exceeded the births in the proportion of nearly two to one." In Providence, where a very correct registry has been in operation under the superintendence of Dr. Snow, the deaths are one in twenty-four of the colored; and in Philadelphia during the last six months of the census year, the new city registration gives 148 births against 306 deaths among the free colored. Taking town and country together, however, the results are more favorable. In the State registries of Rhode Island and Connecticut, where the distinction of color has been specified, the yearly deaths of the blacks and mulattoes have generally, though not uniformly, exceeded the yearly births—a high rate of mortality chiefly ascribed to consumption and other diseases of the respiratory system.

Owing, among other causes, to the extremes of climate in the more northern States, and in other States to expulsive enactments of the legislatures, the free colored show a decrease of numbers during the past ten years according to the census, in the following ten States: Arkansas, Florida, Indiana, Maine, Mississippi, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Texas, and Vermont.

The free colored have gained eleven thousand in Ohio, three thousand in North Carolina, and nine thousand in Maryland. In the latter State the prejudice against this class appears to exist only to a limited extent, and constituting as it does $12\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the whole population, it forms an important element in the free labor of Maryland.

With regard to the mean duration or expectation of life among colored persons in different localities of the country, reference may be made to some comparative tables published in the census report to Congress in 1852, page 13. The returns of 1860, when cast into the same form, would, doubtless, exhibit similar results. In a simple statement, when viewed apart from the liberations or manumission in the southern States, the aggregate free colored in this country must represent *nearly* what is termed "a stationary population," characterized by an equality of the current of births and deaths.

There are now in the United States about 4,000,000 slaves. They have advanced to that vast number from about 700,000 in 1790. The rate of progress of this class of population has been somewhat more fluctuating than can be easily accounted for. Why, for example, they should have increased over 30 per cent. from 1820 to 1830, and only $23\frac{8}{10}$ per cent. during the next decade, does not appear from any facts bearing upon their condition during this period. It may,

perhaps, be attributed to the large emigration to Texas, prior to 1840, which, doubtless, exerted no small influence upon the ordinary progress of the slave population in the United States during that decade. There is no importation nor emigration of slaves into or from the country, and it would seem that they should be subject to no cause of increase or decadence except what nature decrees. This law is that of gradual and steady increase, and under it the total number of slaves in 1860 should have been 4,130,000, had they gained at the same ratio as during the preceding ten years.

It is important to observe the growing disparity between the pace at which the white and colored races are advancing in this country. While the whites, from 1850 to 1860, gained 38 per cent., the slaves and free colored increased somewhat less than 22 per cent., and the total increase of the free colored and slaves for 70 years was but 485 per cent. against 757 per cent. for the whites.

With regard to the future increase of the African race in this country, various extravagant speculations have been recently promulgated. An attentive survey of the statistics of the census will guide to a more satisfactory approximation. The following summary exhibits the numbers of the colored race and their rates of increase during the last seventy years:

*Census of slaves and free colored.*

| Census of— | Free colored. | Increase, per cent. | Slaves. | Increase, per cent. | Free colored and slaves. | Increase, per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1790..... | 59,466 | ..... | 697,897 | ..... | 757,363 | ..... |
| 1800..... | 108,395 | 82.28 | 893,041 | 27.97 | 1,001,436 | 32.23 |
| 1810..... | 186,446 | 72.00 | 1,191,364 | 33.40 | 1,377,810 | 37.58 |
| 1820..... | 233,524 | 25.23 | 1,538,038 | 28.79 | 1,771,562 | 28.58 |
| 1830..... | 319,599 | 36.87 | 2,009,043 | 30.61 | 2,328,642 | 31.44 |
| 1840..... | 386,303 | 20.87 | 2,487,455 | 23.81 | 2,873,758 | 23.41 |
| 1850..... | 434,449 | 12.46 | 3,204,313 | 28.82 | 3,638,762 | 26.62 |
| 1860..... ..... | 482,122 | 10.97 | 3,953,587 | 23.38 | 4,435,709 | 21.90 |

Here the rate of increase will be seen at a glance to have been gradually diminishing, especially during the last thirty years. The greater apparent increase among slaves from 1840 to 1850 is connected with the admission of Texas in 1845. For the future, the rate will probably continue to diminish; and to apply unchanged the rate of the last ten years, must give results exceeding, rather than falling short of the truth. The following estimates, therefore, have been computed on the assumption that the rate of the last ten years, 21.9, shall continue twenty years longer, or until 1880, after which the rate is diminished to 20.0 until the close of the present century, for the colored population. And, to facilitate comparison, the next column exhibits the aggregate of whites, free colored, and slaves, based on the well-known and very correct assumption of a mean annual increase of three per cent.:

*Probable future population of the United States.*

| Year. | Free colored and slaves. | Aggregate of whites and colored. | Percentage of colored. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1870..... | 5,407,130 | 42,328,432 | 12.77 |
| 1880..... ..... | 6,591,292 | 56,450,241 | 11.68 |
| 1890..... | 7,909,550 | 77,265,989 | 10.24 |
| 1900..... | 9,491,459 | 100,355,802 | 9.46 |

Thus, according to the best estimates, the total population of the United States at the close of the present century will be about a hundred millions. All observing persons will perceive that the relative increase of the whites exceeds that of the colored, and that the disparity is gradually becoming more and more favorable to this part of our population. Leaving the issue of the present civil war for time to determine, it should be observed, if large numbers of slaves shall be hereafter emancipated, so many will be transferred from a faster to a slower rate of increase. In this case, nine millions of the colored, in the year 1900, appears a large estimate. Of these a great portion will be of mixed descent, since in 1850 one-ninth part of the whole colored class were returned as mulattoes. In regard to emigration, the number colonized by the American Colonization Society and its auxiliaries during the past ten years, has averaged about 400 per annum, besides the Africans captured on several slave-ships. The total number of colored emigrants sent to Liberia from 1820 to 1856 inclusive, is stated at 9,502, of whom 3,676 were free born.

In the report on the Seventh Census, for 1851, a table was published in which the States were arranged into sections or groups according to geographical situation, productions, climate, the pursuits of their inhabitants, and other prominent characteristics. The progress of these groups combined is that of the entire republic, and the opportunity of observing the growth of each of them separately, enables us the more satisfactorily to ascertain the advancement of the whole country. The table is therefore here repeated, being extended so as to embrace the results of the census of 1860.

| States. | Area in square miles. | 1850. | | 1860. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Population. | No. of inhabitants to square mile. | Population. | No. of inhabitants to square mile. |
| New England States, (6) | 63,272 | 2,728,106 | 43.11 | 3,135,283 | 49.55 |
| Middle States, including Maryland, Delaware, and Ohio, (6) | 151,760 | 8,553,713 | 56.36 | 10,597,661 | 69.83 |
| Coast planting States, including South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, (6) | 286,077 | 3,557,872 | 12.43 | 4,364,927 | 15.25 |
| Central slave States, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, and Arkansas, (6) | 309,210 | 5,167,276 | 16.71 | 6,471,887 | 20.93 |
| Northwestern States, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, and Kansas, (7) | 250,295 | 2,734,945 | 10.92 | 5,543,382 | 22.14 |
| Texas | 237,321 | 212,592 | 0.89 | 604,215 | 2.55 |
| California | 188,982 | 165,000 | 0.87 | 379,994 | 2.01 |

Without going into the minutiæ of decimal computations, an inspection of the above table will show that the great middle States have gained in density 25 per cent., and the northwestern group 100. The growth of those States, as of California and Texas, represents the settlement of new lands and the development of agricultural, mining, and pastoral pursuits. The production of grain, cotton, and wool, the rearing of sheep, horned stock, and swine, and the abundance of gold and other valuable minerals, give employment to the population, add to its numbers, and augment the wealth of the State. But it cannot be overlooked that there are other portions of the earth of equal extent which possess similar natural advantages, but exhibit no such proofs of prosperity as the divisions of our country referred to. The causes of the noble and beneficent

result in our case are attributable to the attraction of our institutions, the freedom of industry, the cheapness and fertility of our lands, and, above all, the long enjoyment of, and, as we believed, perfect guarantees of peace. Let us hope that the experience of the now passing decade will not cause us to look back with regret upon that which we are reviewing as the culmination of our national progress.

## SEXES.

(APPENDIX—TABLE No. 2.)

The excess of male population in the United States, compared with that of the other sex, presents a marked difference with respect to other countries. While in the United States and Territories there is an excess of about 730,000 males in more than 31,000,000 of people, the females of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland outnumber the males some 877,000 in a population of little more than 29,000,000. This disparity is the result of many causes. The emigration from the mother country of men in the prime of life, and the large demands of their military, naval, and marine service, seem to account for some proportion of the excess of females; while immigration from all parts of Europe, our small military and naval service, and the few losses we have sustained from the contingencies incident to a state of war, have served to exhibit a larger male population, in proportion, than can be shown in any country on the globe.

The great excess of males in newly-settled territories illustrates the influence of emigration in affecting a disparity in the sexes. The males of California outnumber the females near 67,000, or about one-fifth of the population. In Illinois the excess of males amounts to about 92,000, or one-twelfth of the entire population. In Massachusetts the females outnumber the males some 37,600. Michigan shows near 40,000 excess of males; Texas, 36,000; Wisconsin, 43,000. In Colorado the males are as twenty to one female. In Utah the numbers are nearly equal; and while in New York there is a small preponderance of females, the males are more numerous in Pennsylvania.

## SLAVERY.

For more than three and a half centuries slavery has existed in the West Indies. Indians from the American coast were conveyed to St. Domingo and Cuba in large numbers. The plea for the capture and employment of the aborigines was their conversion to Christianity, which but few lived long to enjoy, as, under the effects of labor and the climate, they died with a rapidity too shocking to contemplate.

This circumstance directed the attention of the Spaniards to Africa, from which country slaves were imported about the year 1503, the licenses for that object greatly enriching the Spanish exchequer for a long period after. The introduction of Africans into Brazil and Peru dates almost simultaneously with the conquest of the countries by Cortez and Pizarro, early in the sixteenth century. By the middle of that century the aborigines of the West Indies had disappeared, and their places were occupied by Africans, who were introduced about this period in very large numbers throughout the Spanish and Portuguese possessions in South America. It was but shortly subsequent that English adventurers embarked successfully in the slave trade, which they pursued under charters from Elizabeth and James I.

The first negro slaves were imported into Virginia in 1619, where they numbered about 2,000 in 1670. It is believed that the first slave ship fitted out in the English colonies sailed from Boston in 1646. In 1624 the French introduced slaves into their island of St. Christopher, and soon after into Martinique

and Guadeloupe, and shortly established slavery in all their American colonies. The Dutch embarked in the traffic with other civilized nations; so that the conclusion is inevitable that all the enlightened nations of the world who enjoyed any extended commerce simultaneously participated in a trade now deemed contraband, and towards which the world is now as equally united in hostility. Had slavery continued to expand in numbers in other parts of America as it has grown in the United States, there would at the present time be more than 21,000,000 of this class of persons in the United States and the British, French, Spanish, and Brazilian possessions. It is believed, however, that in all American countries and islands of our seas, except in the United States, the number of slaves was only maintained from time to time by the prosecution of the slave trade. While slavery in North America extended, in 1775, from and including the Canadian provinces to Florida, its northern limit has been gradually contracting, while indications clearly point to its western termini, which have doubtless been already attained. The importation of slaves to the United States was interdicted by law in 1808. In 1774 the legislature of Rhode Island interdicted the importation of slaves into that colony, and the next year enacted a law of emancipation by declaring the children of all slave mothers to be born, free. Massachusetts abolished slavery by her bill of rights in 1780. In 1784 Connecticut barred the introduction of slaves, and declared all born after the 1st of March of that year free at the age of 26. Pennsylvania, in 1780, by law prohibited the introduction of slaves, and declared free all children of slave mothers born thereafter. Virginia prohibited the introduction of slaves from abroad in 1778; Maryland in 1783. New Hampshire abolished slavery in 1792; New York in 1799; New Jersey in 1820. Such has been the progress and decline of African slavery in our country, where its severities have been humanity compared with other countries, and where, although among the last to cling to the institution, the traffic in this class of persons was first seriously, as it has been persistently, opposed. It may not be out of place to state that the American States, which in the past century abolished slavery, permitted the free colored population to enjoy every right consistent with their condition as a class, and allowed bond and free to remain during their natural lives in the State or colony where they lived. This fact, although sometimes questioned, can be demonstrated beyond cavil; and the contrary can only be urged by such as are unfamiliar with the subject or have an object in the misrepresentation. The plan of gradual emancipation probably tended to this result, as those who were living in bondage continued to be slaves, while their descendants were generally to become free at such period as they were qualified to maintain their own existence by labor.

An examination of the relative number at different successive periods, until slavery become extinct, must lead to conclusions that no material deportation of slaves occurred shortly before or after the passage of emancipation acts—a fact which cannot be controverted; and while it must be conceded that the northern people prosecuted the slave trade at an early period with energy and thrift, they are entitled to the award of sincerity and honesty in giving the earliest examples of the abolition of the institution of slavery within their own borders.

## INDIAN SLAVERY.

(APPENDIX—TABLE NO. 3.)

A new element has been developed by the present census, viz: that of the statistics of negro slavery among the Indian tribes west of Arkansas, comprising the Choctaw, Cherokee, Creek, and Chickasaw nations; also the number of white and free colored population scattered throughout these tribes; all of which, with an estimate from the most reliable sources of the whole number of aborigines, will be found appended to the population tables. By reference to this table it

will appear that the Choctaws held 2,297 negro slaves, distributed among 385 owners; the Cherokees, 2,504, held by 384 owners; the Creeks, 1,651, owned by 267 Indians; and the Chickasaws, 917 to 118 owners. As, under all the circumstances of slavery everywhere, the servile race is very unequally distributed, so will appear to be the case with the Indian tribes. While one Choctaw is the owner of 227 slaves, and ten of the largest proprietors own 638, averaging nearly 64, the slaves average about six to each owner of slaves in that tribe, while the Indians number about as eight to one slave.

Among the Cherokees the largest proprietor holds 57 slaves; the ten largest own 353, averaging a little over 35, and the number to each holder averages a little more than a half per cent. more than with the Choctows, while the population of Indians in the tribe to slaves as about nine to one. Among the Creeks two hold 75 slaves each; ten own 433, while the ratio of slaves to the whole number of Indians varies but little from that with the Cherokees. The largest proprietor among the Chickasaws holds 61 slaves; ten own 275, or an average of $27\frac{1}{2}$, while the average is nearly eight to each owner in the tribe, and one to each five and a half Indians in the tribe. It thus appears that in those tribes there are nearly eight Indians to each negro slave, and that the slaves form about $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the population, omitting the whites and free colored. The small tribe of Seminoles, although like the tribes above mentioned, transplanted from slaveholding States, holds no slaves, but intermarry with the colored population. These tribes, while they present an advanced state of civilization, and some of them have attained to a condition of comfort, wealth, and refinement, form but a small portion of the Indian tribes within the territory of the United States, and are alluded to on account of their relation to a civil condition recognized by a portion of the States, and which exercises a significant influence with the country at large.

## MANUMISSION OF SLAVES.

(Appendix—Table No. 4.)

With regard to manumission it appears from the returns that during the census year they numbered a little more than 3,000, being more than double the number who were liberated in 1850, or at the rate of one each to 1,309; whereas, during 1850, the manumissions were as one to every 2,181 slaves. Great irregularity, as might naturally be expected, appears to exist for the two periods whereof we have returns on this subject. By the Eighth Census it appears that manumissions have greatly increased in number in Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, and Tennessee, while they have decreased in Delaware and Florida, and varied but little in Kentucky, Missouri, South Carolina, and Virginia, and other slaveholding States not mentioned.

## FUGITIVE SLAVES.

(Appendix—Table No. 5.)

The number of slaves who escaped from their masters in 1860 is not only much less in proportion than in 1850, but greatly reduced numerically. The greatest increase of escapes appears to have occurred in Mississippi, Missouri, and Virginia, while the decrease is most marked in Delaware, Georgia, Louisiana, Maryland, and Tennessee.

That the complaint of insecurity to slave property by the escape of this class of persons into the free States, and their recovery impeded, whereby its value has been lessened, is the result of misapprehension is evident, not only from the small number who have been lost to their owners, but from the fact that up to the present time the number of escapes has been gradually diminishing to such

an extent that the whole annual loss to the southern States from this cause bears less proportion to the amount of capital involved than the daily variations which in ordinary times occur in the fluctuations of State or government securities in the city of New York alone.

From the tables annexed, it appears that while there escaped from their masters 1,011 slaves in 1850, or one in each 3,165 held in bondage, (being about $\frac{1}{30}$ of one per cent.,) during the census year ending June 1, 1860, out of 3,949,557 slaves, there escaped only 803, being one to about 5,000, or at the rate of $\frac{1}{50}$ of one per cent. Small and inconsiderable as this number appears, it is not pretended that all missing in the border states, much less any considerable number escaping from their owners in the more southern regions, escaped into the free States; and when we consider that in the border States not 500 escaped out of more than 1,000,000 slaves in 1860, while near 600 escaped in 1850 out of 910,000, and that at the two periods near 800 are reported to have escaped from the more southern slaveholding States, the fact becomes evident that the escape of this class of persons, while rapidly decreasing in ratio in the border slave States, occurs independent of proximity to a free population, being in the nature of things incident to the relation of master and slave.

It will scarcely be alledged that these returns are not reliable, being, as they are, made by the persons directly interested, who would be no more likely to err in the number lost than in those retained. Fortunately, however, other means exist of proving the correctness of the results ascertained, by noting the increase of the free colored population, which, with all its artificial accretions, is proven by the census to be less than 13 per cent., in the last ten years, in the free States, whereas the slaves have increased $23\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., presenting a natural augmentation altogether conclusive against much loss by escapes; the natural increase being equal to that of the most favored nations, irrespective of immigration, and greater than that of any country in Europe for the same period, and this in spite of the 20,000 manumissions which are believed to have occurred in the past ten years. An additional evidence of the slave population having been attended from year to year, up to the present time, with fewer vicissitudes, is further furnished by the fact that the free colored population, which from 1820 to 1830 increased at the rate of $36\frac{1}{5}$ per cent., in 1840 exhibited but $20\frac{4}{5}$ per cent. increase, gradually declining to 1860, when the increase throughout the United States was but one per cent. per annum.

## IMMIGRATION.

One of the commissioners sent by the Continental Congress to Europe, Silas Deane, expressed the expectation that if the colonies established their independence, the immigration from the Old World would be prodigiously increased; and as a consequence, the cultivated lands would rise in value, and new lands would be brought into market. This anticipation has been strikingly and abundantly realized. And in connexion with the census of nativities, the records of immigration have a special importance as indicating the progressive augmentation of the immigrants who have sought to improve their fortunes in the New World.

From a survey of the irregular data previous to 1819, by Dr. Seybert, Prof. Tucker, and other statists, it appears that from 1790 to 1800, about 50,000 Europeans, or "aliens," arrived in this country; in the next ten years the foreign arrivals were about 70,000, and in the ten years following, 114,000, ending with 1820. To determine the actual settlers, a deduction of 14.5 per cent. from these numbers should probably be made for transient passengers, as hereafter described.

Louisiana was purchased from France in 1803. The portion of this territory south of the thirty-third parallel, according to the historian Hildreth, comprised a population of about 50,000, more than half of whom were slaves. With these

should be counted about 10,000 in the settlements north of that parallel, augmented by a recent immigration, with a predominance of whites. The foreign population acquired with the whole Louisiana territory may thus be reckoned at 60,000; about one-half or 30,000 being whites of French, Spanish, and British extraction; and the other 30,000 being slaves and free colored. This number of whites should evidently be added to the current immigration by sea already mentioned, in order to obtain the foreign accession to the white population of the United States during that period.

Instead of scattered notices from shipping lists, the arrival of passengers has been officially recorded at the custom-houses, since 1819, by act of Congress. There are some deficiences perhaps in the returns of the first ten or twelve years, but the subsequent reports are considered reliable. While the classified lists exhibit the whole number of foreign passengers, the great majority of whom are emigrants, they also furnish valuable information not otherwise obtainable respecting the statistical history of immigration.

The following numbers, registered under the act of 1819, are copied from the authentic summary of Bromwell, to which the numbers for the last five years have been added from the annual reports of the State Department, thus bringing the continuation down to the year of the present census.

*Statement of the number of Alien passengers arriving in the United States by sea from foreign countries from September* 30, 1819, *to December* 31, 1860.

| Year. | Males. | Females. | Sex not stated. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year ending September 30, 1820 | 4,871 | 2,393 | 1,121 | 8,385 |
| 1821 | 4,651 | 1,636 | 2,840 | 9,127 |
| 1822 | 3,816 | 1,013 | 2,082 | 6,911 |
| 1823 | 3,598 | 848 | 1,908 | 6,354 |
| 1824 | 4,706 | 1,393 | 1,813 | 7,912 |
| 1825 | 6,917 | 2,959 | 323 | 10,199 |
| 1826 | 7,702 | 3,078 | 57 | 10,837 |
| 1827 | 11,803 | 5,939 | 1,133 | 18,875 |
| 1828 | 17,261 | 10,060 | 61 | 27,382 |
| 1829 | 11,303 | 5,112 | 6,105 | 22,520 |
| 1830 | 6,439 | 3,135 | 13,748 | 23,322 |
| 1831 | 14,909 | 7,724 | ..... | 22,633 |
| 1832 | 34,596 | 18,583 | ..... | 53,179 |
| Quarter ending December 31, 1832 | 4,691 | 2,512 | 100 | 7,303 |
| Year ending December 31, 1833 | 41,546 | 17,094 | ..... | 58,640 |
| 1834 | 38,796 | 22,540 | 4,029 | 65,365 |
| 1835 | 28,196 | 17,027 | 151 | 45,374 |
| 1836 | 47,865 | 27,553 | 824 | 76,242 |
| 1837 | 48,837 | 27,653 | 2,850 | 79,340 |
| 1838 | 23,474 | 13,685 | 1,755 | 38,914 |
| 1839 | 42,932 | 25,125 | 12 | 68,069 |
| 1840 | 52,883 | 31,132 | 51 | 84,066 |
| 1841 | 48,082 | 32,031 | 176 | 80,289 |
| 1842 | 62,277 | 41,907 | 381 | 104,565 |
| First three quarters of 1843 | 30,069 | 22,424 | 3 | 52,496 |
| Year ending September 30, 1844 | 44,431 | 34,184 | ..... | 78,615 |
| 1845 | 65,015 | 48,115 | 1,241 | 114,371 |
| 1846 | 87,777 | 65,742 | 897 | 154,416 |
| 1847 | 136,086 | 97,917 | 965 | 234,968 |
| 1848 | 133,906 | 92,149 | 472 | 226,527 |
| 1849 | 177,232 | 119,280 | 512 | 297,024 |

*Statement of the number of Alien passengers, &c*—Continued.

| Year. | Males. | Females. | Sex not stated | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Year ending September 30, 1850 | 196,331 | 112,635 | 1,038 | 310,004 |
| Quarter ending December 31, 1850 | 32,990 | 26,805 | 181 | 59,976 |
| Year ending December 31, 1851 | 217,181 | 162,219 | 66 | 379,466 |
| 1852 | 212,469 | 157,696 | 1,438 | 371,603 |
| 1853 | 207,958 | 160,615 | 72 | 368,645 |
| 1854 | 256,177 | 171,656 | ..... | 427,833 |
| 1855 | 115,307 | 85,567 | 3 | 200,877 |
| 1856 | 115,846 | 84,590 | ..... | 200,436 |
| 1857 | 146,215 | 105,091 | ..... | 251,306 |
| 1858 | 72,824 | 50,002 | 300 | 123,126 |
| 1859 | 69,161 | 51,640 | 481 | 121,282 |
| 1860 | 88,477 | 65,077 | 86 | 153,640 |
| Total | 2,977,603 | 2,035,536 | 49,275 | 5,062,414 |

The following aggregates also exhibit the number of arrivals of passengers from foreign countries during periods of nearly ten years each, and thus indicate the accelerated progress of immigration:

| Periods. | Passengers of Foreign birth. | American and Foreign. |
|---|---|---|
| In the 10 years ending September 30, 1829 | 128,502 | 151,636 |
| In the 10¼ years ending December 31, 1839 | 538,381 | 572,716 |
| In the 9¾ years ending September 30, 1849 | 1,427,337 | 1,479,478 |
| In the 11¼ years ending December 31, 1860 | 2,968,194 | 3,255,591 |
| In the 41¼ years ending December 31, 1860 | 5,062,414 | 5,459,421 |

Adjusting the returns to the periods of the decennial census, by the aid of the quarterly reports, we find very nearly the following numbers:

| Three census periods. | Passengers of Foreign birth. |
|---|---|
| In the 10 years previous to June 1, 1840 | 552,000 |
| Do ..... do ..... 1850 | 1,558,300 |
| Do ..... do ..... 1860 | 2,707,624 |

To arrive at the true immigration, these numbers should be largely increased for those who have come by way of Canada. On the other hand, they should be diminished for return emigrants, and for the merchants, factors, and visitors who go and come repeatedly, and are thus enumerated twice or more in the returns.

For an example of the former class, according to British registry, 17,798 emigrants returned from the United States to Great Britain in the year 1860. How numerous has been the latter class who have been counted twice or more, is not definitely known; to make note of these would constitute a desirable improvement in the future official reports.

The preceding summaries embrace passengers of foreign birth, together with 397,007 native born Americans, who were also registered as arriving from foreign ports. In the record of ages following, both classes are united; but since the foreigners are far more numerous, the result will exhibit very nearly the relative number at each age of the foreign passengers. A careful reduction of the whole number whose ages were specified, has just been completed in connexion with the census, as follows:

*Distribution of Ages on arrival.*

| Ages. | Number of ages stated from 1820 to 1860. | | | Proportions. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Under 5 | 218,417 | 200,676 | 419,093 | 4.143 | 3.806 | 7.949 |
| 5 and under 10 | 199,704 | 180,606 | 380,310 | 3.788 | 3.425 | 7.213 |
| 10 and under 15 | 194,580 | 166,833 | 361,413 | 3.691 | 3.164 | 6.855 |
| 15 and under 20 | 404,338 | 349,755 | 754,093 | 7.669 | 6.633 | 14.302 |
| 20 and under 25 | 669,853 | 428,974 | 1,098,827 | 12.706 | 8.136 | 20.842 |
| 25 and under 30 | 576,822 | 269,554 | 846,376 | 10.940 | 5.112 | 16.052 |
| 30 and under 35 | 352,619 | 163,778 | 516,397 | 6.688 | 3.106 | 9.794 |
| 35 and under 40 | 239,468 | 114,165 | 353,633 | 4.542 | 2.165 | 6.707 |
| 40 and upwards | 342,022 | 200,322 | 542,344 | 6.487 | 3.799 | 10.286 |
| Total | 3,197,823 | 2,074,663 | 5,272,486 | 60.654 | 39.346 | 100.000 |

From the foregoing table it will be seen that the distribution is materially different from that of a settled population; the females are less than the males in the ratio of two to three; almost precisely one-half of the total passengers are between fifteen and thirty years of age. It will further be noted that the sexes approach nearest to equality in children and the youthful ages, as would naturally be expected in the migration of families; while from twenty-five years of age to forty the male passengers are double the number of females. The total distribution of ages has never varied very materially from the average, as appears from the following table:

*Total Proportions for different periods.*

| Ages. | 1820 to 1830. | 1830 to 1840. | 1840 to 1850. | 1850 to 1860. | 1820 to 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Under 5 | 6.904 | 8.511 | 8.284 | 7.674 | 7.949 |
| 5 and under 10 | 5.763 | 7.552 | 7.434 | 7.077 | 7.213 |
| 10 and under 15 | 4.568 | 7.817 | 7.564 | 6.328 | 6.855 |
| 15 and under 20 | 11.052 | 11.830 | 13.059 | 15.762 | 14.302 |
| 20 and under 25 | 22.070 | 19.705 | 21.518 | 20.617 | 20.842 |
| 25 and under 30 | 19.574 | 16.661 | 15.722 | 15.944 | 16.052 |
| 30 and under 35 | 10.194 | 10.215 | 9.914 | 9.609 | 9.794 |
| 35 and under 40 | 8.171 | 7.875 | 6.563 | 6.466 | 6.707 |
| 40 and upwards | 11.704 | 9.834 | 9.942 | 10.523 | 10.286 |
| Total | 100.000 | 100.000 | 100.000 | 100.000 | 100.000 |

The passengers from foreign ports arrive at all seasons of the year; the greatest number, however, make the passage in the second and third quarters, or in the summer months, and a smaller number in the winter months.

The deaths on the voyage during the last five years have been only about one-sixth of one per cent.; the time of passage being generally some thirty days. With regard to the question, how many of the passengers are emigrants, the reports of the State Department during the past five years—1855 to 1860—have specified the places of residence as follows:

*Country where the passengers from foreign ports mean to reside; also the country where born.*

| Country. | Mean to reside in— | | | Born in— |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males & females. |
| United States | 551,095 | 357,395 | 908,490 | 126,794 |
| British America | 7,682 | 4,044 | 11,726 | 25,443 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | 2,207 | 1,037 | 3,244 | 407,429 |
| Azores | 544 | 133 | 677 | 1,954 |
| Spain | 389 | 65 | 454 | 4,997 |
| West Indies | 271 | 72 | 343 | 5,170 |
| France | 130 | 47 | 177 | 19,338 |
| Germany | 140 | 36 | 176 | 279,957 |
| Other countries specified | 329 | 67 | 396 | 82,185 |
| Not stated | | | 50,901 | 23,317 |
| Total of 5 years, 1855 to 1860 | | | 976,584 | 976,584 |

Deducting the number at the head of the last column who were born in the United States, it will be seen that in these five years 781,696 out of a total of 849,790 alien passengers, designed to make their permanent home in the United States. Further statistics of 24,848 second passages, and about 30,000 emigrants, to Canada, *via* New York, indicate that *the alien passengers should be diminished* 14.5 *per cent. to determine the number of actual settlers.*

From the first of the two following tables it will be seen that the most numerous class among the passengers is that of *laborers;* the next in order are *farmers,* mechanics, and merchants. The "seamstresses and milliners," and nearly all of the "servants," are females; the other female passengers, with few exceptions, have been entered under the category of "not stated," and comprise about five-sevenths of that division.

It will be proper to mention that the ten trades and professions marked with a star in the table were always enumerated during the whole period. The other occupations were not reported during the four years 1856–'59, except that their aggregate only was embraced under the single title of "other occupations." But the omission could be roughly supplied by assuming the number in each trade during the four years to be the same fraction of the yearly passengers as it was in the other six years.

In 1856–'59, the deaths on the passage also were omitted in the official total of passengers, though retained in all previous years and in 1860; for the sake of uniformity this temporary omission of deaths is restored in the present collection of tables, which have been verified throughout with the greatest care.

The next following table, stating the birthplace or "country where born," will form a valuable supplement to the decennial census of nativities. Except-

ing the first numeric column, which commenced with small numbers October 1, 1819, the remaining columns correspond as nearly with the census periods as the official yearly reports allow without interpolation.

The total number arriving from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on our shores is thus stated to be 2,750,874. But a recent statement from British official sources† gives the number emigrating to the United States in the forty-six years, 1815–'60, as 3,048,206. The difference of the two returns will be explained partly by those who emigrated in the interval, 1815—19, before our registry commenced, being about 55,000; and chiefly by the more numerous class who entered the United States by way of Canada, and so were not included in our custom-house returns.

In the same period of forty-six years it is also stated that 1,196,521 persons emigrated from the United Kingdom to the British colonies in North America. A large portion of these are known to have eventually settled in the United States. Thus it appears safe to assume that since the close of the last war with that country, in 1814, about three and a quarter millions of the natives of Great Britain and Ireland, "a population for a kingdom," have emigrated to this country.

Next in magnitude is the migration from Germany, amounting to 1,486,044 by our custom-house returns; the next is that from France, 208,063; and from the other countries, as shown in the table. A large share of the German emigrants have embarked from the port of Havre; others from Bremen, Hamburg, Antwerp; many have also crossed over and taken passage from British ports.

As our own people, following "the star of empire," have migrated to the west in vast numbers, their places have been supplied by Europeans, which has modified the character of the population, yet the great mass of the immigrants are found to cherish true patriotism for the land of their adoption.

*Occupation of passengers arriving in the United States from foreign countries during the forty-one years ending with* 1860.

| Occupation. | 1820 to 1830. | 1831 to 1840. | 1841 to 1850. | 1851 to 1860. | 1820 to 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Merchants | 19,434 | 41,881 | 46,388 | 124,149 | 231,852 |
| *Farmers | 15,005 | 88,240 | 256,880 | 404,712 | 764,837 |
| *Mechanics | 6,805 | 56,582 | 164,411 | 179,726 | 407,524 |
| *Mariners | 4,995 | 8,004 | 6,398 | 10,087 | 29,484 |
| *Miners | 341 | 368 | 1,735 | 37,523 | 39,967 |
| *Laborers | 10,280 | 53,169 | 281,229 | 527,639 | 872,317 |
| Shoemakers | 1,109 | 1,966 | 63 | 336 | 3,474 |
| Tailors | 983 | 2,252 | 65 | 334 | 3,634 |
| Seamstresses and milliners | 413 | 1,672 | 2,096 | 1,065 | 5,246 |
| Actors | 183 | 87 | 233 | 85 | 588 |
| Weavers and spinners | 2,937 | 6,600 | 1,303 | 717 | 11,557 |
| *Clergymen | 415 | 932 | 1,559 | 1,420 | 4,326 |
| Clerks | 882 | 1,143 | 1,065 | 792 | 3,882 |
| *Lawyers | 214 | 461 | 831 | 1,140 | 2,676 |
| *Physicians | 805 | 1,959 | 2,116 | 2,229 | 7,109 |
| Engineers | 226 | 311 | 654 | 825 | 2,016 |
| Artists | 139 | 513 | 1,223 | 615 | 2,490 |
| Teachers | 275 | 267 | 832 | 154 | 1,528 |
| Musicians | 140 | 165 | 236 | 188 | 729 |
| Printers | 179 | 472 | 14 | 40 | 705 |

† British Almanac, 1862.

* See page 16.

*Occupation of passengers arriving in the United States, &c.*—Continued.

| Occupation. | 1820 to 1830. | 1831 to 1840. | 1841 to 1850. | 1851 to 1860. | 1820 to 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Painters | 232 | 369 | 8 | 38 | 647 |
| Masons | 793 | 1,435 | 24 | 58 | 2,310 |
| Hatters | 137 | 114 | 1 | 4 | 256 |
| Manufacturers | 175 | 107 | 1,833 | 1,005 | 3,120 |
| Millers | 199 | 189 | 33 | 210 | 631 |
| Butchers | 329 | 432 | 76 | 108 | 945 |
| Bakers | 583 | 569 | 28 | 92 | 1,272 |
| *Servants | 1,327 | 2,571 | 24,538 | 21,058 | 49,494 |
| Other occupations | 5,466 | 4,004 | 2,892 | 13,844 | 26,206 |
| Not stated | 101,442 | 363,252 | 969,411 | 1,544,494 | 2,978,599 |
| Total | 176,473 | 640,086 | 1,768,175 | 2,874,687 | 5,459,421 |

## *Country where born.*

| Countries. | 1820 to 1830. | 1831 to 1840. | 1841 to 1850. | 1851 to 1860. | 1820 to 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| England | 15,837 | 7,611 | 32,092 | 247,125 | 302,665 |
| Ireland | 27,106 | 29,188 | 162,332 | 748,740 | 967,366 |
| Scotland | 3,180 | 2,667 | 3,712 | 38,331 | 47,890 |
| Wales | 170 | 185 | 1,261 | 6,319 | 7,935 |
| Great Britain and Ireland | 35,534 | 243,540 | 848,365 | 297,578 | 1,425,018 |
| Total United Kingdom | 81,827 | 283,191 | 1,047,763 | 1,338,093 | 2,750,874 |
| France | 8,868 | 45,575 | 77,262 | 76,358 | 208,063 |
| Spain | 2,616 | 2,125 | 2,209 | 9,298 | 16,248 |
| Portugal | 180 | 829 | 550 | 1,055 | 2,614 |
| Belgium | 28 | 22 | 5,074 | 4,738 | 9,862 |
| Prussia | 146 | 4,250 | 12,149 | 43,887 | 60,432 |
| Germany | 7,583 | 148,204 | 422,477 | 907,780 | 1,486,044 |
| Holland | 1,127 | 1,412 | 8,251 | 10,789 | 21,579 |
| Denmark | 189 | 1,063 | 539 | 3,749 | 5,540 |
| Norway and Sweden | 94 | 1,201 | 13,903 | 20,931 | 36,129 |
| Poland | 21 | 369 | 105 | 1,164 | 1,659 |
| Russia | 89 | 277 | 551 | 457 | 1,374 |
| Turkey | 21 | 7 | 59 | 83 | 170 |
| Switzerland | 3,257 | 4,821 | 4,644 | 25,011 | 37,733 |
| Italy | 389 | 2,211 | 1,590 | 7,012 | 11,202 |
| Greece | 20 | 49 | 16 | 31 | 116 |
| Sicily | 17 | 35 | 79 | 429 | 560 |
| Sardinia | 32 | 7 | 201 | 1,790 | 2,030 |
| Corsica | 2 | 5 | 2 | ..... | 9 |
| Malta | 1 | 35 | 78 | 5 | 119 |
| Iceland | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 10 |
| Europe | 2 | ..... | 51 | 473 | 526 |
| British America | 2,486 | 13,624 | 41,723 | 59,309 | 117,142 |
| South America | 542 | 856 | 3,579 | 1,224 | 6,201 |
| Central America | 107 | 44 | 368 | 449 | 968 |
| Mexico | 4,818 | 6,599 | 3,271 | 3,078 | 17,766 |
| West Indies | 3,998 | 12,301 | 13,528 | 10,660 | 40,487 |

*Country where born*—Continued.

| Countries. | 1820 to 1830. | 1831 to 1840. | 1841 to 1850. | 1851 to 1860. | 1820 to 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| China | 3 | 8 | 35 | 41,397 | 41,443 |
| East Indies | 9 | 39 | 36 | 43 | 127 |
| Persia | ..... | ..... | 7 | 15 | 22 |
| Asia | 3 | 1 | 4 | 19 | 27 |
| Liberia | 1 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 19 |
| Egypt | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Morocco | ..... | 4 | 1 | ..... | 5 |
| Algiers | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 |
| Barbary States | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Cape of Good Hope | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Africa | 10 | 36 | 47 | 186 | 279 |
| Azores | 13 | 29 | 327 | 2,873 | 3,242 |
| Canary Islands | 271 | 6 | 1 | 8 | 286 |
| Madeira Islands | 70 | 52 | 3 | 189 | 314 |
| Cape Verd Islands | 4 | 15 | 3 | 7 | 29 |
| Sandwich Islands | 1 | 6 | 28 | 44 | 79 |
| Society Islands | ..... | ..... | 1 | 6 | 7 |
| Australia | 2 | 3 | ..... | 104 | 109 |
| St. Helena | ..... | 1 | 3 | 13 | 17 |
| Isle of France | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 3 |
| South Sea Islands | 79 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 79 |
| New Zealand | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 4 |
| Not stated | 32,892 | 69,799 | 52,725 | 25,438 | 180,854 |
| Total Aliens | 151,824 | 599,125 | 1,713,251 | 2,598,214 | 5,062,414 |
| United States | 24,649 | 40,961 | 54,924 | 276,473 | 397,007 |
| Total | 176,473 | 640,086 | 1,768,175 | 2,874,687 | 5,459,421 |

## EDUCATION.

The returns of the marshals present the statistics of education and educational institutions under the same general heads as in 1850, viz: the number of persons who attended school any time in the year preceding the 1st day of June, 1860, the number of schools, with their pupils and teachers, together with the amounts received for their support from taxes, permanent funds, tuition, and other sources, for the year previous. Although these returns have not yet been reduced to a tabulated form, enough is ascertained to authorize the statement that not far from 5,000,000 persons received instruction in the various educational institutions of the different States in the year ending June, 1860, or about one-fifth of the entire free population of the country. And it is gratifying to know, from the official reports of State and municipal authorities, that in a majority of the States these institutions, in number, material outfit of buildings, furniture, and apparatus, and in the professional knowledge and zeal of their teachers, have kept pace with the growth of their respective communities in population, wealth, and industrial prosperity generally.

As the plan heretofore adopted of presenting the returns under the general heads of colleges, academies, and private schools does not exhibit the peculiarities of the system and means of instruction in each State, nor the prodigious magnitude and comprehensive character of the educational interests of the whole country, an attempt will be made, in addition to the tables heretofore

given, to arrange the institutions in a manner which will throw much light upon the nature of our institutions, and exhibit the action of the general government in relation to schools and education, as in its appropriation of over 50,000,000 acres of public lands to educational purposes in the several States, and of the policy of the different States in the disposition of the same, and of the history of the military and naval academies of the government.

## POPULAR REPRESENTATION.

By the law of May, 1850, the principle was first established of permanently limiting the number of representatives, and relieving the country and Congress from the necessity of fixing every ten years the number of members whereof the House should be composed. The law establishes the number of representatives under each census at two hundred and thirty-three, who are apportioned among the several States respectively, by dividing the number of the free population of the States, to which, in slaveholding States, three-fifths of the slaves is added, by the number two hundred and thirty-three, and the product of such division (rejecting all fractions of a unit) being the ratio of representation of the several States. But as the number and amount of the fractions among so many dividends would, of course, in the aggregate be sufficient to reduce the number of representatives below the number specified, it was provided that the whole number should be supplied by assigning to so many States having the largest fractions an additional member each for its fraction, until the total number of two hundred and thirty-three members should be assigned to the several States. It is also provided that new States being admitted subsequently to any one of the decennial enumerations shall have representatives on the same basis, while it is at the same time provided that such excess in the number of members of the House of Representatives shall only continue until the apportionment of representatives under the next succeeding census.

In pursuance with law, the apportionment was made and proclaimed on the 5th day of July, 1861, distributing the representation in the thirty-eighth Congress among the several States, according to their federal population, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 6 | Minnesota | 1 |
| Arkansas | 3 | Mississippi | 5 |
| California | 3 | Missouri | 9 |
| Connecticut | 4 | New Hampshire | 3 |
| Delaware | 1 | New Jersey | 5 |
| Florida | 1 | New York | 31 |
| Georgia | 7 | North Carolina | 7 |
| Illinois | 13 | Ohio | 18 |
| Indiana | 11 | Oregon | 1 |
| Iowa | 5 | Pennsylvania | 23 |
| Kansas | 1 | Rhode Island | 1 |
| Kentucky | 8 | South Carolina | 4 |
| Louisiana | 5 | Tennessee | 8 |
| Maine | 5 | Texas | 4 |
| Maryland | 5 | Vermont | 2 |
| Massachusetts | 10 | Virginia | 11 |
| Michigan | 6 | Wisconsin | 6 |

According to the apportionment, the States which have their representation increased are: Arkansas *one*, California *one*, Illinois *four*, Iowa *three*, Louisiana *one*, Michigan *two*, Missouri *two*, Texas *two*, Wisconsin *three*.

The States where representation is diminished by the new apportionment are: Alabama *one*, Georgia *one*, Kentucky *two*, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, each *one*, New York *two*, North Carolina *one*, Ohio *three*, Pennsyl-

vania *two*, Rhode Island *one*, South Carolina *two*, Tennessee *two*, Vermont *one*, Virginia *two*. The arrangement of representatives for the 38th Congress under the law of May 23, 1850, was changed subsequent to the apportionment by the law of March 4, 1862, which increased the number of representatives to 241, by giving one additional to the States of Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. This act makes the number of representatives 241 from and after the 3d of March, 1863. It is understood that the bill as originally passed by the House added 6 to the 233 representatives theretofore provided, and added these to States having unrepresented fractions on the apportionment of July 5, 1861, whenever the addition of a representative to any State would bring the representative constituencies of that State *nearer* to the ratio of representation, ascertained according to the act of May 23, 1850, than they would be on the apportionment; and the effect was to make the constituencies in every State approximate *nearest to the ratio*. As the ratio is the law of absolute equality, it was claimed that this rule of apportionment approaches in the nearest practicable degree to equality among the States according to their respective representative populations. It appeared subsequently that, by assuming 239 as the number from which to deduce the ratio of representation, two States only would be entitled to an additional representative on the above rule, and the bill was amended accordingly by the Senate and concurred in by the House; so, in fact, the ratio for the next decade is on the basis of 239 representatives, with two (2) added to equalize representation among the several States.

It will be perceived that the preponderance of representation is rapidly but steadily advancing westward, and that regions unorganized and with scarcely a civilized inhabitant in 1790 now form populous States, with a larger representation than was enjoyed by all the States at that time. The increase of population and, as a consequence, of representation in the new States of the west is prominently illustrated by a comparison of the representation of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Michigan, Ohio, and Wisconsin, under the census of 1860, with that of Virginia, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, North Carolina, Maryland, and Connecticut, the six States having the largest representation, respectively. Under the census of 1790 Virginia had nineteen representatives, the largest number of any of the original States under the first census. Her representation is reduced under the census of 1860 to eleven, while Ohio, which was admitted into the Union in 1802, has nineteen representatives. Indiana, admitted into the Union in 1816, has the same number of representatives as Virginia; and Illinois, admitted into the Union in 1818, has fourteen representatives under the new apportionment. Massachusetts, with a representation of fourteen under the census of 1790, is reduced to ten under the new census. Pennsylvania and New York, the one with thirteen representatives and the other with ten under the first census, notwithstanding the immense resources of those two great States, have, under the census of 1860, the one thirty-one and the other twenty-three representatives. The ratio of increase in population in those two States since the census of 1850 was 25.51 per cent. in New York, and 25.71 per cent. in Pennsylvania, while in Illinois the ratio of increase during the same period was 101.04, and in Indiana 86.83 per cent. The probability is, therefore, should the ratio of increase of population continue in the States of the west as indicated by the census of 1860, that in the course of three or four decades New York and Pennsylvania, now the two most powerful States, may yield to some of their younger sisters, as Virginia, sometimes, not inappropriately, termed the mother of States, first yielded to them, and has now yielded to two new States carved out of territory originally her own.

North Carolina, under the census of 1790, had ten representatives; Maryland eight, and Connecticut seven. These three States have, under the census of 1860, (the first, seven; the second, five; and the third, four representatives,) an average representation of sixteen instead of twenty-five, as under the first ap-

portionment. Thus the power of the old States declines, while that of the new States west of the Alleghanies increases more rapidly than they lose. Iowa, admitted into the Union in 1846, Michigan in 1837, and Wisconsin in 1848, have six representatives each under the last apportionment—two more than Connecticut or Maryland, and only one less than North Carolina. And here it must be borne in mind that the ratio of representation under the census of 1790 was one representative to every thirty-three thousand of representative population, while it is fixed by the last census at one representative for every 127,000.

## STATISTICS OF MORTALITY.

(APPENDIX—TABLE No. 6.)

The present returns constitute the second general enumeration of annual deaths in the United States. The accumulated materials are the more valuable since they furnish instructive comparisons with the former returns of 1850, as well as with those of the nations of Europe which are favored with a permanent registration.

The rate of mortality has ever been a leading object of statistical inquiry, and in connexion with the number of births and migrations indicates the annual loss and gain of population. Besides the numerical proportion, expressively termed "the death figure" by a German statist, the records of mortality have a physical significance in our own land for elucidating the relative prevalence of diseases, and the comparative salubrity of the climate on the Atlantic coast contrasted with the elevated interior and the valley of the Mississippi. It is an interesting inquiry, whether the record of deaths over so large an extent of the New World shall disprove or confirm, and enlarge the conclusions drawn from vital statistics in other lands, and shall point to similar means of promoting health and longevity.

Adopting, in a first view, the civil divisions of the United States, the *number of deaths returned* to the Census office, and their *ratio to the living population*, are as follows. In making the present comparison, the population was changed according to the mean rate of increase from the end to the middle of the year in which the deaths occurred.

*Deaths in the United States for the year ending June* 1, 1860.

| States and Territories. | Annual deaths. | Population to one death. | Deaths per cent. | Per cent. in 1850. | States and Territories. | Annual deaths. | Population to one death. | Deaths per cent. | Per cent in 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama ..... | 12,759 | 74 | 1.34 | 1.20 | Maryland. ..... | 7,370 | 92 | 1.09 | 1.68 |
| Arkansas ..... | 8,855 | 48 | 2.06 | 1.46 | Massachusetts ..... | 21,303 | 57 | 1.76 | 1.93 |
| California ..... | 3,704 | 101 | 0.99 | 1.00 | Michigan ..... | 7,390 | 100 | 1.00 | 1.16 |
| Connecticut ..... | 6,138 | 74 | 1.35 | 1.59 | Minnesota..... | 1,108 | 153 | 0.65 | 0.59 |
| Delaware..... | 1,246 | 89 | 1.13 | 1.34 | Mississippi . ..... | 12,213 | 64 | 1.57 | 1 46 |
| Florida ..... . .. | 1,764 | 78 | 1.28 | 1.08 | Missouri..... | 17,652 | 66 | 1.52 | 1.83 |
| Georgia ..... ..... | 12,816 | 81 | 1.23 | 1.11 | New Hampshire ..... | 4,469 | 72 | 1.39 | 1 35 |
| Illinois ..... | 19,299 | 87 | 1.14 | 1.38 | New Jersey..... | 7,525 | 88 | 1.14 | 1.34 |
| Indiana ..... | 15,325 | 87 | 1.15 | 1.32 | New York ..... | 46,881 | 82 | 1.22 | 1.49 |
| Iowa..... .... | 7,259 | 92 | 1.09 | 1.08 | North Carolina ..... | 11,602 | 84 | 1.19 | 1.21 |
| Kansas..... | 1,443 | 73 | 1.37 | ..... | Ohio ..... | 24,724 | 93 | 1.07 | 1.48 |
| Kentucky ..... | 16,466 | 69 | 1.45 | 1.56 | Oregon ..... | 237 | 218 | 0.46 | 0.36 |
| Louisiana ..... | 12,324 | 57 | 1.76 | 2.35 | Pennsylvania ..... | 30,214 | 95 | 1.06 | 1.26 |
| Maine..... | 7,614 | 81 | 1.23 | 1.32 | Rhode Island ..... | 2,479 | 69 | 1.44 | 1.55 |

*Deaths in the United States*—Continued.

| States and Territories. | Annual deaths. | Population to one death. | Deaths per cent. | Per cent. in 1850. | States and Territories. | Annual deaths. | Population to one death. | Deaths per cent. | Per cent. in 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| South Carolina..... | 9,745 | 71 | 1.41 | 1.22 | Nebraska..... | 381 | 75 | 1 34 | ..... |
| Tennessee..... | 15,153 | 72 | 1.39 | 1.20 | Nevada .... ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Texas..... | 9,377 | 63 | 1.58 | 1.48 | New Mexico..... ... | 1,305 | 71 | 1.42 | 1 91 |
| Vermont ..... | 3,355 | 92 | 1.08 | 1.02 | Utah ..... | 374 | 106 | 0.94 | 2.13 |
| Virginia ..... | 22,472 | 70 | 1 43 | 1.36 | Washington ..... | 50 | 228 | 0 44 | ..... |
| Wisconsin..... ..... | 7,141 | 107 | 0.93 | 0.97 | District of Columbia .. | 1,285 | 58 | 1.74 | 1.66 |
| Colorado ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | | | | | |
| Dakota..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | Total, United States. | 392,821 | 79 | 1.27 | 1.41 |

It will be seen that the total return of deaths of all classes and ages, white and colored, for 1860, amounts to 392,821. In 1850 the returns gave 323,272; whence it appears that the number of annual deaths, after an interval of ten years, has been augmented by 69,549, that is, an increase of 21.51 per cent. In the same interval the total increase of the whole population, according to the census, has been 35.58 per cent. Thus the mortality has not increased in proportion to the increase of population.

Under equal conditions this fact would favor a progressive salubrity in our climate, and undoubtedly there has been a sanitary improvement in many places. But the principal part of the difference in the rate of mortality is to be ascribed to the *prevalence of cholera in* 1849, swelling the deaths to an unusual amount. A previous visitation of Asiatic cholera in 1832 with alarming reports of its ravages in Europe, and the consequent excitement of the public here, will long be remembered. Near the beginning of the year 1849 the pestilential scourge reappeared almost simultaneously in New York and New Orleans, and thence gradually spread over the whole country. Along the chain of the lakes, and in the Mississippi valley, it raged with peculiar violence, and chiefly in the summer months, which are embraced in the census year, commencing on the first of June. Therefore, to render the circumstances of the two enumerations more equal, let the deaths by cholera, 31,506 in number, be first taken out of the total mortality of 1850, the remaining deaths are 291,766. Comparing this number with the whole enumeration in 1860, which was a healthy year, we find an increase of 34.64 per cent., which differs but slightly, as will be seen, from the current increase of the living population. Thus, with proper and obvious corrections, the one class of returns has advanced in nearly equal proportion with the other.

Among persons of foreign birth the outbreak of this disease in 1849 appears to have been more violent than among the native residents. In the foreign portion of the population 11,056 deaths by cholera were reported in the census of 1850, besides an increase from the other zymotic diseases. It was in the midst of the vast emigration which has continued to arrive on our shores, and being attracted to the commercial centres where the disease chiefly prevailed, the mortality of emigrants then rose to nearly as large an amount as it has now reached ten years after. Including persons of unknown birth-place, the returns have been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Deaths of foreigners in 1850..... | 32,970 |
| Deaths of foreigners in 1860..... | 34,705 |

Another feature worthy of mention is the small mortality in the new States of Minnesota and Oregon, and in Washington Territory. On examining the returns we find here the least mortality; but early explorations in this territory had determined "the skiey influences" to be favorable, and the climate healthy. Besides, it appears a general characteristic of the pioneer States that the more hardy and enterprising class predominate among the first settlers; with a comparative absence of young and aged persons the deaths are less frequent. As immigration progresses, entire families with members of all ages become residents. The soil is broken by the plough, exposing vegetable matter to decomposition, and the deaths gradually occur in a greater ratio, as exhibited in the returns of the census.

A State registry of the annual deaths, births, and marriages has been for several years in operation in Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Vermont, South Carolina, and Kentucky. The deaths in nearly all of the principal cities are annually registered and reported chiefly in connexion with the boards of health. Whenever the deaths could be more correctly ascertained from these local records the census marshals were authorized to copy them. But on examination they appear to have rarely availed themselves of the privilege, with one large exception, mentioned below. The records were generally obtained by inquiry from house to house, in the same manner as the facts embraced in the other schedules. It is evident that the population in all varieties of young and old, male and female, was a present and visible fact to the enumerator, with scarce a chance of omission. But the deaths of the past twelve months were matters of recollection of which a portion would naturally be forgotten, and in the occasional removal and breaking up of families another portion would be lost. A precise enumeration was therefore impracticable, and the census of deaths is admitted to be deficient in numbers; nevertheless, being taken in the same manner over extensive sections of country, the returns stand on the same footing, and though not the whole, will be regarded as very large examples or representative numbers of the whole, and relatively reliable.

A full registration of the social statistics is a work of time and experience, proceeding yearly from deficient to more and more complete returns. In Massachusetts such an organization is in successful operation, and our marshals appear in this instance to have resorted to the State registry. The resulting proportion of deaths exhibited in the foregoing summary is noticed to be relatively greater in Massachusetts, but the disparity will be rightly ascribed to the better conditions under which the permanent registry operates, rather than to any marked difference of climate compared with that of the adjoining States.

Having thus far considered the civil divisions, let us now combine the returns under a new form, having reference to the physical aspects of the country.

The relative mortality in the great natural divisions is found to be as follows:

| Natural Divisions. | Rate of Mortality. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Annual deaths, 1860. | Per cent. of population. | Per cent. in 1850. |
| I. Lowlands of the Atlantic coast, Comprising a general breadth of two counties along the Atlantic from Delaware to Florida, inclusive | 15,292 | 1.34 | 1.45 |
| II. The lower Mississippi valley, Comprising Louisiana and a breadth of two counties along each bank of the river northward to Cape Girardeau, in Missouri | 30,154 | 1.81 | 2.38 |
| III. The Alleghany region, From Pennsylvania, through Virginia, Eastern Tennessee, &c., to Northern Alabama | 23,346 | 1.08 | 0.96 |
| IV. The intermediate region Surrounding the Alleghanies, and extending to the lowlands of the Atlantic and to the Mississippi valley | 79,615 | 1.32 | 1.19 |
| V. The Pacific coast, California, Oregon, and Washington | 3,991 | 0.95 | 0.92 |
| VI. The Northeastern States, Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont | 15,438 | 1.24 | 1.25 |
| VII. The Northwestern States, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota | 15,508 | 0.98 | 1.01 |
| The whole United States | ..... | 1.27 | 1.41 |

For reasons before stated, the percentages in the last two columns will be understood as expressing not the absolute, but the *relative*, mortality of one section compared with another section, or with the whole United States. The third, fifth, and seventh divisions will be seen to exhibit the smallest proportions of mortality, nearly equal or differing but little from 0.98, the mean value. The second division shows by far the greatest mortality; the relative mean of two different years being 2.09 per cent. of the population, while the first, fourth, and sixth divisions, together with the remaining States not included above, conform nearly to the general average of the whole United States.

The conclusions from the census, thus briefly stated, appear entirely accordant with the topography of the country, and illustrate how far the human system has power to withstand the influence of diverse temperatures and climates. Leaving out the Alleghany region, and its extension through the Catskill and White mountains to Maine, the surface of the populated States nowhere rises more than a few hundred feet above the sea level. The extent from north to south, through twenty degrees of latitude, presents an agreeable "interchange of hill and valley, rivers, woods, and plains," most happily situated between the rigors of the polar and the flaming heat of the tropic regions. Hence, with the exceptions indicated, a considerable uniformity might be expected in the prevailing rate of mortality; and such is, in fact, the result of the census. There appear no marked deviations on a large scale from the common standard, or mean of the two enumerations in 1850 and 1860, except in the divisions already specified, where climatic causes of a diverse nature are plainly in operation.

The first division, comprising *the great Atlantic plain*, was remarked by the early explorers in America on account of its uniform level over a length of a thousand miles along the coast, and extending from fifty to one hundred miles inland. The sea and shore meet, for the most part, in a mingled series of bays, estuaries, and small islands rising just above the tide. The low grounds in summer abound in miasm, and a single night's exposure in the rice-fields of Carolina is said to be very dangerous, and carefully avoided. But, away from the cypress swamps and marshes, there is generally a sandy soil; and the aggregate mortality is found by the census to rise above, though not much above, the general average of the whole country. In every few years, however, it is well known that the low portions from Norfolk, southward and extending around the Gulf of Mexico, are visited by epidemic disease, when the mortality rises much higher than the ordinary amount.

In respect to the second division it may be observed that while the low valley or trough of the Missouri river, for example, is five miles in width, *the alluvial tract of the Mississippi* is often from forty to fifty miles in breadth. On each side of this river plain are the line of bluffs, which are very steep, and in some places rise two or three hundred feet in height. The river is described as coursing its way between these bluffs, so called, here veering to one side; there, to the other, and occasionally leaving the whole alluvial tract on one side. The annual flood commences in March, continuing two or three months. During this time the river plain is submerged to the not unusual depth of fifty feet below the junction of the Ohio river, the additional depth decreasing to ten or twelve feet at New Orleans. The lateral overflow is principally on the western side, and covers an area from ten to fifty miles wide. A periodic inundation of such vast dimensions will rank among the grandest features of the western continent. Towards the last of May the water subsides, leaving the broad alluvial plain interspersed with lakes, stagnant pools, and swamps, abounding in cottonwood, cypress, and coarse grass. The flood leaves also a new layer of vegetable and animal matter exposed to fermentation and decay under the augmenting heat of the summer sun. When, in addition to this, the air becomes unusually damp during the hot season, the conditions of epidemic disease, according to medical authority, are fully present. What the Roman poet expressively termed the "cohort of fevers" then advances upon the human race as it were in destructive conflict; the abundant alluvial matter decomposing under a high temperature, with occasionally a more humid and stagnant atmosphere. These are stated to be the conditions by which the mortality of the lower Mississippi valley has reached the high rate indicated by the census. The portion embraced in the foregoing classification was terminated on the north with the county of Cape Girardeau, for the reason that the hilly country in that vicinity is connected with a rocky stratum traversing the beds of both the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. From this great chain southward to the Gulf of Mexico is an extent of between six and seven hundred miles. The entire valley, according to geologists, may have been once an arm or estuary of the ocean extending inland from the Gulf of Mexico. The present influence of so large an area of alluvial matter must pervade the adjacent borders to a certain undefined extent.

The third division, or *Alleghany country*, is exhibited by the statistics as a region of great salubrity. It consists of high ridges running nearly parallel with the sea-coast through an extent of nine hundred miles, with a breadth varying from fifty to two hundred miles. The ridges are generally well watered and wooded to the summit, and between are extensive and fertile valleys; they are known as the Blue ridge, Alleghany ridge, North mountain, Cumberland ridge, and others. The region has been termed an elevated plateau or water-shed, whence the rivers flow eastward to the Atlantic and westward to the Mississippi and Ohio valleys. The ridges being for the most part about

half a mile high, appear to exercise no other influence on the climate than what is due to mere elevation, thus securing a pure atmosphere and other conditions favorable to the growth of a healthy and vigorous population.

On the *Pacific coast* the seasons of the year have an entirely different type from that of the eastern United States. A cold sea current apparently cools down the temperature of summer, so that July is only 8° or 9° Fahrenheit warmer than January, and September is the hottest month. From this cause, Indian corn fails to come to maturity, although wheat and other cereals, as well as orchard fruits flourish in fine perfection. The elastic atmosphere and bracing effect of the climate have been remarked by settlers from all quarters of the globe.

In the northwestern States a continental, as distinguished from a sea, climate prevails with wide extremes of temperature. In the northeastern States, also, the thermometer ranges through more than a hundred degrees from winter to summer, yet the year appears generally healthy. Without entering into further details on this or the other divisions, enough evidence has been offered to show a certain correspondence between the physical features of the country and the mortality returns of the census.

Let us next examine the record of mortality with reference to changes in the different months and *seasons* of the year. The annual course of the sun through equinox and solstice brings on the vicissitudes of the seasons, with the attendant train of periodic phenomena, among which is the varying distribution of mortality. During the twelve months ending June 1, 1860, the deaths are stated to have occurred as follows:

*Deaths in the United States, by Months and by Sex*, 1860.

| Months. | Number recorded. | | | Proportions. | | | State registry. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. | |
| January | 17,537 | 15,156 | 32,693 | 4.42 | 3.82 | 8.24 | 7.60 |
| February | 17,791 | 16,208 | 33,999 | 4.79 | 4.37 | 9.16 | 7.75 |
| March | 20,569 | 18,473 | 39,042 | 5.18 | 4.65 | 9.83 | 8.11 |
| April | 19,336 | 17,593 | 36,929 | 5.03 | 4.58 | 9.61 | 7.88 |
| May | 21,365 | 19,376 | 40,741 | 5.38 | 4.88 | 10.26 | 7.25 |
| June | 14,323 | 13,223 | 27,546 | 3 73 | 3.44 | 7.17 | 6.81 |
| July | 16,181 | 14,351 | 30,532 | 4.08 | 3.62 | 7.70 | 8.01 |
| August | 18,287 | 16,558 | 34,845 | 4.61 | 4.17 | 8.78 | 10.99 |
| September | 17,243 | 15,852 | 33,095 | 4.49 | 4.13 | 8.62 | 11.40 |
| October | 15,457 | 13,692 | 29,149 | 3.89 | 3.45 | 7.34 | 8.81 |
| November | 13,194 | 11,365 | 24,559 | 3.44 | 2.96 | 6.40 | 7.45 |
| December | 14,614 | 12,753 | 27,367 | 3.68 | 3.21 | 6.89 | 7.94 |
| Unknown | 1,338 | 986 | 2,324 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 207,235 | 185,586 | 392,821 | 52.72 | 47.28 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

To facilitate a perception of the relations, the numbers in the last four columns are represented by proportional parts of 100, that is, by percentages whereof the sum is 100. A correction in this part of the table has been made for unequal months, by first adding one-thirtieth part to the deaths in April, June, September, November, and two twenty-ninths to the deaths in February; thus changing all to the majority standard of 31 days before casting the proportions. The mean monthly proportion is 8.33, and those which are below this value of course indicate months having less than the average mortality.

The year of the census ends with the last of May, and the deaths in that month are the most numerous in the returns. This circumstance, however, is very unusual, and after extensive scrutiny the most natural interpretation appears to be, not that May is the most fatal month, but that such deaths being the more recent, were better recollected and more fully reported to the marshals. Many facts concur to indorse this explanation, especially the results of the permanent State registry of Massachusetts during the nine years ending with 1859; these having been corrected to equality of months are subjoined in the last column for comparison; and the less numerous returns in Rhode Island furnish like results. It is at once evident, from the nature of the case, that the few State registries in which the deaths are noted at the time of occurrence are adapted to show the monthly proportions of mortality more correctly than this part of the census, where the deaths are set down only at the end of the year. In the latter case an unknown portion of the earlier deaths must be indistinctly remembered or often totally forgotten.

Without disguising this unexpected peculiarity, or concealing any defects of the census, it is better to exhibit it in its true light as shown by comparison in the preceding table. The inquiry will naturally arise, must the distinction of months therefore be omitted and the mortality statistics be considered only from other points of view? Without fully answering this question at present, it will be proper to observe that even as the eye perceives the nearer objects of a landscape more fully and distinctly than the remote, so the recollection of past events has a similar recession which is subject to laws. On this ground, passing back from May, the monthly returns might be successively augmented, with some variations, in an ascending scale, to correct for forgetfulness. Approximate corrections of this nature can be obtained from the army statistics of mortality at more than eighty different posts scattered over the whole United States. During the twenty-one years ending with 1859 the official number of deaths returned to the Surgeon General's office in the four quarters of the year commencing with January were:

| | First quarter. | Second quarter. | Third quarter. | Fourth quarter. | Year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Deaths ..... | 904 | 956 | 1,227 | 1,096 | 4,183 |
| Proportions ..... | 21.61 | 22.86 | 29.33 | 26.20 | 100.00 |

These proportions do not essentially differ from those of the two State registries before mentioned. Without presuming on entire accuracy, the *relative* deficiencies of the United States census of 1860 would be corrected to the same standard by taking the returns of the first quarter, or first three months, in the former table, unchanged, adding 6, 46, and 58 per cent. to the deaths in the second, third, and fourth quarters, respectively.

In the United States the greatest number of deaths occurs during the third quarter, comprising the months of August and September. In England the climate is less subject to extremes of winter and summer temperature than ours, and the deaths are much more evenly distributed through the year. With but a small average difference, the least number of deaths there occurs in the third quarter, and the greatest number in the first quarter, or winter season.

Generally speaking, the *normal* course of temperature and moisture through the year, in any place, is the most favorable to agricultural productions and the most conducive to public health; while great and sudden extremes of heat and cold are alike injurious to organic life and to the human constitution. In the promotion of public hygiene it has further been observed that the influence of

the weather upon mortality is exerted more immediately upon infants and the aged, whose vital force is less than that of persons in middle life.

Once more let us glance at the statistics of mortality with reference to the *Ages at death.* The whole number, including white and colored, are exhibited in the following table. The right hand columns on the scale of 100 are designed to serve, in some degree, the purpose of a diagram for illustrating the relative numbers deceased at different periods of life:

*Deaths classified by Ages and by Sex*, 1860.

| Ages. | Number enumerated. | | | Proportions. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total, '60. | Total, '50. |
| 0— 1 | 44,480 | 36,794 | 81,274 | 11.35 | 9.39 | 20.74 | 16.90 |
| 1— 2 | 20,588 | 17,648 | 38,236 | 5.25 | 4.51 | 9.76 | } |
| 2— 3 | 12,493 | 11,153 | 23,646 | 3 19 | 2.85 | 6.04 | } 21.41 |
| 3— 4 | 7,567 | 7,083 | 14,650 | 1.93 | 1.81 | 3.74 | } |
| 4— 5 | 5,332 | 5,147 | 10,479 | 1.36 | 1.31 | 2.67 | } |
| 5—10 | 13,822 | 13,637 | 27,459 | 3.53 | 3.48 | 7.01 | 6.68 |
| 10—15 | 6,369 | 6,768 | 13,137 | 1.63 | 1.73 | 3.36 | 4.12 |
| 15—20 | 8,111 | 9,265 | 17,376 | 2.07 | 2.36 | 4.43 | 4.79 |
| 20—25 | 10,398 | 10,551 | 20,949 | 2 65 | 2.69 | 5.34 | } |
| 25—30 | 9,452 | 9,560 | 19,012 | 2.41 | 2.44 | 4.85 | } 11.74 |
| 30—40 | 16,224 | 15,343 | 31,567 | 4.14 | 3.92 | 8.06 | 9.07 |
| 40—50 | 13,470 | 10,522 | 23,992 | 3.44 | 2.68 | 6.12 | 7.14 |
| 50—60 | 11,902 | 8,514 | 20,416 | 3.04 | 2.17 | 5.21 | 5.56 |
| 60—70 | 11,284 | 8,823 | 20,107 | 2.88 | 2.25 | 5.13 | 5.12 |
| 70—80 | 8,995 | 8,009 | 17,004 | 2.30 | 2.05 | 4.35 | 4.17 |
| 80—90 | 4,776 | 4,808 | 9,584 | 1.22 | 1.23 | 2.45 | 2.54 |
| 90— | 1,284 | 1,590 | 2,874 | 0.33 | 0.41 | 0 74 | 0.76 |
| Unknown | 688 | 371 | 1,059 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 207,235 | 185,586 | 392,821 | 52.72 | 47.28 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

In the last column but one the sum of the four percentages between one and five years of age is 22.21, which does not essentially differ from 21.41, the corresponding percentage in 1850. By comparison throughout the last two columns, it will further appear that the only marked difference in the distribution of ages at death, in 1850 and 1860, is in early infancy, or under one year of age. From some misapprehension, occasionally an assistant marshal, not regarding infants as a part of the active population, has been less careful of their enumeration; and the greater proportion of infants in 1860 should doubtless be ascribed to a more complete enumeration. Upon the middle ages of life, in 1850, the cholera has traced a perceptible effect, as was to be expected from the immigration. With proper allowance for this feature, the return of deaths in 1860, for all ages above the first, appears similar and conformable to that of 1850.

As before shown, the total deaths returned in 1860 were 1 in 79 of the population; and in the less healthy year of 1850 the stated deaths were 1 in 71 of the population, a few still-births being included. In Europe the corresponding ratios, exclusive of still-births, have been recently collected by Professor Wappäus* from ten years official statistics, and are shown in the middle column following:

* Bevölkerungsstatistik, I, p. 160.

*Ratio of Deaths in Europe.*

| Countries. | Population to one death. | The same adjusted to the scale of population in the U. States in 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| Norway | 56 | ..... |
| Sweden | 49 | ..... |
| Denmark | 49 | ..... |
| England | 44 | 47 |
| France | 44 | 44 |
| Belgium | 42 | 46 |
| Netherlands | 39 | ..... |
| Prussia | 36 | ..... |

The wide deviation of the stated ratio in the United States from these values is partly due to the more youthful character of the American population, sustained by a constant immigration. However, by the aid of the rates of mortality at different ages in England and France,* with those of Belgium, applied to the United States census of 1850, the unequal distribution of ages is here corrected in the three values of the last column. A large deficiency in our return of deaths is still indicated.

With regard to the question frequently asked, How much ought to be added to the census return of deaths, in order to approximate to the true numbers? the way for an answer, as definite as the subject admits, has been opened by a recent investigation. From a combination of statistical data, it has been demonstrated by Mr. L. W. Meech that the rate of mortality in the United States during the last half century has continued between limits, whereof the higher is represented by the English life table, and the lower by those of continental Europe. From this proposition, compared with the last column above, the conclusion is derived, that *the annual deaths in the United States have been one in* 45 *or* 46 *of the population.* There are localities where the "length of days" among the people is considerably above this standard, and others where it is below it; the value just stated, in the long average, cannot be far from the truth.

The question of supplying the deficient number of deaths can now be answered by an approximate correction. To avoid irregularities in the registry of infants, the returns "under five" are at present omitted. Applying the foregoing method, and regarding the deaths of 1850 as excesssive from cholera, it finally appears that the census of deaths above five years of age should be increased by about five-twelfths. The same rule may possibly apply to the deaths noted as "one and under five;" but "under one," the number should be increased in a greater ratio, not here determined. Thus in the aggregate of the whole country, so far as can now be ascertained, where seventeen deaths actually occurred, only twelve were reported in the census, exclusive of early infancy.

According to the preceding determination of one annual death in 45.5 living at the middle of the year, the 323,272 deaths returned in 1850, by supplying the omissions, become 501,000; and the 392,821 deaths enumerated in 1860 should similarly be increased to 680,000. At this rate, nearly six millions (5,905,000) of our population have deceased in the past ten years, and their places have been supplied by the advancing numbers of a new generation.

* Eighteenth Report of the Registrar General, (England), p. 32.

In concluding this discussion, it may be observed that the census of mortality compared with the topography of the United States will tend to illustrate the advantages of intercommunication. Our magnificent railroads and steamboat lines traversing immense distances, while promoting an exchange of products, and accommodating alike the tourist and the man of business, constitute an important agency for relieving the mind and improving the health of the people. To those persons who find the sea-coast air injurious, to the sedentary professions and city residents wearied with the dust and heat of summer and the cares of business, a change of air, and the shifting panorama of new scenes open renewed sources of enjoyment, in which all members of the family should participate. A few mineral springs and "watering places" at the sea-side or among the mountains are liberally patronized. Yet the adaptation of our country to a more general system of travel and periodic resort, for sanitary objects, presents a most useful field of inquiry.

The mortality of cities still exceeds that of the country, especially among children. And in both town and country a vast amount of needless sickness exists, which is proved to be preventible by ordinary means. The sanitary improvement of cities must be chiefly intrusted to health officers on the spot, who are conversant with the localities. Yet many of the topics have a popular interest; such as the introduction of the water-supply, of which the Fairmount, the Cochituate, and the Croton water-works are examples, the difficult art of complete sewerage and drainage, the opening of public parks and gardens, and the construction of improved tenement buildings. The vaccination of children before admission to the large public schools has been proposed, on account of the loss and annoyance from irruptions of the small-pox, a requisite which parental duty should have anticipated. The universal practice of this safeguard is strenuously urged, for, besides frequent cases of unavoidable exposure, of loathsome sickness and entailed suffering, many lives are annually lost by the culpable neglect of vaccination.

A great improvement in the registration of deaths, beyond the bare enumeration of the old "bills of mortality," consists in noting the principal circumstances of decease. This prepares the way, in skilful hands, for special and instructive researches. The classification of deaths with reference to intemperance, to different occupations and trades, will determine *among what classes the mortality is the most excessive*, and aid to disclose the causes. The value of this statistical method is illustrated by several remarkable sanitary investigations which have appeared within the last half century in Europe and America. After the facts comes the demand for new improvements and inventions. Some are required in the line of Davy's safety lamp for diminishing casualties, and others for adapting the operations and processes of the work-room to the health of the operatives. The subject is one of special interest, and worthy of sustained examination by our physicians and inventors. In numerous ways the information is so important that an official registration of deaths, notwithstanding the first deficiencies, is gaining adoption among all civilized nations.

*On a general Life Table.*—Were the enumeration of deaths entirely correct, and were the record combined with that of population, and cast into the systematic form of a life table, the value of this part of the census would be very greatly augmented. The plainest and most advantageous mode of expressing the relations of mortality to the population is conceded to be the life table, devised by Dr. Halley. In its elementary form it shows at a glance the proportion of persons surviving from one age to any other given age; in another form it exhibits the average duration or "expectation of life."

The Carlisle table, which has chiefly been used in England and America, was constructed by Milne from the returns during nine years, 1779–'87, of two healthy parishes in the city and suburbs of Carlisle, in the north of England. That this table should represent life insurance risks with accuracy during half

a century is singular and remarkable. The coincidence is ascribed to what is termed "the selection of lives," since all the offices have required a medical examination of the assured.

The standard of longevity in the Carlisle table may thus be well adapted to life insurance, while it is too high for the whole population. Mr. Baily, a distinguished authority in London, forcibly remarks: "It must appear extremely incorrect to take the mortality in one particular town as a criterion for that of the whole country. The observations ought to be made on the kingdom at large, in the same manner as in Sweden; more particularly as, in the real business of life, the calculations are general and uniform, and adapted to persons in every situation. But till the legislature thinks proper to admit some efficient plan for furnishing these data, we must rest contented with the laudable exertions of public spirited individuals, and avail ourselves of the best light which they afford on this subject." (See continuation of chapter on mortality, p. 114.)

## DEAF AND DUMB.

### (APPENDIX—TABLE No. 7.)

Though the deaf and dumb, from the peculiar mental and moral phenomena which they display, have been objects of the curious attention of philosophers from the earliest dawn of science, it is only within three centuries that any successful efforts have been made to alleviate their misfortune by education, and only within the last forty years that an enumeration has been made of the deaf and dumb of any country. That deaf-mutes were quite numerous in ancient times is evident from the mention of them in the writings of that period. From the frequent mention of the restoration of the deaf to hearing and of the dumb to speech, in the history of our Saviour, the afflictions in question must have been common in Judea. And then, as now, congenital deaf-mutes were found in the highest as well as in the lower classes of society. The story of the deaf and dumb son of King Crœsus is well known; and Pliny speaks of a painter* at Rome, deaf-mute from birth, who was a relative of the Emperor Augustus.

We have, however, no means of estimating what might have been the numbers of deaf-mutes in ancient times. We only know that the infirmity appeared often to force itself on the attention of the philosopher and of the lawgiver. The wisest of the ancient philosophers could find no remedy for the closing of the customary channel of communication among men, and abandoned the unfortunate deaf and dumb as utterly incapable of instruction in letters. The celebrated code of Justinian, the foundation of modern European jurisprudence, classed the deaf and dumb with those persons who, by defect or alienation of mind, were rendered incapable of the legal management of their affairs. In the middle ages deaf-mutes were held to be incapable of feudal succession; otherwise there might possibly have been deaf-mute sovereigns on record, for we are told that an uncle of one of the kings of Sardinia was one of the earliest examples of a well-educated deaf-mute.

The first recorded attempts to instruct this class of unfortunates were made in Spain, about three centuries ago, by Pedro Ponce, a Benedictine monk, who conducted, and, as we are assured on the testimony of several cotemporary writers, with remarkable success, the education of several deaf-mutes of noble families, including the brothers and sister of the constable of Castile. Ponce died in 1504. Spain also presents the name of Bonet, who, half a century later, taught a brother of another constable of Castile, probably a nephew of the pupils of Ponce, and who published, in 1620, the earliest known treatise on the art of deaf-mute instruction. Both Ponce and Bonet instructed their pupils in

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* Quintus Pedius.

articulation. A highly-colored account of the success of the latter was brought to England by Sir Kenelm Digby, one of the companions of Prince Charles in his romantic journey into Spain, and probably prompted the efforts of the earliest English teachers of deaf-mutes.

The Germans, jealous of the honor of their fatherland, claim that Rodolph Agricola records the case of a deaf-mute who had been taught to read and write a full century before the time of Ponce, without, however, giving any information as to the mode of instruction; and that about the same time that Ponce began his labors, Pasch, a clergyman of Brandenburg, instructed his deaf-mute daughter by the aid of pictures. In the next century (the seventeenth) we find a few instances recorded in England, in which more or less success was attained in teaching deaf-mutes to write, and even to speak. Dr. John Wallis, the most distinguished of the early English teachers, left on record in the philosophical transactions an account of his methods, which served as a guide to later teachers; and engaged, towards the end of the century, with a younger teacher of deaf-mutes on the continent, John Conrad Amman, of Amsterdam, who is noted for the wild extravagance of his views respecting articulation. Amman ascribed to speech a mysterious efficacy in the operations of the intellect, holding it to be not merely the most convenient, but the only instrument of thought and reasoning; a theory which, carried out to its logical results, would make the instruction of the deaf and dumb from birth utterly hopeless; since speech, properly so called, is to them incommunicable, all they can acquire of it being limited to the visible and felt movements of the organs of speech. Nevertheless these absurd views of Amman on the exclusive fitness of speech as an instrument of thought still influence the practice of the German teachers of our own times.

During the two centuries that succeeded the first labors of Ponce we only find here and there, at long intervals, a teacher who, moved in some cases by philosophical curiosity, in others by the hope of gain, and in others by parental affection, undertook, with more or less success, the education of one or two deaf-mutes. In many cases these early teachers were ignorant of the labors of their predecessors; the teacher had to grope his own way, and the processes were invented over and over again. Thus the art made little progress till the time of the Abbé de l'Epée.

This justly celebrated man, while living in Paris a life of literary ease, had his sympathies interested in the case of two sisters, twins, whose privation of speech and hearing seemed to cut them off from the hope of religious instruction. He gave himself to their instruction with the zeal of a missionary, who believes the eternal welfare of immortal souls at stake. Succeeding beyond his hopes in this new vocation, he devoted his fortune and his life to the cause of the deaf and dumb; and in the school which he founded was seen a spectacle which the world had never seen before—a large community of deaf-mutes restored to the full enjoyment of social intercourse through a language of their own. Having collected more than sixty into his own school, and finding that numbers more existed beyond his reach, De l'Epée labored with success to impart some of his own zeal to others, and (while other early teachers made a secret monopoly of their art) freely communicated his method to the world. Teachers formed by his lessons founded schools in Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Holland, and even Spain. Flattered by the frequent presence at his lessons of eminent visitors, up to the rank of emperor, De l'Epée labored with success to make the institution of the deaf and dumb popular. The impulse given by his zeal and labors opened a new era for the deaf and dumb. It is only from his time that the duty of educating them began to take hold of the public conscience. The school which he founded, and long supported from his own means, was taken under the patronage of the government after his death.

De l'Epée began his labors in behalf of the deaf and dumb between the years 1755 and 1760. Just about the same time began the labors of two other remarkable instructors—Thomas Braidwood in Scotland, and Samuel Heinicke in Saxony. Each of these distinguished men founded institutions which were the parents of many others. Nearly all the schools in the British isles sprang from that of Braidwood, and most of those in Germany originated, directly or indirectly, from that of Heinicke. On the other hand, the school of De l'Epée was the parent of nearly all the existing schools for deaf-mutes in the other countries of Europe and in America.

This is not the place to describe the different methods of those schools. We may, however, observe generally that the great object of the German schools is the teaching of an articulation which, in most cases, is both a very uncertain and an unpleasant means of communication with the deaf. Articulation was also a prominent part of the method of Braidwood, more because the idea of restoring the dumb to speak is so attractive to their friends and to the public, than from any real advantages which the pupils taught to articulate derive in the intercourse of society from any attainments in speaking possible to the deaf and dumb. For many years past the tendency of the more correct public opinion in England has been to the disuse of the efforts to teach articulation, as producing, in most cases, results of very trifling value at an unreasonable expense of time and labor.

The main peculiarity of the French system, or that of De l'Epée as improved by his able successors, Sicard and Bebian, was the cultivation and expansion of the language of gestures—the natural language of the deaf and dumb—as the means of mental and moral development, and the principal medium of instruction, by which the meaning of written language is imparted, enabling the pupil to communicate with all who can read and write, and opening to him that world of knowledge found in books.

This system prevails in all the schools for the deaf and dumb in the United States, having been brought to this country in 1816 by the late venerated founder of the American Asylum, Thomas H. Gallaudet, father of the present worthy principal of the institution in the federal capital. Mr. Gallaudet having become interested in the case of a deaf-mute, daughter of Dr. Cogswell, of Hartford, went to Europe to acquire the method of instruction, and being providentially repelled from the British schools, whose teachers then made a secret and a monopoly of their art, proceeded to Paris, studied the methods of Sicard, the celebrated pupil of De l'Epée, and returning, brought with him Laurent Clerc, himself a deaf-mute, already distinguished as the best teacher in the school of Paris, from which he brought a more thorough knowledge of the art of deaf-mute instruction, in the best state it had then reached, than probably any other man at that time possessed. The American teachers had thus, at the beginning, the advantage of a long cultivated and improved system. Nor has the art been suffered to remain stationary in this country. It has been diligently cultivated among us by many men of eminent ability during half a century; and the results attained in our schools for the deaf and dumb are certainly not inferior, in point of practical utility, to those attained in any of the European schools.

## NUMBER OF SCHOOLS.

The number of schools for the deaf and dumb has been rapidly increasing during the current century. At the beginning of the century there were hardly a dozen such schools. Thirty years ago the number of European institutions for the deaf and dumb was about 118, containing, at most, 3,300 pupils. Ten years ago the number of institutions was estimated at 180, and the number of pupils at 6,000. Of the European institutions there are about 80, mostly small

ones, in Germany, 45 in France, and 22 in the British isles. There are also two or three schools in British America. The three largest European schools are those of London, with about 300 pupils, Paris with about 170, and Groningen in Holland, with about 150.

The number of American institutions has also steadily increased. The American Asylum at Hartford is the oldest, having been opened in 1817. The New York institution is next in age, dating from 1817, and the Pennsylvania institution was opened in 1820. The Kentucky institution was opened in 1823, that of Ohio in 1829, and that of Virginia in 1839. The progress of the cause may be seen by the annexed table:

| Date. | No. of institutions. | No. of teachers. | No. of pupils. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1834..... | 6 | 34 | 466 |
| 1851..... | 13 | 75 | 1,162 |
| 1857..... | 20 | 118 | 1,760 |
| 1860..... | 22 | 130 | 2,000 |

The New York institution is the largest in the country, and probably in the world, having 310 pupils. The asylum at Hartford has about 225, the institution at Philadelphia 206, and the schools of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois from 140 to 170. The southern institutions are comparatively small, but their present condition cannot be ascertained. Of the 130 teachers, including the principals, about half are men of liberal education, about 15 are females, and about 50 are educated deaf-mutes.

The support of these twenty-two institutions costs not far from $350,000 annually, of which as much as $300,000 is appropriated by the legislatures of twenty-nine States. Provision for the education of the deaf and dumb, in some cases restricted to the indigent, in others made free to all, is made by law in all the States, except the sparsely settled ones of Florida, Arkansas, Minnesota, Kansas, and Oregon. All the New England States send their beneficiaries to Hartford, New Jersey sends hers to New York and Philadelphia, and Maryland and Delaware send theirs to Philadelphia, or to the institution at Washington, under the patronage of the President and Congress.

In the buildings and grounds of these several institutions, up to the date of our last information, over a million and a half of dollars had been invested. Except the necessary buildings and appurtenances, the institutions generally possess no permanent funds, being dependent on annual appropriations from the States; but there are three or four exceptions. The only considerable permanent fund is that of the American Asylum, derived from a grant of a township of land, made by Congress, through the generous aid of Henry Clay, as early as 1819. This fund now amounts to $200,000. The Texas institution has been munificently endowed by the legislature of that State with a grant of 100,000 acres of land.

Some prominent notice is due to the Columbia Institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and the blind, at the national capital, which commenced its operations in June, 1857, under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved on the 16th of February in the same year.

The objects of the institution as contemplated in its organization were twofold: First, to provide suitable instruction for the deaf and dumb and the blind of the District of Columbia, and for children thus afflicted whose parents are in the military or naval service of the United States; secondly, to establish at the national capitol an institution for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, which

should carry their education to a higher point than has yet been attained in other institutions. In other words to afford deaf-mutes in America an opportunity of obtaining a collegiate education, to qualify them as instructors, to enable them to engage in pursuits and occupations which are now (for lack only of the necessary training) beyond their reach.

The success of the institution has fully equalled the expectations of its founders. The first object has been entirely realized. The last annual report of the institution showed an attendance of forty-one pupils. The deaf-mutes are being carried forward in their education according to the French system, improved and introduced into this country by Doctor Gallaudet.

The blind are pursuing their studies in the manner adopted at the Boston institution.

A collegiate department will be organized as soon as the pupils of the institution are sufficiently advanced to enter upon the prescribed course of study. This stage will probably be reached in the year 1864.

The appropriations granted by Congress to the institution have amounted to $38,509 51; and there has been received from private sources the sum of $18,025.

The buildings of the institution, which will accommodate sixty pupils with the necessary officers and teachers, are healthfully located on an eminence commanding a view of the city, about a mile and a quarter northeast of the Capitol.

Mr. Kendall is the president of the board of directors, and has contributed liberally to the endowment of the institution, the immediate management whereof has been from the beginning in the hands of the principal, Edward M. Gallaudet, M. A., formerly instructor in the institution at Hartford.

The corps of instruction consists of the principal, two assistant instructors of the deaf and dumb, one instructress of the blind, and a teacher of drawing and the arts of design. Instruction is also given in mechanical labor.

In estimating the cost of instructing the deaf and dumb of the United States, it must be remembered that seven of the twenty-two institutions, those of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Michigan, California, and the Columbian Institution in Washington are also institutions for the blind as well as for the deaf and dumb, and that the support of their 136 blind pupils is included in the sum already given as the total annual expense of the twenty-two institutions. Allowing for these, the actual expense of educating the 2,000 deaf-mutes now in school may be estimated at $330,000. The number now under instruction ought to be considerably larger, especially in the southern States, to give all the deaf and dumb that education which alone can raise them to the rank of intelligent and useful citizens. It is restricted less from the difficulty of obtaining appropriations from the State legislatures than from the apathy of unenlightened parents, and their unwillingness to part with their children.

## STATISTICS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

The earliest known attempt to estimate the number of deaf-mutes in a given country was made by the benevolent De l'Epée, who states that there were, about the year 1773, two hundred of these afflicted persons in the city of Paris, whence he calculated that there must have been 3,000 in the whole kingdom. If this last number is not an error of the press, the calculation seems very erroneous, for we know that the population of Paris at that day little exceeded half a million of souls, while that of France exceeded twenty millions. If there were then two hundred deaf-mutes in Paris, a like proportion for the whole kingdom would give 8,000 instead of 3,000. It was not till 1853 that an enumeration of the deaf-mutes of France was actually made, and the result gave a proportion for Paris and its vicinity just about that estimated by De l'Apée eighty

years before—one in about 2,500 inhabitants; while the ascertained proportion for all France was one deaf-mute in 1,212 souls, more than twice as great as that for Paris.

The two earliest censuses known to us made by governmental authority, in which the number of deaf-mutes was noted, were that of the State of New York for 1825, and that of Prussia for the same year. The deaf and dumb of the United States were first enumerated at the national census of 1830, and at each census since. Enumerations of this class of the population have been made at different times within the last thirty years in several countries of Europe. In Great Britain they were first noted in the returns for the census of 1851.

The general result of these enumerations is that, except in a few extreme cases, the number of deaf-mutes in a given country is seldom more than about eight hundred in a million, or less than about four hundred. The later enumerations show a somewhat larger proportion than the earlier; but this may be owing to greater care in making the enumeration. The Prussian census for 1828 gave one deaf-mute in 1,548 souls; that of 1849 one deaf-mute to 1,364 souls. Thirty years ago the general average of all the European enumerations then made was about one deaf-mute in 1,500 souls. Ten years ago, according to a table prepared by Dr. Peet, of the New York Institution, there had been found 70,700 deaf-mutes, in those countries of Europe in which enumerations had been made, in a population of 92,710,000 inhabitants; a proportion of one deaf-mute to 1,311 souls. This proportion would have been reduced to about one in 1,360, had the result in England, which returned only one deaf-mute to 1,754 souls, then been known.

In this, as in other departments of vital statistics, we find, in any large district, a remarkable degree of uniformity from one period to another, showing that the prevalence of deaf-dumbness, as of other afflictions of mortality, is regulated by general laws. The proportion in the population of Prussia, as we have seen, varied less than a sixth part in twenty-one years; and that in the United States, according to our census returns, has only varied about one-tenth part in thirty years. The amount of variation will be seen from the annexed table, calculated for the white population alone for 1830, 1840, and 1850, and for the whole free population for 1860:

| Years. | No. of deaf and dumb. | Population, 1 to— |
|---|---|---|
| 1830 | 5,363 | 1,964 |
| 1840 | 6,682 | 2,123 |
| 1850 | 9,085 | 2,152 |
| 1860 | 14,269 | 1,925 |

The increased proportion for 1860 is probably owing, in part, to the fact that a considerable number of persons returned as "deaf" were counted with the deaf and dumb in making the abstract of the last census. This class of persons was carefully excluded in making the abstract from the census schedules of 1850, as it will be in the revision of the tables of the Eighth Census, which for want of time has not yet been effected.

The deaf and dumb, properly so called, are those who were born deaf, and in consequence grew up dumb, together with those who lost hearing by disease or accident at so early an age as to lose also the faculty of speech more or less completely. Besides these, there are many persons who lost hearing in childhood or youth, after acquiring the permanent power of speech, but who, incapable of being taught in ordinary schools, are entitled to the privileges of a special

institution for deaf-mutes. These are sometimes returned as deaf and dumb, especially if they are or have been pupils of an institution for deaf-mutes; sometimes they are returned as "deaf," and often, especially when their misfortune is recent, they are not distinguished at all. If none but this second class of persons (technically known as semi-mutes) were returned as deaf, there could be no hesitation in including them all with the deaf and dumb. But there are many people who become deaf in mature life, or with advancing age, and these are gratuitously marked as "deaf" on the census schedules, in so many cases as to materially affect, in some districts, the general accuracy of our calculations. None who become deaf after the age of ten or twelve should be included in tables of the deaf and dumb; but this distinction was not generally understood by the census-takers.

Another source of error of a different kind is the frequent return as "dumb" of persons who are dumb, not as a consequence of deafness, but from defect of intellect. If all who are thus returned were known to be idiots, all should be excluded from our tables of the deaf and dumb; but the same word appears to be used in many cases to designate the proper deaf and dumb, and we have no means of discriminating between those who are *dumb* because *deaf*, and those who are *dumb* from deficient intellect. To insure more perfect accuracy for the general report, the list of the deaf and dumb in the United States, made out in this office from the original schedules, will, as far as practicable, be submitted to the inspection of the conductors of the several institutions that their extensive knowledge of individual cases may be availed of to correct the returns in a sufficient number of cases to give a general average of corrections, and thus enable us to approximate much more nearly to accuracy in this branch of our statistics. A small expenditure for the printing of this list may be necessary to this end.

Though by including many returned as "deaf" only, and others returned as "dumb" only, the returned number of the deaf and dumb may be considerably increased; there is reason to believe this increase is not more than equal to the number of omissions. Dr. Peet has made it appear probable, for instance, that owing to the reluctance of parents to describe their children as dumb a large number of deaf-mute children under the age of ten or twelve were omitted;* that the returns of deaf-mutes from most of our larger towns are also deficient; and that, from the greater difficulty of obtaining information in the case of our foreign population, their deaf and dumb are not as fully returned as in the case of the native population. To these we should add many omitted by accident or through the hurry or carelessness of the marshals. Allowing for all these causes of omission, it is not improbable that the proportion of deaf-mutes in the white population of the United States is as great as that found in England and Germany.

Taking the returns as they are, we find the sources of error so uniform in their influence that the results will serve for the purpose of comparison between different classes of the population and between different sections of the Union. We may thus, in time, be aided in forming accurate conclusions as to the causes of deafness; a prospect that gives a higher interest to the returns, since a knowledge of the causes may lead to the knowledge of preventions, whereby the prevalence of this distressing infirmity may be diminished.

The particulars, however, to be gathered from our census, relating to the deaf and dumb, are not nearly as full as would be desirable in this point of view. They do not show, for instance, how many are deaf and dumb from birth, and

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* In 1850 the proportion of deaf-mutes returned under 10 years was to the population of the same age (whites) only as 1 : 3,570 for males, and 1 : 4,200 for the females; while between the ages of 10 and 30 the proportion was 1 : 1,550 males, and 1 : 1,930 females.—(*Statistics of Deaf and Dumb, by H. P. Peet, LL D.*)

how many from disease or accident, (the latter supposed to be nearly half the whole in this country, though only one-fifth of the whole in Europe;)* nor in how many cases there are two or more deaf and dumb children in the same family; nor in how many cases the parents were blood relatives; nor in how many cases the infirmity is transmitted from parents to children. The general laws to be gathered from our census returns are of another kind, and relate to the influence of race, of emigration, of climate, or of geological formation on the prevalence of deaf-dumbness, although they present facilities for the prosecution of inquiries which, if followed up, will enable us to throw much light on the subject generally.

We note *first*, that the white race appears from our census returns to be much more liable to deaf-dumbness than the black, and of course the free colored, which has a larger admixture of white blood, is more liable to that infirmity than the slave population; on the other hand, it is supposed that the colored population is more liable to blindness than the whites. This greater prevalence of deaf-mutes, (after allowing for errors in the two enumerations of 1830 and 1840, which appear to have risen from accidentally placing figures in the wrong columns,) is manifested in every one of the four enumerations from 1830 to 1860, and in the returns from every State. The general average of the census of 1860 gives only one slave deaf-mute to every 4,900 slaves, whereas there is one to every 1,925 among the free population. In 1850, excluding, as already observed, the "deaf," there was returned one deaf-mute to 2,152 whites, one to 3,151 free colored persons, and one to 6,034 slaves. The small proportion returned among the slaves may indeed be due, in part, to less care and particularity in making the enumeration; but it is difficult to believe in a carelessnes so general as to account for so great a discrepancy as is here shown. It seems, therefore, safe to assume that the colored race is less liable to deaf-dumbness than the white race; and such, according to the testimony of missionaries, seems also the case with the Mongolian population of China as compared with Europeans.

The next fact to be noted is that there is a larger proportion of deaf-mutes among a population from which emigration has been large than among a population which is gaining largely by emigration. This fact is patent from the returns of every census, as will appear from the annexed table, calculated as before for the white population in 1830, 1840, and 1850, and for the whole free population in 1860:

| | The Atlantic States, from Maine to Georgia, inclusive. | All the remaining States and Territor's. |
|---|---|---|
| Number of deaf mutes in 1830 | 4,031 | 1,332 |
| Proportion to population | 1 to 1,864 | 1 to 2,265 |
| Number of deaf mutes in 1840 | 4,475 | 2,207 |
| Proportion to population | 1 to 1,993 | 1 to 2,388 |
| Number of deaf mutes in 1850 | 5,737 | 3,732 |
| Proportion to population | 1 to 1,961 | 1 to 2,245 |
| Number of deaf mutes in 1860 | 7,819 | 6,450 |
| Proportion to population | 1 to 1,796 | 1 to 2,080 |

* Dr. Peet estimates that in Europe there are in a population of a million 615 deaf-mutes who are so from birth, and only 154 by disease or accident; while in the United States the former class number 278 in a million, and the latter 222.—(See *the Thirty-fifth New York Report.*)

This law is more strikingly exemplified by the returns from the extreme west. California and Oregon, for instance, returned in 1850 only 7 deaf-mutes in a population of 105,000, and in 1860 only 84 in a population of 432,000. Though it may be that the returns from sparsely settled districts are apt to be less accurate than the average, still there can be no doubt that a comparatively small proportion of deaf-mutes go along with the stream of emigration. Families with deaf-mute children have an inducement to remain in the older States, at least till their children can be educated; and it may be that such families, as a general rule, do not belong to the more energetic and restless part of the population. It may be owing in part to a similar cause that the proportion of deaf-mutes is smaller in America than in Europe.

The proportion of deaf-mutes among the slaves of the border States and that found in the extreme southern States offers a contrast even more marked, which is no doubt due, at least in part, to a like cause, the deportation of so many slaves southward, since we may assume that a deaf and dumb slave would be less desirable for a trader than one who can hear. In 1860 there were returned from the slave States north of the parallel of 35°, including North Carolina, but excluding Arkansas, 458 deaf and dumb slaves, one to 3,340 slaves; and from the more southern slave States only 350, but one deaf-mute to 6,920 slaves. This difference can hardly be due to climate, for the proportion of deaf-mutes among the white population of South Carolina was greater in 1830 than in any other State, except Connecticut and New Jersey; and at the last census the greatest proportion in the whole Union, allowing for the large number from other States collected into the school in Connecticut, was returned from the comparatively southern States of Virginia and Kentucky. We cannot, therefore, assume from the census returns that coldness of climate has any marked influence on the prevalence of deaf-mutes.

It has been supposed that mountainous and sterile countries have a larger proportion of deaf-mutes than those that are level and well cultivated. In Europe the greatest known proportion is found among the mountains of Switzerland, the smallest on the fertile plains of Belgium. But we have no such deep, dark humid valleys as those of some parts of Switzerland, where the population seems to deteriorate from generation to generation, and where cretinism, often allied to deaf-dumbness, prevails to a painful extent. Whether in our mountainous districts deaf-mutism is more prevalent than in more level regions can hardly be determined till our population becomes more stationary. We observe that, by the British census of 1851, the proportion of deaf-mutes was, indeed, smaller in level and fertile England than in the more mountainous and sterile countries of Wales and Scotland; but on the other hand, Ireland, a comparatively level country, presents a larger proportion than Wales, and about as large as Scotland. In our own country the proportion in Vermont and New Hampshire, though greater than in most of the other northern States, is less than in the fertile regions of Kentucky.

If we assume as a probable theory that congenital deafness is, in most cases, an arrest of development, owing in some cases to deficient vital power in one or both parents, and in other cases to a physiological unfitness of the parents for each other, and that the loss of hearing by disease or accident is more prevalent among children whose constitutional vigor is impaired, it is difficult to see why mountainous regions, that are found favorable to general health and to longevity, as many mountainous regions are known to be, should present more cases of deaf-mutes than other regions.

The inquiry as to the influence of the geological formation of a country on the prevalence of deaf-mutism is an interesting one, but partly from the difficulty of determining the geological character of a given district, partly from the labor requisite for the investigation, very little has yet been done to elucidate this point. Kentucky has returned at each census a large proportion of deaf-mutes,

and Kentucky is a limestone country. This statement embraces about all that may at present be hazarded on this point.

## BLIND.

The first regularly organized establishment for the charitable relief of the blind is known as "*The Hospital Imperiale des Quinze Vingts.*" It was founded in Paris by St. Louis in 1260, and still exists. It contains, as its name implies, fifteen score, or 300 blind. It is an asylum only for adults, and does not attempt to instruct its inmates.

Although much had been done by celebrated blind persons and others in overcoming the privations of sight by ingenious contrivances for the touch, the first successful effort in systematic instruction was made by *Valentin Haüy.* Inspired by the success of the Abbé de l'Epée in the education of the deaf and dumb, M. Haüy conceived that equal results could be effected for the blind, who were deemed more helpless. He reflected upon the fact that the touch of the blind is so exceedingly sensitive as rarely to be deceived in distinguishing the different coins. Why might they not distinguish letters if made tangible? Letters were printed in relief; maps with raised lines were made; a class of blind children was collected and instructed, and the experiment was successful. Such was the simple basis of the system which has been followed over the civilized world.

A house was procured in 1784, in Paris, under the patronage of the Philanthropic Society, which may be regarded as the cradle of the present Imperial Institution for the young blind.

In 1791 "the Liverpool school for the blind" was founded, which was the first in Great Britain.

The following table exhibits the institutions and asylums for the blind in Great Britain and Ireland, the dates of their foundation, and the number of inmates in each:

| No | Location. | Founded. | Inmates. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Liverpool | 1791 | 80 |
| 2 | Edinburg | 1792 | 115 |
| 3 | Bristol | 1793 | 66 |
| 4 | London | 1799 | 154 |
| 5 | Norwich | 1805 | 36 |
| 6 | Dublin, ("Richmond," for males) | 1809 | 20 |
| 7 | Dublin, ("Molyneaux," for females) | 1815 | 35 |
| 8 | Glasgow | 1828 | 106 |
| 9 | Belfast | 1831 | 13 |
| 10 | Yorkshire | 1835 | 60 |
| 11 | Limerick, (for females) | 1835 | 12 |
| 12 | Manchester | 1837 | 75 |
| 13 | Newcastle | 1838 | 41 |
| 14 | London, ("Society for teaching the blind to read") | 1838 | 56 |
| 15 | Liverpool, (Catholic, for females) | ..... | 17 |
| 16 | Exeter | 1838 | 26 |
| 17 | Aberdeen | ..... | 30 |
| 18 | Bath | 1840 | 24 |
| 19 | Brighton | 1841 | 21 |
| 20 | Nottingham | 1842 | 30 |
| 21 | Birmingham | 1846 | 59 |
| 22 | *Plymouth | ..... | ..... |

TABLE—Continued.

| No. | Location. | Founded. | Inmates. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 | *Bath, (blind school-house) | ..... | ..... |
| 24 | *Edinburg, (Abbey Hill) | ..... | ..... |
| 25 | *Dublin, (Catholic) | ..... | ..... |
| 26 | *Cork | ..... | ..... |
| 27 | *London, (Milton Institution) | ..... | ..... |
| 28 | *Midland Institution | ..... | ..... |
| | Total in twenty-one institutions | ..... | 1,076 |

* Schools and asylums more recently established, and of smaller size; the dates and numbers not ascertained.

*Associations and societies for the relief of the blind in Great Britain.*

1. London.—"Association for Promoting the General Welfare of the Blind." The object is to supply the adult blind with employment. It has six branches in other parts of the kingdom, viz: in Bradford, Davenport, Leicester, Liverpool, Sheffield, and Surry.
2. London.—Society for Printing and Distributing Books for the Blind, 1854.
3. London.—Indigent Blind Visiting Society, 1837.
4. London.—Christian Blind Relief Society, 1843.
5. London.—Society for Supplying Home Teachers.
6. London.—"The Blind Man's Friend, or Day's Charity." (Founded by the late Mr. Day, who left £100,000 for the benefit of persons suffering under loss of sight.)
7. London.—Rev. Wm. Hetherington's charity (1774) appropriates £10, yearly, each to 50 blind persons over 60 years of age.
8. London.—The Painters and Stainers' Company (1780) for the relief of blind persons above 61 years of age.
9. London.—The Cordwainers' Company (1782) distributes £5, annually, to 105 blind persons.
10. London.—Society for Improving the Social Position of the Blind.
11. London.—The Cloth-workers' Company.
12. London.—The Drapers' Company.
13. London.—The Goldsmiths' Company.
14. London.—The Society for Granting Annuities to the Blind.

The last six grant small annuities for the relief of blind persons.

*Institutions for the blind on the Continent of Europe.*

| No. | Location. | Founded. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Paris, Hospital Imperiale des Quinze Vingts | 1260 |
| 2 | Paris, Imperial Institution for the young blind | 1784 |
| 3 | Vienna, Austria | ..... |
| 4 | Prague, Bohemia | 1804 |
| 5 | Amsterdam, Holland | 1804 |
| 6 | St. Petersburg, Russia | 1806 |
| 7 | Berlin, Prussia | 1806 |
| 8 | Milan, Sardinia | ..... |
| 9 | Dresden, Saxony | 1809 |
| 10 | Zurich, Switzerland | 1809 |
| 11 | Copenhagen, Denmark | 1811 |
| 12 | Brussels, Belgium | ..... |
| 13 | Lausanne, Switzerland | ..... |

*Institutions for the blind on the Continent of Europe*—Continued.

| No | Location. | Founded. |
|---|---|---|
| 14 | Breslau, Prussia | 1816 |
| 15 | Konigsburg, Prussia | 1816 |
| 16 | Stockholm, Sweden | 1817 |
| 17 | Barcelona, Spain | 1820 |
| 18 | Naples, Italy | 1822 |
| 19 | Germund, Wurtemberg | 1823 |
| 20 | Lintz, Austria | 1824 |
| 21 | Pesth, Hungary | 1825 |
| 22 | Friesingen | 1828 |
| 23 | Bruchsal, Baden | 1828 |
| 24 | Hamburg, Holland | 1830 |
| 25 | Antwerp, Belgium | ..... |
| 26 | Bruges, Belgium | ..... |
| 27 | Brunswick, Brunswick | ..... |
| 28 | Frankfort-on-the-Mayn | ..... |
| 29 | Friedberg, Hesse | ..... |
| 30 | Lille, France | ..... |
| 31 | Berne, Switzerland | ..... |
| 32 | Stuttgardt, Wurtemberg | ..... |
| 33 | Friedberg, Switzerland | ..... |
| 34 | Liege, Belgium | ..... |
| 35 | Christiana, Norway | ..... |

*Institutions for the blind in the United States, with the number of pupils and blind persons employed by them.*

| No. | Location. | State. | Founded. | No. of pupils and blind employed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Boston | Massachusetts | 1833 | 111 |
| 2 | New York | New York | 1833 | 167 |
| 3 | Philadelphia | Pennsylvania | 1833 | 177 |
| 4 | Columbus | Ohio | 1837 | 120 |
| 5 | Staunton | Virginia | 1838 | 44 |
| 6 | Louisville | Kentucky | 1842 | 54 |
| 7 | Nashville | Tennessee | 1844 | 36 |
| 8 | Raleigh | North Carolina | 1845 | 18 |
| 9 | Indianapolis | Indiana | 1846 | 72 |
| 10 | Jacksonville | Illinois | 1847 | 50 |
| 11 | Cedar Springs | South Carolina | 1848 | 17 |
| 12 | Janesville | Wisconsin | 1850 | 40 |
| 13 | St. Louis | Missouri | 1851 | 29 |
| 14 | Macon | Georgia | 1851 | 31 |
| 15 | Baton Rouge | Louisiana | 1852 | 14 |
| 16 | Jackson | Mississippi | 1852 | 10 |
| 17 | Iowa City | Iowa | 1853 | 40 |
| 18 | Baltimore | Maryland | 1853 | 25 |
| 19 | Flint | Michigan | 1853 | 35 |
| 20 | Austin | Texas | 1856 | 12 |
| 21 | Washington | District of Columbia | 1857 | 6 |
| 22 | Little Rock | Arkansas | 1859 | 10 |
| 23 | San Francisco | California | 1860 | 8 |
| | Total pupils and inmates | | | 1,126 |

*Proportion of blind persons in the several States, and to the whole population in the United States.*

| States. | Free, blind. | Slaves, blind. | Free, one in— | Slaves, one in— |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 204 | 114 | 2,594 | 3,816 |
| Arkansas | 118 | 26 | 2,749 | 4,273 |
| California | 63 | ..... | 6,032 | ..... |
| Connecticut | 152 | ..... | 3,027 | ..... |
| Delaware | 42 | ..... | 2,629 | ..... |
| Florida | 15 | 21 | 5,245 | 2,940 |
| Georgia | 297 | 188 | 2,003 | 2,458 |
| Illinois | 476 | ..... | 3,617 | ..... |
| Indiana | 530 | ..... | 2,548 | ..... |
| Iowa | 192 | ..... | 3,515 | ..... |
| Kansas | 10 | ..... | 10,711 | ..... |
| Kentucky | 530 | 144 | 1,755 | 1,565 |
| Louisiana | 112 | 118 | 3,365 | 2,811 |
| Maine | 233 | ..... | 2,696 | ..... |
| Maryland | 264 | 34 | 2,272 | 2,564 |
| Massachusetts | 498 | ..... | 2,472 | ..... |
| Michigan | 254 | ..... | 2,595 | ..... |
| Minnesota | 23 | ..... | 7,044 | ..... |
| Mississippi | 147 | 116 | 2,413 | 3,764 |
| Missouri | 388 | 60 | 2,727 | 1,915 |
| New Hampshire | 142 | ..... | 2,296 | ..... |
| New Jersey | 208 | ..... | 3,230 | ..... |
| New York | 1,768 | ..... | 2,199 | ..... |
| North Carolina | 392 | 189 | 1,687 | 1,751 |
| Ohio | 899 | ..... | 2,602 | ..... |
| Oregon | 9 | ..... | 5,829 | ..... |
| Pennsylvania | 1,187 | ..... | 2,448 | ..... |
| Rhode Island | 85 | ..... | 2,054 | ..... |
| South Carolina | 171 | 120 | 1,761 | 3,353 |
| Tennessee | 437 | 117 | 1,908 | 2,356 |
| Texas | 119 | 31 | 3,535 | 5,889 |
| Vermont | 165 | ..... | 1,903 | ..... |
| Virginia | 557 | 232 | 1,984 | 2,115 |
| Wisconsin | 220 | ..... | 3,526 | ..... |
| Dakota Territory | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| District of Columbia | 47 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nebraska Territory | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Mexico Territory | 149 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Utah Territory | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Washington Territory | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 11,125 | 1,510 | ..... | ..... |

Proportion of blind slaves to all slaves, one in ..... 2,616

Proportion of blind to the whole population, one in ..... 2,470

For the advantage of comparisons the following statistics of the blind in Europe are given:

According to the census of 1851 the whole number of blind persons in Great Britain and Ireland was 29,074, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In England and Wales | 18,306; | 1 in 979 |
| In Scotland | 3,010; | 1 in 960 |
| In islands in the British sea | 171 | |
| Total in Great Britain | 21,487; | 1 in 975 |
| In Ireland | 7,587; | 1 in 878 |
| Total in Great Britain and Ireland | 29,074; | 1 in 950 |

A larger proportion of blind persons is found to exist in the agricultural districts of Great Britain than in the manufacturing and mining districts and large cities. There is—

| | |
|---|---|
| In London | 1 blind to every 1,025 persons |
| In Birmingham | 1 blind to every 1,181 persons |
| In Leeds | 1 blind to every 1,203 persons. |
| In Sheffield | 1 blind to every 1,141 persons. |
| In the whole kingdom | 1 blind to every 950 persons. |

The British census of 1851 gives some remarkable facts in regard to the *ages* of blind persons, widely different from estimates hitherto received. Of the 21,487 blind persons in England, Scotland, and Wales, there were—

| | |
|---|---|
| Under 20 years of age, only | 2,929, or 14 per cent. |
| Between 20 and 60 | 8,456, or 39 per cent. |
| Above 60 | 10,102, or 47 per cent. |

While less than one-seventh were under 20, nearly *one-half* were at the advanced age of 60 and upwards; showing the small proportion blind in infancy, the large number blinded by old age, and also the longevity of the blind.

In Prussia (1831) it was estimated that, out of 9,212 blind persons, 846, or nearly $\frac{1}{11}$, were between the ages of 1 and 15. In Brunswick, out of 286 blind, $\frac{1}{20}$ were under 7.

We have no authentic information of the blind in France. But if the proportion is the same as that of adjoining countries, there were in 1836 24,675 blind, or 1 to every 1,360 inhabitants.

*Comparative portion of blind persons to the whole number of inhabitants in Europe and in the United States.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Great Britain and Ireland, (1851,) | 1 in 950 |
| France, (census of 1836,) | 1 in 1,360 |
| Belgium, (1831,) | 1 in 1,316 |
| Level portions of the German States | 1 in 950 |
| More elevated portions of Germany | 1 in 1,340 |
| Prussia, (average of census in 1831, 1834, and 1837,) | 1 in 1,401 |
| Alpine regions, (1831,) | 1 in 1,500 |
| Sweden | 1 in 1,091 |
| Norway | 1 in 482 |
| United States, (1850,) | 1 in 2,470 |

The remarkable fact is given by this table that the blind in the United States but little exceeds *two-fifths* of the number in Great Britain and Ireland, and are less than *three-fifths* of the number in France, in proportion to the populations of those countries.

The proportion of the blind in each of the United States to the population, considered in relation to geographical position, shows that whatever causes may have modified these proportions, *climate* has had little or no influence; and that

the tables of Dr. Zenue, of Berlin, so much referred to as showing the proportions of the blind according to *latitude*, are entirely inapplicable to the United States.

According to those tables the proportion is—

| | |
|---|---|
| In latitude 20 to 30 ..... 1 in 100 | In latitude 50 to 60..... 1 in 1,400 |
| In latitude 30 to 40 ..... 1 in 300 | In latitude 60 to 70..... 1 in 1,000 |
| In latitude 40 to 50 ..... 1 in 800 | |

The following contrary results appear in certain geographical districts of the United States:

*Southern States.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Louisiana, latitude 29 to 33 | 1 to 3,365 |
| Mississippi, latitude 30 to 35 | 1 to 2,413 |
| Alabama, latitude 30 to 35 | 1 to 2,594 |

*Northern States.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Maine, latitude 43 to 47 | 1 to 2,696 |
| Massachusetts, latitude 42 to 43 | 1 to 2,472 |
| Michigan, latitude 42 to 46 | 1 to 2,595 |

In other respects, and from other causes, large differences occur in the proportions of blind persons in some of the States. In Texas (latitude between 26 and 30) there is 1 blind to 3,535; Oregon, 1 to 5,829; California, 1 to 6,032; Minnesota, 1 to 7,044; Kansas, 1 to 10,711. These are distant and thinly-populated States, to which blind persons would rarely emigrate, and contain comparatively few aged persons, among whom a larger portion of the blind are found.

The extraordinary exemption from blindness in the United States compared with Great Britain, according to the census returns, which give the latter about two and a half times more blind than the former country, is a fact of great importance, and suggests inquiries into the causes. We have too little data to warrant any certain conclusions. Sufficient exists, however, to show that *small-pox* has been a prolific cause of blindness in Great Britain, but not in the United States.

Of 1,456 blind persons received into the Liverpool School for the Blind, from 1791 to 1860, 250, or more than *one-sixth*, were blinded by *small-pox*.

Of the pupils in the Glasgow Asylum nearly *one-fifth* were blinded by small-pox.

In the Pennsylvania Institution, of 476 pupils received, only 21, or about $\frac{1}{22}$ part of the whole were blinded by small-pox. Of 118 pupils in the Ohio Institution, to a certain date, only *one* was blinded by small-pox. Dr. Crampton, of Manchester, England, estimated that between 4,000 and 5,000 were blinded by small-pox in Great Britain.

## SYSTEM OF PRINTING FOR THE BLIND.

The blind of necessity read by the touch. The method of printing in raised letters originated, as stated, with *Valentin Haüy*, in Paris, in 1784. Since then various kinds of embossed letters and characters have been adopted. The alphabetical systems are known as the *Roman capitals*, as in the books printed at the Glasgow and Pennsylvania institutions; the combined *capital* and *lower case*, as in books from the Bristol, Paris, and some of the German institutions; and the *angular lower case*, of the Massachusetts institution.

The arbitrary systems are known as Braille's in France; Carton's in Belgium; *Lucas's*, *Frere's*, and *Moore's* in England. Both systems have their peculiar advantages. While some institutions adopt the principle that the alphabets and all tangible apparatus should conform as nearly as possible to those universally

in use by the seeing, it must be conceded that the simple arbitrary characters of Braille, Lucas, and others, are more readily learned by the adult blind and those whose touch has become less sensitive by work.

Books for the blind are quite limited in number and dear. Of the principal works of this character may be named: the whole Bible, printed at the Glasgow Asylum, in 19 volumes, quarto, price $48; the whole Bible, in 8 large volumes, price $20; A cyclopedia, 8 large volumes, (unfinished;) Milton's Poetical Works, 2 volumes; Paley's Evidences, 1 volume; Combe on the Constitution of Man, 1 volume; Philosophy of Natural History, 1 volume; Rudiments of Natural Philosophy, 1 volume; Lardner's Universal History, 3 volumes; Common Prayer, 1 volume; Pope's and Diderot's Essays, 1 volume, and other works from the Boston Institution. A dictionary of the English language, 3 large volumes; Select Library, 5 volumes; Church Music, 3 volumes; Student's Magazine, 6 volumes, and other works from the Philadelphia Institution. History of the United States, 3 volumes, and several other works from the Virginia Institution. These and some volumes of moderate extent from the Bristol and London presses are all in the alphabetical type. The New Testament, and portions of it and part of the Old, have been printed and duplicated several times in the three arbitrary characters of Lucas, Frere, and Moore, used in England.

While these various arbitrary systems do credit to the ingenuity of the inventors, two of whom are blind, it is unfortunate, considering the paucity of embossed books, that the efforts of the friends of the blind have not been concentrated upon some one or two kinds of print.

## GENERAL VIEW AND OBJECTS OF THE INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BLIND.

The great object of all institutions for the education of the blind is to remove the disabilities under which they labor, as far as possible, by substituting the sense of touch for the lost sight; by a correct system of moral, and mental, and physical training, and by giving them a knowledge of music or some useful mechanic art to prepare them for the active duties and enjoyments of life. Without deciding how their mental and physical condition will compare with the general standard, it is demonstrated that they have capacities for receiving a good education in the various departments of useful knowledge, and of becoming church organists and piano instructors. The largest number become practical workmen in several branches of plain handicraft. While the cultivation of music is to them a source of the greatest delight, and is almost universally taught to the younger blind as affording a benevolent compensation for the loss of all that is beautiful in nature, the exercise of the industrial powers supplies to the mass of the blind the great necessity of their condition. Occupation of mind and body in all these respects gives to the blind in the public institutions that tone of cheerfulness which is considered so remarkable in their condition.

But the great result is the preparation of the blind for *self-support* when they return to become members of the community. It is for this end that private bounty and legislative aid have been so generously granted in the United States. While the young blind are admitted for a term of years to receive an education in the school and music departments, in connexion with handicraft, adults at all ages under 50 are received in some of the institutions for a period of one or two years to acquire a simple trade, when they go on their way rejoicing in their ability to support themselves, or at least to remove the necessity of an entire and hopeless dependence on their friends or the public.

In Europe thousands of blind persons are paupers in the poor-houses or burdens upon friends who would be able, if instructed in simple trades, to earn a large part of their support. Many adult blind in the United States are in the same dependent condition. This number is being partially provided for by those institutions which receive adults.

The employment of the graduate blind by existing institutions is a subject of interest in the United States as in Europe. It is certain that many worthy and industrious blind persons fail to support themselves fully. How far and in what way they may be aided by existing institutions or by others organized for their welfare is an important question claiming and receiving serious attention by those prepared to judge practically upon the subject.

## INSANE.

Among the many evidences of progressive science and enlightened philanthropy furnished by the history of the last three-quarters of a century, none are more characteristic, and perhaps no one appears in bolder relief, than the system of treatment of the insane which, adopted within that period, now widely prevails among civilized nations. In a civil, social, and moral point of view, the space is broad which separates the gloomiest cell of a prison, with its bolts, bars, and chains, from spacious apartments furnished with the conveniences and comforts as well as many of the luxuries of life. Yet this space has been traversed by the insane within the seventy years next preceding the present time. It is proposed to give in this place a brief sketch of the history, more especially in respect to the United States, of this important amelioration of the condition of a large class of our fellow-men.

About the middle of the eighteenth century some philanthropists of Philadelphia took preliminary measures for the foundation of a general curative institution in that city; and in 1751 the provincial assembly of Pennsylvania passed an act of incorporation under the title: "The Contributors of the Pennsylvania Hospital." This charter provided not only for the relief of persons suffering from general diseases, but also for the "reception and cure of lunatics."

It is believed that this was the first legislative provision in the American colonies for the restorative treatment, in a public hospital, of persons afflicted with mental alienation. The hospital was opened on February 11, 1752, and thenceforward one of its departments was specially appropriated to that class of patients.

The next practical movement in a similar direction was in Virginia; and to her belongs the honor of being the pioneer of all the colonies in the establishment of an institution exclusively devoted to the insane. An act providing for the lunatics and idiots of the colony passed her legislature on November 10, 1769. A hospital was erected at Williamsburg at the expense of £1, 070, and opened on or about September 14, 1773. In the course of the war of independence the building was evacuated and used as barracks for the colonial troops. Subsequently, but at what precise period we are not informed, it was re-opened, and has since been conducted in accordance with its original purpose.

In 1771 the Earl of Dunmore, then governor of the colony of New York, granted a charter for the institution now known as the "New York Hospital," in the city of New York. The intervention of the war with England prevented the opening of this hospital until January 3, 1791. Insane patients, so far as appears by the records, were not admitted until 1797.

Such, and such alone, according to present knowledge, were the completed provisions for the care and treatment of the insane in the hospitals of the United States prior to the close of the eighteenth century. But the character of the treatment was more custodial than curative; and the means employed, including as they did, the severest forms of bodily restraint, were better adapted to felons than to persons laboring under disease.

We have now arrived at the period of initiation in another country of an enterprise which, whether we regard the boldness of its beginning, the rapidity of its progress, the extent of territory over which it has spread, the success

which it has achieved, or the amount of good to mankind of which it has been the minister, challenges the admiration of every advocate of human improvement and every lover of his race.

In the midst of all the horrors of the French revolution, Dr. Pinel walked the reddened streets of Paris a minister of benevolence, a physician with a heart. He was connected with the Bicêtre Hospital, in which many of the insane were confined in cells and loaded with manacles and chains. After repeated solicitations he at length, in the latter part of the year 1791, obtained permission from the public authorities to remove these torturing implements of bodily restraint. The first person upon whom the experiment was tried was an English captain, who, being subject to paroxysms of extreme violence, had been chained there forty years. A promise of good behavior having been obtained from him the chains were loosed, and the man, returning as it were to the joys of life, kept his promise, rendered himself useful, and had no recurrence of maniacal fury during the two additional years of his residence in the hospital. Twelve inmates of the hospital were thus relieved from their irons on the first day of the experiment, and in the course of a few days forty-one more were similarly released. History furnishes few sketches of more touching interest than the account of these proceedings given by M. Scipion Pinel, son of the chief actor in them.

Nearly simultaneously with the early measures of Pinel, and, as is believed, without any knowledge of them, William Tuke, of York, England, conceived the plan of founding a hospital for the treatment of the insane upon principles more enlightened and humane than had theretofore prevailed in Great Britain. His plan was carried into execution by the construction of the Friend's Retreat for the Insane at York, which was opened in the year 1796.

Such was the twofold source of the movement which, though compelled to contend with the precedents and the prejudices of ages, and though for this and other reasons its progress was slow for many years, was destined fully to triumph over established usage in the countries of its origin.

Before the close of the eighteenth century German students in the medical school of Paris had carried home the new theory and practice of Pinel, and had begun that work of reformatory regeneration of the institutions for the insane in their native land, which, though small at its beginning and repressed by hindrances similar to those already alluded to, has since been prosecuted with perhaps no less vigor or success than in France or England.

The spirit of the enterprise crossed the Atlantic more slowly than it traversed the boundaries of the German States. The first decennium of the current century furnishes no new movement on behalf of the insane in the United States, except the erection for their accommodation of a separate though nearly adjacent building at the New York hospital. This occurred in 1808.

As early as 1797 Mr. Jeremiah Yellot, of Baltimore, gave seven acres of land to the State of Maryland, on condition that the government should found a hospital for the treatment of insanity and general diseases. In 1798 an appropriation for the purpose was made, and increased by private contributions as well as by an appropriation by the municipal government of Baltimore, applied to the construction of a suitable building. But the hospital was not opened until 1816.

The success of the retreat at York having become known upon this side of the Atlantic, some members of the Society of Friends, in Pennsylvania, desiring to provide hospital accommodations for the insane, formed an association in 1812, obtained a charter, erected a building near the village of Frankford, but now within the limits of the city of Philadelphia, and under the title "Asylum for

the Relief of Persons deprived of the use of their Reason;" the institution was opened in May, 1817.

In the course of these proceedings in Pennsylvania measures for the attainment of a similar end were taken by the trustees of the Massachusetts general hospital, in Boston. A distinct establishment, though a branch of that institution, was constructed near Charlestown, now in Somerville, and designated as the "McLean Asylum for the Insane," was opened on the 6th of October, 1818.

Five institutions for the care and curative treatment of the insane in the United States went into operation in the course of the decennium, terminating with the close of 1830. In 1815 preliminary measures were prosecuted by the board of governors of the New York hospital for the foundation, at Bloomingdale, of a branch of that institution. A grant from the State legislature of an annuity of ten thousand dollars for forty years was obtained, an edifice erected and opened for patients in 1821, under the title of "Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane." The retreat for the insane at Hartford, Connecticut, and the Kentucky Eastern Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, first received patients in 1824; and the Western Lunatic Asylum of Virginia, at Staunton, as well as the State Lunatic Asylum of South Carolina, at Columbia, in 1828.

Earliest in the next succeeding period of ten years was the State Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester, Massachusetts, which was opened in 1833. The Vermont Asylum for the Insane, at Brattleboro', followed in 1836; the Central Ohio Lunatic Asylum, at Columbus, in 1838; the City Lunatic Asylum, at South Boston, Massachusetts, and the New York City Lunatic Asylum, on Blackwell's Island, both pauper institutions, in 1839; and the Maine Insane Hospital, at Augusta, and the Tennessee Hospital for the Insane, at Nashville, in 1840.

It was during this decennium that the greatest impulse was given to the scheme for ameliorating the condition of the insane in the United States. In the production of this impulse no man exerted greater influence than the late Doctor Samuel B. Woodward, who was at that time superintendent of the State Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester, Massachusetts. The zeal and hopefulness with which he illuminated a sphere thitherto almost universally regarded in the popular mind as shrouded with clouds and involved in darkness, and the elaborate and interesting reports which, emanating from his pen, were scattered broadly through the country, all contributed to the awaking of an interest in the subject which had never previously been manifested.

In the course of this period, also, that eminent philanthropist, Miss Dorothea L. Dix, began a series of benevolent and beneficent labors to which female biography, throughout the history of the world, probably exhibits no equal. Beginning in Massachusetts, and subsequently proceeding to other States, she traversed the counties and townships within their several jurisdictions, visited all the public receptacles for the insane, together with all the private hovels, dens, garrets, and cellars for solitary maniacs to which access could be gained. She stimulated individuals to exertions and contributions in the cause, and in memorials to legislatures and by appeals to Congress called upon the governments to extend the assistance of the commonwealth to this class of its suffering people.

In 1839 a pamphlet entitled "A visit to Thirteen Asylums for the Insane in Europe," by Dr. Pliny Earle, was published in Philadelphia and extensively circulated among physicians and others interested, or likely to become interested, in the subject. As the first somewhat comprehensive account of the European establishments which appeared in this country, it had no small influence in the promotion of the cause.

The Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, situated about two miles west of the old State House in Philadelphia, and a branch of the Pennsylvania Hospital. was opened in 1841. The New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane, at Concord; the Mount Hope Institution, at Baltimore, Maryland; and the Lunatic Asylum

of the State of Georgia, at Milledgeville, commenced operations in 1842; the New York State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, in 1843; the first hospital disconnected from the almshouse for the insane poor of Kings county, New York, at Flatbush, in 1845; the Butler Hospital for the Insane, a corporate institution, at Providence, Rhode Island, in 1847; and the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, at Trenton; the Indiana Hospital for the Insane, at Indianapolis, and the Insane Asylum of the State of Louisiana, at Jackson, in 1848. About the middle of the decennium the patients with general diseases were removed from the Maryland Hospital, at Baltimore, and that institution was thenceforth devoted to the treatment of insanity alone.

Such were the completed results of the increased activity of the enterprise in the fourth decade of the century. Among the most important agencies in the promotion of the cause, in the course of this period, was the "Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane," which held its first meeting in Philadelphia, in 1845.

The propositions relative to the construction, arrangements, and organization of hospitals for the insane, drawn up by Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, of the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, and adopted by this association, have generally been received as the highest authority upon the subjects. Although the idea may have occurred to others, yet Dr. Francis T. Stribling, superintendent of the Western Lunatic Asylum of Virginia, was the first to take the active measures which led to the promotion of this useful association, which has greatly contributed to a uniformity of views and practice among the superintendents of American institutions for the insane.

The first number of the American Journal of Insanity was issued in July, 1844. It was edited by its originator, the late Dr. Amariah Brigham, at that time superintendent of the New York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica. Intended not for the benefit of professional readers alone, but also for the dissemination of more accurate views of insanity among the people, its editor endeavored to adapt its contents to the attainment of this twofold object. The Journal is still continued under the editorship of Dr. John P. Gray and the officers of the asylum at Utica. It has assumed a more purely scientific and professional character, and has done great service in the cause to which it is devoted.

In the course of this decade Dr. Luther V. Bell, of the McLean Asylum, Dr. Isaac Ray, of the Butler Hospital, Dr. H. A. Buttotph, of the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, and Dr. Pliny Earle, for several years connected with the Bloomingdale Asylum, visited the rapidly improving institutions of Europe. Among the fruits of their observations we have the design of the Butler Hospital, by Dr. Bell; an elaborate résumé entitled "Observations on the Principal Hospitals for the Insane in Great Britain and Germany," by Dr. Ray; some articles in the Journal of Insanity, by Dr. Buttotph; and a descriptive work entitled "Institutions for the Insane in Prussia, Austria, and Germany," by Dr. Earle.

No less than eighteen new institutions were put in operation during the decennium from 1851 to 1860, inclusive. The State Lunatic Hospital of Pennsylvania, at Harrisburg; the State Lunatic Asylum of Missouri, at Fulton, and the Illinois State Hospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville, were organized and first received patients in 1851. The new building of the Tennessee Hospital, a few miles from Nashville, was so far completed as to be occupied in 1852. The State Insane Asylum of California, at Stockton, and the Hamilton County Lunatic Asylum, a pauper institution, now at Mill Creek, near Cincinnati, Ohio, and called the Longview Asylum, were opened in 1853; the Massachusetts State Lunatic Hospital, at Taunton, and the Western Lunatic Asylum of the State of Kentucky, (since destroyed by fire,) at Hopkinsville, in 1854; the United States Government Hospital for the Insane, near Washington, District of Columbia; the new building of the Kings County Lunatic Asylum, at Flatbush,

New York; the Mississippi State Lunatic Asylum, at Jackson; the Northern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, at Newburg; the Southern Ohio Lunatic Asylum, at Dayton, and Brigham Hall, a corporate institute at Canandaigua, New York, in 1855; the Insane Asylum of North Carolina, at Raleigh, and a department of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, at Pittsburg, (soon to be transferred to an extensive establishment, and called the Dixmont Hospital for the Insane,) in 1856; the Massachusetts State Lunatic Hospital, at Northampton, and the New York State Asylum for Insane Convicts, at Auburn, in 1858; the Michigan Asylum for the Insane, at Kalamazoo, and a department of the Marshall Infirmary, at Troy, New York, in 1859; the Alabama Hospital for the Insane, at Tuscaloosa, and the Wisconsin State Lunatic Asylum, at Madison, in 1860.

In January, 1860, the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane separated the sexes, by placing them in two distinct establishments, about one quarter of a mile apart, but on the same grounds and under the same general medical superintendence. The buildings of the department for males are as large as the original buildings which now constitute the department for females, and were erected and furnished wholly by the contributions of private citizens, most of Philadelphia. This is the first example, in America, of a system for the treatment of the sexes in separate, independent, but united establishments.

A valuable work entitled "A Manual for Attendants in Hospitals for the Insane," by Dr. John Curwen, of the State Lunatic Hospital of Pennsylvania, appeared in 1851; and in 1854 Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride published a treatise "On the Construction, Organization, and General Arrangements of Hospitals for the Insane," which has become a standard authority."

So far as our knowledge extends, the only hospital which has gone into operation since the commencement of the current decennium is the Iowa State Hospital for the Insane, at Mount Pleasant, which was opened in 1861. A State hospital at Austin, Texas, was begun several years since, and a superintendent appointed, but no intelligence of its opening has reached us.

Inasmuch as the people of all the States have a community of interest in one of the public hospitals above mentioned, it is proper that we should give a more particular account of that institution than of those of a more local character.

The Government Hospital for the Insane was specially intended for the insane of the army, the navy, the revenue cutter service, and the indigent of the District of Columbia. It is situated on the eastern shore of the Potomac river, within the limits of the District of Columbia, and about two miles south of the Capitol, in Washington. The principal building, constructed of brick, is seven hundred and twenty feet in length. Its architectural plan and internal arrangements are among the best which have resulted from the experience and the studies of many able men employed in the specialty. A farm of one hundred and ninety-five acres belongs to the establishment.

The first appropriation by Congress for this institution was made in August, 1852. Dr. Charles H. Nichols was soon afterwards appointed as superintendent, and under his direction and supervision the building was begun in May, 1853. A section of it was completed and opened for the reception of patients in January, 1855. It is now (1862) complete, with the exception of the internal finish of a small section. The aggregate amount of appropriations for the purchase of the farm and the construction of the buildings is $473,040.

The number of patients on the first of July, in each year since the hospital was opened, was as follows: in 1855, 63; in 1856, 92; in 1857, 110; in 1858, 117; in 1859, 138; in 1860, 167; and in 1861, 180. The number of *persons* treated, prior to the 1st of July, 1861, was 439. Of these 261 were natives of the United States; 169 of foreign countries, and the place of birth of 9 is unknown.

The hospital is under the general supervision of the Department of the Interior. Since it was commenced four different men, representing as many shades

of political opinions, have held the office of secretary, and all of them have manifested an intelligent, liberal, and benevolent interest in the success of the enterprise. In no instance has the department sought to control the patronage of the institution, or in any degree to cripple its usefulness by making it contribute to the especial advantage of the political party in power. Congress has been liberal in its appropriations; and among its members the hospital, in every stage of its progress, has found warm and earnest supporters, whose aid was honorable to themselves and a cause of gratitude in the heart of every American philanthropist. The hospital remains in the charge of Dr. Nichols, under whose supervision it has been wholly created.

Aside from the public institutions, a few private establishments for the treatment of the insane have been opened in the United States in the course of the last forty years. Although some of them which have been discontinued were directed by able and humane men, and several others still in operation are considerably patronized and well conducted by men of high character, yet a consciousness of the undeniable tendency to abuse involved in a purely private pecuniary enterprise of this kind as shown in the history of similar establishments in Europe, has operated to discourage their multiplication and prosperity in this country.

Since the opening of the public institutions nearly all of them have been enlarged, some to the extent of doubling or trebling their original capacity. With few exceptions, chiefly among those most recently founded, the buildings have been undergoing changes of internal architecture and arrangement in conformity with progressive knowledge. They differ very materially in plan, extent, structure, and means and facilities for the prosecution of curative treatment. A large proportion of them will not suffer in comparison with the better class of similar institutions in Great Britain, France, and Germany. It is believed that in executive administration they are governed with prudence, benevolence, and kindness; that their officers are generally earnest laborers, emulous of improvement; and that the unfortunate insane may be committed to them in full confidence of immunity from cruelty or abuse.

Inasmuch as mind can be perceived and studied in its manfestations alone, its essential nature cannot be understood. It is consequently impossible to reduce to a positive demonstration any answer to the proposition whether insanity is really a disease of the mind itself, or merely the effect of corporeal disorder. Much has been written upon the subject, especially by the psychologists of Germany. Among the physicians making insanity a speciality in the United States we know of no one who believes it to be a disease of the spiritual part of our nature. They are unanimous in the opinion that it is the result of corporeal impediments to the free evolutions of the operations of the mind, as irregularity in the movements of a watch may be the effect of some small substance placed among the internal works, and thus preventing the gradual but continual development of the elasticity of the main spring. The watch indicates false time, but the spring is unimpaired. The insane man talks incoherently and fantastically, but his spiritual being is in its normal condition. The fact that a single portion of appropriate medicine has more than once entirely cured a paroxysm of violent mania is, perhaps, of itself a sufficient proof of the truth of this theory; for is it not absurd to suppose that the essential structure or nature of the spirit can be reached and modified by a cathartic?

The causes of mental alienation are various. They have been divided into classes, as the predisposing and the exciting, the remote and the immediate. Some causes are difficult of classification, and the subject in this brief sketch is of but trifling importance.

Among the manifestly remote causes are hereditary predisposition, constitutional organization, and descent from parents nearly allied by consanguinity. Like many other maladies, insanity is disposed to propagate and perpetuate

itself in the line of family descent, and instances are not unfrequent in which several children of an insane parent have become insane. The peculiar organization, whatsoever it may be, which favors an attack of mental alienation, often arises, *de novo*, in one person or more of a family theretofore exempt from the disorder.

The disposition to degeneracy, in some form, in the offspring of marriages of cousins, or others near of kin, has long been known, but comparatively recent investigations in both Europe and the United States, and particularly those of M. Devay, in France, and Dr. Bemiss, of Kentucky, have more fully illustrated the subject and more satisfactorily demonstrated the fact. It is very clearly proven that sterility attends, and that bodily malformation, tubercular consumption, spasmodic diseases, epilepsy, blindness, deafness, idiocy, and insanity follow in the offspring of such marriages much more frequently than in matrimonial alliances between the parties to which there is no traceable affinity by blood. Researches have not hitherto been sufficiently extensive to demonstrate the comparative proportion, but it is sufficient for the purpose of the philosopher, the philanthropist, or the statesman that the predominance of those unfortunate results in the marriages of cousins and other near relatives is placed beyond a reasonable doubt.

The subject has already commanded the attention of the legislatures of some of the States, but no law, so far as we are informed, has as yet been enacted in regard to it.

The prevailing system of education acts, perhaps, as both a remote and an immediate cause of insanity. The early age at which children are placed in school, their confinement often to ill-constructed seats, in imperfectly ventilated rooms, and the burdens which, in the multiplicity of lessons, are thrown upon them, tend to an undue development of the brain, enfeeblement of all the other vital organs, and exhaustion of the nervous power, which is the essence or basis of vitality.

Immunity from these results can be secured only by making general physical development and energy keep pace with mental education. As a general rule, whatever exhausts the power of the brain and nerves, depresses vitality, or debilitates the body, may, through these effects, become the causative agent of insanity. Hence ill health, the intemperate use of spiritous liquors, debauchery, self-abuse, excessive and prolonged labor, either manual or mental, night-watching, or great loss of sleep from any cause, excitement upon religious subjects, domestic and pecuniary difficulties, disappointment and grief, are among the most prolific causes of the disorder. It is a disease of debility, and not of a superabundance of strength, as was in former times generally, and is still, to a wide extent, believed. It is almost unknown among aboriginal races, whose habits and customs promote corporeal development, strength, and vigor, and make no detrimental strain upon the nervous system. It increases with advancing civilization, and abounds to the greatest extent wherever man is most enlightened, because there the artificial habits and customs which call the brain most powerfully into action are the most prevalent.

The treatment of insanity, as pursued at the present day, is properly divided into two parts or systems. One of these might be termed the *direct*, the other the *indirect*, but they are generally called the *medical* and the *moral* treatment. The medical treatment consists in the use of such medicines as in each particular case will be likely to restore the body to a healthy condition. This treatment, as a system, has undergone a radical change within the last fifty—mostly within the last thirty—years. Formerly, based upon the theory that insanity is a disease of strength, or of active inflammation, it chiefly consisted in the liberal employment of blisters, purgatives, cupping, and blood-letting. Now, founded upon the well-supported theory that the disorder originates in debility, its principal

remedies are stimulants and tonics. The success of the present method demonstrates not only the excellence of the practice but the truth of the theory.

The moral treatment includes the exercise of a mild but firm directive and disciplinary power over the actions of the patient, by which he is gradually restored to healthful habits and wholesome self-restraint, and the attempt to win him from the vagaries of his delusions to those mental and manual pursuits which give solidity, strength, and activity to the normal mind. The means adopted for the attainment of these ends, the regular hours of hospital life, appropriate manual labor, walking, riding, athletic and other games, attendance upon religious services, reading and other literary pursuits, lectures upon scientific and miscellaneous subjects, dramas, concerts, balls, and other recreations, entertainments, and amusements. In the method of moral treatment the change has been no less than in that of medical treatment. This change may be comprehended in two brief, generic statements: first, the almost absolute disuse of mechanical appliances for bodily restraint; and, secondly, the introduction of the conveniences, comforts, and to some extent the luxuries that appertain to civilized life, into the apartments of the patients, and to all parts of the hospital establishments where such means will benefit them. This change has been gradual, and the detailed history of its progress would occupy more space than is compatible with our present purpose.

In 1838 Mr. Hill, house surgeon of the Lincoln Lunatic Asylum, England, published a work in which he advanced the following proposition as a principle: "In a properly constructed building, with a sufficient number of suitable attendants, restraint is *never necessary*, *never justifiable*, and always injurious, in *all cases* of lunacy whatever." This proposition appears to have been founded upon Mr. Hill's experience at the asylum mentioned. At that institution, in 1830, of 92 patients, 54 were placed under mechanical restraint a total of 2,364 times, during an aggregate time of 27,113 hours. The sum of this restraint was diminished in succeeding years until, in 1836, with 115 patients, 12 were thus restrained a total of 39 times, and during an aggregate time of 334 hours; and in March, 1837, all mechanical restraint was abandoned.

The doctrine of Mr. Hill found many advocates and followers in England, but in France, Germany, and the United States it has been almost universally rejected. All men of experience in the specialty are well aware that there are occasional instances in which the true interest and welfare of the patient are best promoted by restraint, *of some kind*, upon the limbs. Even Mr. Hill admits this as a truth; and the great defect, as appeared to us, in the practical working of his principle is that, in order to secure this restraint, the hands of an attendant are substituted for some mechanical appliance. What man, sane or insane, would not be more restive and violent if held by another man than if confined by a leathern muff upon his hands?

While, therefore, the superintendents of American hospitals reject the arbitrary rule of Mr. Hill, they adopt the safer one of employing mechanical restraints only when they are required by the best interests or true welfare of the patient.

If subjected to proper treatment in its early stages, insanity, in a very large proportion of cases, may be cured. Many statistics upon the subject have been published, but in some instances they were collected under conditions so restrictive that they conveyed an erroneous impression.

It may perhaps be safely asserted that, in cases placed under proper treatment within even one year from their origin, from sixty to seventy per cent. are cured. But the earlier the treatment is adopted the greater is the probability of restoration, and a delay of three months is a misfortune, as it is a detriment to the patient.

Of all the cases, both recent and chronic, received at our public institutions, the average of cures is not far from forty per cent. At thirty hospitals in the

United States, in 1859, the number of cases admitted was 4,140, and the number discharged as cured 1,728, equal to 41.7 per cent. Of 57,978 cases received, in a series of years anterior to 1860, at twenty-nine of our hospitals, 24,573 had been discharged cured; this is equal to 42.38 per cent. It must be remembered, however, that in mental alienation, as in other diseases, many patients suffer from relapse, or recurrence of the disorder, and hence, in the reported number of cures last given, there are many instances of two or more cures of the same person. The statistics of our hospitals are still crude, the only thorough analysis hitherto published being that of the cases at the Bloomingdale asylum prior to 1845. By those it appears that, although the *admissions* or *cases* had been 2,308, the number of *persons* was but 1,841. The number admitted twice, each, was 280; thrice, each, 81; four times, each, 33; five times, each, 18; and thus the number diminished until it ends with one patient who was admitted twenty-two times, and discharged cured every time. Of the 1,841 persons, 742, or 40.3 per cent., were cured.

In cases where the disease has existed more than one year, the average of cures varies at different hospitals and in different periods. Some reports state it as below *fifteen*, others as somewhat above *twenty*, per cent. At many institutions no distinction between old and recent cases is made in the reports.

The foregoing facts appeal strongly to the friends of the insane to permit no delay in placing them under curative treatment. They address themselves also, in connexion with the subject of pauper insanity, to the political economist and the legislature. The indigent man becoming insane may, if soon restored, preserve his pecuniary independence; if not restored he becomes a charge for life to his friends or to the public, generally to the latter.

Of twenty *recent* cases treated and cured at the Western Lunatic Asylum of Virginia, the average period during which they were at the asylum at public cost was 17 weeks and 3 days; the total, $1,265, and the average cost, $63 25. Of twenty *chronic* cases at the same institution the average time during which they had been supported from the public treasury was 13 years, 4 months, and 24 days; their total cost, $41,653, and their average cost, $2,082 65.

The disparity in expense is great; but the actual sum of pecuniary difference does not wholly appear in the figures. The twenty persons cured had again become producers instead of mere consumers, the twenty persons with chronic insanity still lived at the public expense, and so would continue through life. Similar comparative statements showing like results have been made in the reports of several of our hospitals.

Intemperance has been mentioned as one of the most prolific causes of insanity. It is probably the most productive of all. Hence, whatsoever diminishes intemperance reduces, indirectly, the number of the insane. In connexion with this subject it may be stated that delirium tremens, often a somewhat immediate effect of excessive potations, is not generally included under the term "insanity;" yet persons laboring under that disease are treated in many of our institutions for the insane. But they are out of place, and almost invariably are a detriment to the other patients, and notorious infringers of the rules of the hospital.

For these reasons, among many others, special institutions for inebriates are among the greatest of public needs. The subject has been discussed to some extent for thirty years, and yet but one institution of the kind has been founded. This is near Binghamton, New York.

Insane convicts constitute another class of patients who, for many and mostly obvious reasons, ought not to be received at the ordinary public institutions. The superintendents of many of the hospitals have earnestly protested against the practice, but hitherto with comparatively little effect. New York is the only State which has a hospital specially intended for the class in question.

The laws, both civil and criminal, relating to insanity and the insane are still

imperfect in all the States, perhaps less so in Maine than in any other part of the Union.

So far as relates to the treatment of patients in the public institutions, those of Ohio are well adapted to the attainment of the great ends of the restoration of curable cases and the reduction of the amount of insanity. Still, a general code embracing all the rights, privileges, immunities, necessities, and responsibilities of both the insane and sane, in relation to the disease, is a thing of the future and not of the present.

*Table showing the number of insane in the United States and Territories according to the Eighth Census*, 1860.

| States and Territories. | Insane. | | States and Territories. | Insane. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Free. | Slave. | | Free. | Slave. |
| Alabama | 225 | 32 | North Carolina | 597 | 63 |
| Arkansas | 82 | 5 | Ohio | 2,293 | ..... |
| California | 456 | ..... | Oregon | 23 | ..... |
| Connecticut | 281 | ..... | Pennsylvania | 2,766 | ..... |
| Delaware | 60 | ..... | Rhode Island | 288 | ..... |
| Florida | 20 | 5 | South Carolina | 299 | 18 |
| Georgia | 447 | 44 | Tennessee | 612 | 28 |
| Illinois | 683 | ..... | Texas | 112 | 13 |
| Indiana | 1,035 | ..... | Vermont | 693 | ..... |
| Iowa | 201 | ..... | Virginia | 1,121 | 58 |
| Kansas | 10 | ..... | Wisconsin | 283 | ..... |
| Kentucky | 590 | 33 | District of Columbia | 204 | ..... |
| Louisiana | 132 | 37 | Dakota | ..... | ..... |
| Maine | 704 | ..... | Nebraska | 5 | ..... |
| Maryland | 546 | 14 | New Mexico | 28 | ..... |
| Massachusetts | 2,105 | ..... | Utah | 15 | ..... |
| Michigan | 251 | ..... | Washington | 3 | ..... |
| Minnesota | 25 | ..... | | | |
| Mississippi | 236 | 36 | | 23,593 | 406 |
| Missouri | 750 | 20 | | | |
| New Hampshire | 506 | ..... | | ..... | 23,593 |
| New Jersey | 589 | ..... | | | |
| New York | 4,317 | ..... | Total | ..... | 23,999 |

## IDIOTIC.

The number of those unfortunate beings who constitute this class, while numerically greater, has decreased slightly in ratio to the population. As but little has been effected for the elevation of these imbeciles, and as it is conceded that their condition has rendered them, for the most part, incapable of mental improvement, the efforts of humanity have been mainly directed to their personal comfort and physical requirements.

Among the numerous attributed causes of idiocy, none is more generally conceded by those who have investigated the subject, than the intermarriage of near relatives.

The following table represents their number, and their proportion to the free and slave population:

*Table showing the number of idiotic in the United States and Territories.*

| States and Territories. | Idiotic. | | Free, one in— | Slave, one in— |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Free. | Slave. | | |
| Alabama | 403 | 134 | 1,312 | 3,246 |
| Arkansas | 152 | 24 | 2,133 | 4,629 |
| California | 42 | ..... | 9,047 | ..... |
| Connecticut | 226 | ..... | 2,036 | ..... |
| Delaware | 67 | ..... | 1,648 | ..... |
| Florida | 52 | 16 | 1,513 | 3,859 |
| Georgia | 541 | 183 | 1,099 | 2,525 |
| Illinois | 588 | ..... | 2,911 | ..... |
| Indiana | 907 | ..... | 1,488 | ..... |
| Iowa | 289 | ..... | 2,335 | ..... |
| Kansas | 17 | ..... | 6,306 | ..... |
| Kentucky | 903 | 155 | 1,030 | 1,454 |
| Louisiana | 143 | 104 | 2,631 | 3,189 |
| Maine | 658 | ..... | 954 | ..... |
| Maryland | 243 | 62 | 2,468 | 1,406 |
| Massachusetts | 712 | ..... | 1,729 | ..... |
| Michigan | 333 | ..... | 2,249 | ..... |
| Minnesota | 31 | ..... | 5,608 | ..... |
| Mississippi | 193 | 76 | 1,837 | 5,745 |
| Missouri | 447 | 63 | 2,387 | 1,824 |
| New Hampshire | 333 | ..... | 970 | ..... |
| New Jersey | 365 | ..... | 1,841 | ..... |
| New York | 2,314 | ..... | 1,677 | ..... |
| North Carolina | 739 | 241 | 895 | 1,373 |
| Ohio | 1,788 | ..... | 1,308 | ..... |
| Oregon | 15 | ..... | 3,497 | ..... |
| Pennsylvania | 1,842 | ..... | 1,577 | ..... |
| Rhode Island | 101 | ..... | 1,728 | ..... |
| South Carolina | 282 | 121 | 1,068 | 3,325 |
| Tennessee | 732 | 149 | 1,139 | 1,850 |
| Texas | 164 | 37 | 2,571 | 4,933 |
| Vermont | 263 | ..... | 1,198 | ..... |
| Virginia | 1,065 | 214 | 1,037 | 2,293 |
| Wisconsin | 257 | ..... | 3,018 | ..... |
| District of Columbia | 27 | ..... | 2,662 | ..... |
| Dakota | 1 | ..... | 4,837 | ..... |
| Nebraska | 3 | ..... | 9,608 | ..... |
| New Mexico | 40 | ..... | 2,337 | ..... |
| Utah | 5 | ..... | 8,048 | ..... |
| Washington | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totals | 17,286 | 1,579 | 1,590 | 2,503 |
| | | 17,286 | | |
| Total | ..... | 18,865 | | |

In 1850 there were of the free population 14,666 idiotic, or one in 1,366.
In 1850 there were of the slave population 1,040 idiotic, or one in 3,081.

Total free and slave..... 15,706 idiotic, or one in 1,476.

In 1860 there were total free and slave.... 18,865 idiotic, or one in 1,666.

## PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY.

The returns of MANUFACTURES exhibit a most gratifying increase, and present at the same time an imposing view of the magnitude to which this branch of the national industry has attained within the last decennium.

The total value of domestic manufactures, (including fisheries and the products of the mines,) according to the Census of 1850, was $1,019,106,616. The product of the same branches for the year ending June 1, 1860, as already ascertained in part and carefully estimated for the remainder, will reach an aggregate value of *nineteen hundred millions of dollars* (1,900,000,000.) This result exhibits *an increase of more than eighty-six* (86) *per centum in ten years!* The growth of this branch of American labor appears, therefore, to have been in much greater ratio than that of the population. Its increase has been 123 per cent. greater than that even of the white population by which it was principally produced. Assuming the total value of manufactures in 1860 to have been as already stated, the product *per capita* was in the proportion of sixty dollars and sixty-one hundredths ($60 61) for every man, woman, and child in the Union. If to this amount were added the very large aggregate of mechanical productions below the annual value of five hundred dollars—of which no official cognizance is taken—the result would be one of startling magnitude.

The production of the immense aggregate above stated gave employment to about 1,100,000 men and 285,000 women, or one million and three hundred and eighty-five thousand persons. Each of these, on an average, maintained two and a half other individuals, making the whole number of persons supported by manufactures four millions eight hundred and forty-seven thousand and five hundred, (4,847,500,) or nearly one-sixth of the whole population. This was exclusive of the number engaged in the production of many of the raw materials, and of food for the manufacturers; in the distribution of their products, such as merchants, clerks, draymen, mariners, the employés of railroads, expresses, and steamboats; of capitalists, various artistic and professional classes, as well as carpenters, bricklayers, painters, and the members of other mechanical trades not classed as manufacturers. It is safe to assume, then, that one-third of the whole population is supported, directly and indirectly, by manufacturing industry.

These general facts, therefore, plainly indicate that, in point of productive value, and far-reaching industrial influences alone, our manufactures are entitled to a front rank among the great interests of the country. Indeed, the collection and classification of facts relating to the material progress of the people periodically intrusted to the Census Office, furnish in general, valuable milestones in the pathway of the nation's greatness. But among the facts so collected, none are more instructive—none have more numerous or intimate relations to every department of the public economy, to the general welfare of the people, domestic, social, industrial, or moral—than these records of their productive capacities in the automatic and handicraft arts. However uninteresting to many, the details are full of instruction to the statist. As the mountain rill, minute and inappreciable in its source, is constantly swelled by other streams, and goes on widening and deepening in its course until it is swallowed up and loses its identity in the ocean, so these streams of knowledge, pouring in towards a common reservoir from every factory, hamlet, town, and State, appear at length to be merged in one vast and useless aggregate, devoid of either individual, local, or general interest. But the great collection of truths which they serve to swell may bear up the ark of a nation's hopes and confidence. The result may form a subject of national pride and gratulation, and may, like the ocean itself, become impressive to all nations from its grandeur. The mental eye may also follow back each separate stream to its source, and dwell with pleasure and instruction upon

the scenes fertilized, refreshed, and gladdened in its progress. Such emotions of pride and pleasure cannot fail to be generally awakened by the evidences which a just appreciation of the wisdom of Congress has enabled the proper department to accumulate and classify, with greater accuracy and completeness than heretofore, of the progressive development and present stature of this important interest. The subject is grand in its outlines; but contemplated in its pervasive influence upon the welfare of the whole people, the dry and repulsive skeleton of mere facts and figures, presented in the official tables, gradually takes on the form, substance, and habilaments, and becomes animated with something of the life, activity, and beauty of a living economy. The statistics of looms, spindles, and factories, of furnaces and forges, of steam-engines and sewing-machines, and of a thousand other instruments of creative industry, become the representatives of almost every form of national and individual happiness, exertion, aspiration, and power.

The mechanic arts—particularly in our country, where they are most diffused, and all but universal—appear to contribute more directly than any others to the general comfort and improvement of the people. All others are dependent upon them for the principal agents and instruments of their success. They are scarcely more subservient to the primary wants of mankind than to the higher ministrations of taste and refinement. The acquisition and diffusion of knowledge, the means of intercommunication and transportation, the comforts, enjoyments, and security of the fireside, and even the honor and integrity of the nation itself, are dependent upon the skill and enterprise of the manufacturer and the mechanician; but the results of their labors are, from their nature, less obtrusive or obvious to the general apprehension than some others. The annual movements of our immense crops of grain, cotton, and other bulky staples, are easily appreciated. The pulsations of commerce may be counted by a superficial observer, in the arrival and departure of ships, and upon the records of the custom-house and the Exchange; but in the hands of the manufacturer a modicum of crude material undergoes a process of division, transformation, and elaboration, and then silently and unobtrusively disappears—diminished in bulk, but augmented, it may be, many hundredfold in value—in the ordinary channels of distribution, where it is often undistinguished from its foreign rival. It is only when the nation decennially takes its account of stock that any approximate idea is obtained of the value of this item in the general account.

And who can justly estimate the influence upon the general happiness and prosperity—upon the progress in civilization of the sum total of effective labor, capital, and skill represented by such an aggregate as we have stated? What an amount of fixed capital—of labor, enterprise, ingenuity—of resources, material and immaterial—involved in the creation of nearly two thousand millions worth of manufactures in a single year! The addition of nearly one thousand millions to the annual product of domestic manufactures—an amount almost equal to the total home consumption thereof in 1850—implies also vast additions to the permanent wealth of the Union and to the elements of a progressive civilization. The increased support given to agriculture, commerce, and the mining interests by the consumption of hundreds of millions of dollars worth of raw material, and to hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children, who would have been otherwise unemployed, or forced into competition with the farmer and planter, instead of being consumers of their produce, form but a part of the benefits conferred upon the community at large. The independence and security contributed by the large body of intelligent manufacturers and mechanics capable of ministering to every want, whether of supply or defence, cannot be overestimated. As might have been expected from the revelations of the Census, the country has been able to lean with confidence upon this arm of its strength in the trying emergency which has put the nation in armor for the defence of its dearest interests.

It is a gratifying fact, shown by the official statistics, that while our older communities have greatly extended their manufactures, the younger and more purely agricultural States, and even the newest Territories, have also made rapid progress. Nor has this department of American industry been cultivated at the expense of any other. There is much reason to believe that it affords the safest guarantee of the permanency and success of every other branch. Evidence bearing upon this point is found in the manufacture of agricultural machines and implements, which is one of the branches that shows the largest increase in the period under review. There is little doubt that the province of manufactures and invention in this case has been rather to create than to follow the demand. The promptness of Americans to adopt labor-saving appliances, and the vast areas devoted to grain and other staples in the United States, have developed the mechanics of agriculture to an extent and perfection elsewhere unequalled. The adoption of machinery to the extent now common in farm and plantation labor furnishes the best assurance that the development of agriculture or manufactures to their utmost, can never again justify the old charge of antagonism between them in regard to labor, or injuriously affect either by materially modifying its cost or supply.

The total value of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS made in 1860 (Table No. 8) was $17,802,514, being an increase of 160.1 per cent. upon the total value of the same branch in 1850, when it amounted to the sum of $6,842,611. This manufacture amounted in New England to over two and three-quarter millions of dollars—an increase of 65.8 per cent. In the middle States the value was nearly five and a half millions, having increased at the rate of 122.2 per centum. In the western States, where the increase was most extraordinary, the value of implements produced was augmented from $1,923,927 to $7,955,545. The increment alone in those States was, therefore, only a fraction less than the product of the whole northern section of the Union in 1850, and was greater by 313 per cent. than their own manufacture in that year. In each of the States of Ohio and Illinois, which are the largest manufacturers in the west, the value of the product exceeded two and a half millions dollars, being an increase in the former of 382, and in the latter of 235 per cent. in ten years. Michigan, Indiana, and Wisconsin increased their production of agricultural implements 1,250, 386 and 201 per cent., respectively. While in some of the southern States there has been a decrease, in Virginia, Alabama, and Louisiana the increase in this branch has been large, and in Texas, which reported none in 1850, agricultural implements of the value of $140,000 were manufactured in 1860. The whole value produced in the southern States in the latter year (including cotton gins) was $1,582,483, exhibiting an increase of over 101 per cent. in the last decade.

The quantity of PIG IRON returned by the census of 1860 (Table No. 9) was 884,474 tons, valued at $19,487,790, an increase of 44.4 per cent upon the value returned in 1850. Bar and other ROLLED IRON (Table No. 10) amounted to 406,298 tons, of the value of $22,248,796, an increase of 39.5 per cent. over the united products of the rolling mills and forges, which in 1850 were of the value of $15,938,786. This large production of over one and a quarter million of tons of iron, equivalent to 92 pounds for each inhabitant, speaks volumes for the progress of the nation in all its industrial and material interests. The manufacture holds relations of the most beneficial character to a wide circle of important interests intimately affecting the entire population; the proprietors and miners of ore, coal, and limestone lands; the owners and improvers of woodlands, of railroads, canals, steamboats, ships, and of every other form of transportation; the producers of food, clothing, and other supplies, in addition to thousands of workmen, merchants, and capitalists and their families, who have directly participated in the benefits resulting from this great industry. It has supplied the material for an immense number of founderies, and for thousands

of blacksmiths, machinists, millwrights, and manufacturers of nails, hardware, cutlery, edged tools, and other workers in metals, whose products are of immense aggregate value and of the first necessity. The production of so large a quantity of iron, and particularly of bar iron, and the demand for additional quantities from abroad, tell of the progress of the country in civil and naval architecture and all the engineering arts; of the construction of railroads and telegraphs, which have spread like a net over the whole country; of steam-engines and locomotives; of spinning, weaving, wood, and metal working, milling, mining, and other machinery; and of all the multiform instruments of science, agriculture, and the arts, both of peace and of war; of the manufacture of every conceivable article of convenience or luxury of the household, the field, or the factory. The aggregate statistics of iron exhibit the extent to which the general condition of the people has been improved by this great agent of civilization during the ten years embraced in this retrospect.

The materials for the manufacture of iron—ore, coal and other fuel, water power, &c.—are so diffused, abundant, and cheap that entire independence of foreign supplies appears to be alike desirable and attainable at no distant period.

Probably no class of statistics possesses more general interest, as illustrating the recent progress of the country in all the operative branches, and in mechanical engineering, than those relating to MACHINERY, (Table No. 11.) Nearly every section of the country, particularly the Atlantic slope, possesses a great affluence of water power, which has been extensively appropriated for various manufacturing purposes. The construction of hydraulic machinery, of stationary and locomotive steam-engines, and all the machinery used in mines, mills, furnaces, forges, and factories; in the building of roads, bridges, canals, railways, &c.; and for all other purposes of the engineer and manufacturer, has become a pursuit of great magnitude. The annual product of the general machinists' and millwrights' establishments, as returned in the census of 1850, was valued at $27,998,344. The value of the same branch, exclusive of sewing-machines, amounted in 1860 to $47,118,550, an increase of over eighteen millions in ten years. The middle States were the largest producers, having made over 48 per cent. of the whole, but the southern and western States exhibit the largest relative increase. The ratio of increase in the several sections was as follows: New England, 16.4 per cent.; middle States, 55.2; southern, 387; and western, 127 per cent. The Pacific States produced machinery of the value of $1,686,510, of which California made $1,600,510. In Rhode Island the business was slightly diminished, but in Connecticut it had increased 165 per centum. The great facilities possessed by New York and Pennsylvania in iron, coal, and transportation, made them the largest manufacturers of machinery, which in the former was made to the value of $10,484,863, and in the latter, $7,243,453—an increase of 24.4 and 75 per cent., respectively. New Jersey raised her product to $3,215,673, an increase of 261 per cent., while Delaware and Maryland and the District of Columbia exhibited an increase of 82, 41, and 667 per cent., respectively. In all the southern States the value of the manufacture, though small, was largely increased; the ratio in Virginia, the largest producer, being 236 per cent., while in Mississippi, Alabama, and South Carolina, the next in amount of production, it was 1,626, 270, and 525 per centum, respectively. This was exclusive of cotton-gins, which were included with agricultural machinery. Ohio was the largest producer in the west, and the fourth in the Union, having made to the value of $4,855,005, an increase of 125 per cent. on the product of 1850. Kentucky ranked next among the western States, having produced over one million dollars' worth, and increased her product 213 per cent. The ratio of increase in the other western States was, in Indiana, 98; in Illinois, 24; Wisconsin, 208; Missouri, 214; and Iowa, 2,910 per cent, respectively; but in Michigan there was a small decrease in the amount manufactured.

Besides a large amount of machinery and other castings included in the re-

turns of machine shops, the value of the production of IRON FOUNDERIES, returned by the census of 1860, (Table No. 12,) reached the sum of $27,970,193, an increase of 42 per cent. on the value of that branch in 1850, which was $20,111,517. New York, whose extensive stove founderies swell the amount of production in that State, made to the value of $8,216,124, and Pennsylvania, $4;977,793, an increase of 39 and 60.9 per cent., respectively.

With the subject of iron and its various manufactures that of FOSSIL FUEL (Table No. 13) naturally associates itself. The unequalled wealth and rapid development of the coal fields of the United States as a dynamic element in our industrial progress affords one of the most striking evidences of our recent advance. The product of all the coal mines of the United States, in 1850, was valued at $7,173,750. The annual value of the anthracite and bituminous coal, according to the Eighth Census, was *over nineteen millions* of dollars. The inincrease was over twelve millions of dollars, and was at the rate of 169.9 per cent. on the product of 1850. It was chiefly produced in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Virginia. The coal mined in Pennsylvania, in 1850, was valued at $5,268,351. In the year ending June 1, 1860, the State produced 9,397,332 tons of anthracite, worth $11,869,574, and of bitumious coal, 66,994,295 bushels, valued at $2,833,859, making a total value of $14,703,433, or an excess of $7,529,683 over the total product of the Union in 1850. Of bituminous coal, Ohio raised 28,339,900 bushels, the value of which was $1,539,713; and Virginia, 9,542,627 bushels, worth $690,188. The increase in Ohio was $819,587, and in Virginia, $222,780, in the value of mineral fuel, being at the rate of 113 per cent. in the former, and 47.6 per cent. in the latter. The increase in Pennsylvania was 179 per centum on the yield of 1850.

The development of our several valuable mines of coal, iron, lead, copper, zinc, gold, silver, quicksilver, chrome, &c., (Table No. 14,) is a subject of the highest satisfaction, constituting, as they do, the repository and fountainhead of crude materials for an immense and varied industry in the metallurgic and chemical arts. Mining in its several branches employs a very large amount of capital and great numbers of our laborious population, and shows a steady increase in the last ten years. The product of the gold mines in the Atlantic States has, however, fallen off since the discoveries of gold in California.

The increase of PRINTING PRESSES in the book and newspaper manufacture (Table No. 15) has been great beyond all precedent, and has exerted the most beneficent influence by cheapening and multiplying the vehicles of instruction. Its effects are everywhere apparent. Never did an army before possess so much of cultivated intellect, or demand such contributions for its mental food as that now marshalled in its country's defence. Many of these reading soldiers ripened their intellectual tastes during the last ten years. In fact, many divisions of our army carry the printing press and type, and the soldiers issue publications and print the forms for official papers. The press is, indeed, the great prompter of enterprise. It constantly travels with the emigrant to diffuse light and intelligence from our remotest frontiers, where it speedily calls into existence the paper-mill and all the accessories which it supports in older communities

In New England, the Middle, and Western States the value of book, job, and newspaper printing is returned as $39,428,043, of which eleven millions' worth consisted of books, the value of the latter being nearly equal to the whole product of the same branch in 1850, which was returned at $11,586,549. The manufacture of PAPER, especially of printing paper, has increased in an equal ratio, the State of Massachusetts alone producing paper of the value of $5,968,469, being over 58 per cent. of the product of the Union in 1850. New York returned paper of the value of $3,516,276; Connecticut, $2,528,758; and Pennsylvania, $1,785,900.

The SEWING MACHINE (table No. 16) has also been improved and introduced, in the last ten years, to an extent which has made it altogether a revolutionary

instrument. It has opened avenues to profitable and healthful industry for thousands of industrious females to whom the labors of the needle had become wholly unremunerative and injurious in their effects. Like all automatic powers, it has enhanced the comforts of every class by cheapening the process of manufacture of numerous articles of prime necessity, without permanently subtracting from the average means of support of any portion of the community. It has added a positive increment to the permanent wealth of the country by creating larger and more varied applications of capital and skill in the several branches to which it is auxiliary. The manufacture of the machines has itself become one of considerable magnitude, and has received a remarkable impulse since 1850. The returns show an aggregate of 116,330 machines made in nine States in 1860, the value of which was $5,605,345. A single establishment in Connecticut manufactured machines to the value of over $2,700,000, or nearly one-half of the whole production in that year. During the year 1861 sewing-machines to the value of over $61,000 were exported to foreign countries. It is already employed in a great variety of operations and upon different materials, and is rapidly becoming an indispensable and general appendage to the household.

Among the branches of industry which have been signally promoted by the introduction of the sewing-machine is the manufacture of men's and women's CLOTHING (Table No. 17) for sale, which has heretofore ranked with the cotton manufactures in the number of hands—two-thirds of them females—and the cost of labor employed. The increase of this manufacture has been general throughout the Union, and in the four cities of New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and Boston, amounted in value to nearly forty and one-quarter millions of dollars, or over 83 per cent. of the product of the whole Union in 1850. The manufacture of shirts and collars, of ladies' cloaks and mantillas—a new branch which has received its principal impulse within the last ten years—and of ladies' and gentlemen's furnishing goods generally, form very large items in the general aggregate of this branch. They severally employ extensive and numerous establishments, many of them in our large cities with heavy capital. In Troy, New York, the value of shirt collars alone annually manufactured is nearly $800,000, approximating in value to the product of the numerous and extensive iron foundries which have been a source of wealth to that city.

The influence of improved machinery is also conspicuously exhibited in the manufacture of SAWED and PLANED LUMBER, (Table No. 18,) in which the United States stands altogether unrivalled, as well for the extent and perfection of the mechanism employed as the amount of the product. This reached, in 1850, the value of $58,521,976, and, in 1860, $95,912,286, an increase of 64 per cent. in the last decade. The western States alone, in the latter year, produced lumber to the value of $33,274,793, an increase of $18,697,543, or 128 per cent. over their manufacture in 1850. The Pacific States and Territories produced to the value of $6,171,431, and the southern $17,941,162, a respective increase of $3,841,826 and $9,094,686 in those sections, being a ratio of 162.7 and 102.3 per centum.

Several branches of manufacture have an intimate relation to agriculture and the landed interests, and by their extension powerfully promote those interests as well as that of commerce. Surpassing all others of this or any other class in the value of products and of the raw material consumed, is the manufacture of flour and meal. The product of FLOUR and GRIST MILLS in 1850 (Table No. 19) reached a value of nearly one hundred and thirty-six millions of dollars, while in 1860 the returns exhibit a value of $223,144,369—an increase of

$87,246,563, or 64.2 per cent. in the last ten years. The production and increase of the several sections were as follows:

| | Value of flour and meal. | Increase. | Per cent. increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New England States | $11,155,445 | $4,834,959 | 76.5 |
| Middle States | 79,086,411 | 10,653,232 | 15.5 |
| Western States | 96,038,794 | 53,364,802 | 125.0 |
| Southern States | 30,767,457 | 14,185,640 | 85.5 |
| Pacific States | 6,096,262 | 4,207,930 | 222.8 |

The largest mill is in Oswego, New York, which in 1860 produced 300,000 barrels of flour; the next two, in Richmond, Virginia, made 190,000 and 160,000, respectively; and the fourth, in New York city, returned 146,000 barrels. The value of annual production of each ranged from one million and a half to one million dollars.

The manufacture of SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS in the United States (Table No. 20) employed 1,138 distilleries, independent of a large number of rectifying establishments, the product of the former being over eighty-eight millions of gallons, of the value of $24,253,176. The middle and western States were the largest producers, the latter yielding nearly forty-five and the former thirty-seven millions of gallons of whisky, high wines, and alcohol, the aggregate value in each section being almost eleven millions of dollars. It is satisfactory to observe, that more than ninety-five per cent. of all the spirits made, was from materials of domestic production, a little over four million gallons of New England rum having been the product of imported molasses.

The manufacture of MALT LIQUORS, (Table No. 21,) though of less magnitude, and far less pernicious in its effects, shows a still larger increase. It derives its material wholly from agriculture, and its extension promises more substantial benefits to the country than the last.

The northern States returned 969 breweries, or more than double the number in the Union in 1850. The quantity of all kinds of malt liquors made, including 855,803 barrels of lager beer, was 3,235,545 barrels—an increase of 175 per cent. upon the total product of 1850, while its value was returned at $17,977,135, being more than three times the amount produced by breweries in that year. Nearly one-half of the whole quantity was made in New York and Pennsylvania. The former had 175 establishments—45 of them in the city of New York—and the latter State 172, of which Philadelphia contained 68. The manufacture of lager beer was much increased in all the middle and western States, about 41 per cent. of the whole being the product of the two States last named. Among the eastern States, Massachusetts, and among the western States, Ohio, Illinois, and Missouri, were the largest producers of malt liquors. There were 71 breweries in California and 8 in Oregon, producing together about 7 per cent. of the total value of the manufacture.

Among the great branches of pure manufacture in the United States, that of COTTON GOODS holds the first rank in respect to the value of the product and the amount of capital employed. Aided by the possession of the raw material as a product of our own soil, and by the enterprise and ingenuity of our people, this valuable industry has grown with a rapidity almost unrivalled.

The total value of cotton goods (Table No. 22) manufactured in New England was $80,301,535, and in the middle States $26,272, 111—an increase of 83.4 per cent. in the former, and 77.7 in the latter. The remaining States produced to the value of $8,564,280, making the whole production during that year

$115,137,926, against $65,501,687, the value of this branch in 1850, or an increase in the general business of nearly 76 per centum in ten years. In the States of Maine and New Jersey the manufacture increased in the same time 152 per cent.; in Pennsylvania, over 102 per cent.; in New Hampshire and Connecticut, over 87 per cent.; in Massachusetts nearly 69 per cent., and in Rhode Island 88.7 per cent. The total production in this branch was at the rate *per capita* of $3 69 for every individual in the Union, equivalent to $46\frac{1}{8}$ yards of cloth for each, at the medium price of 8 cents per yard. The average product per head in 1850 was $32\frac{1}{4}$ yards. The increase alone has, therefore, been at the rate of 11 yards for each person, or nearly equal to the average annual consumption *per capita* in 1830, when it was estimated to amount to twelve yards. The number of hands employed in the manufacture in 1860 was 45,315 males, and 73,605 females, an increase in the male operatives of 10,020, and in the female of 10,944 since 1850. The average product of the labor of each operative was $969. The number of spindles was returned at 5,035,798, being an increase of 1,402,105, or 38.5 per cent. over the aggregate in 1850, which was estimated at 3,633,693. The New England States possess 3,959,297, or 78.6 per cent. of the whole, while Massachusetts alone employs 1,739,700, or 29.3 per cent. of the number returned in the Union. The increase of spindles in the last decade was, in New England, 1,208,219, or 30 per cent. In the State of Maine, 186,100, or 163.3 per cent.; in the State of New Hampshire, 229,484, or 52.1 per cent.; in the State of Massachusetts, 451,609, or 35 per cent.; in the State of Rhode Island, 141,862, or 22.7 per cent.; in the State of Connecticut, 211,188, or 83.1 per cent.; while in Vermont it exhibited a decrease.

The product per spindle varies in the different States, partly accounted for by the fact that many manufacturers purchase yarns which have been spun in other States.

The product of cotton goods per spindle is as follows: In Maine, $22 12; Massachusetts, $21 12; New Hampshire, $24 87; Vermont, $18 13; Rhode Island, $16; Connecticut, $16 46. The average in the New England States is $20 30; in the middle States, $30 48, and in the whole Union, $22 86.

The quantity of cotton used in the fabrication of the above goods was 364,036,123 pounds, or 910,090 bales of 400 pounds each. Of this amount the New England States consumed 611,738 bales, and Massachusetts alone 316,665. The consumption per spindle in that year in the various States and sections was as follows:

| | No. of spindles. | Pounds of cotton. | Pounds per spindle. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 300,000 | 23,438,723 | 78 |
| New Hampshire | 669,885 | 39,212,644 | 58.5 |
| Vermont | 19,712 | 1,057,250 | 53 |
| Massachusetts | 1,739,700 | 126,666,089 | 72.8 |
| Rhode Island | 766,000 | 38,521,608 | 50 2 |
| Connecticut | 464,000 | 15,799,140 | 34 |
| In New England | 3,959,297 | 237,844,854 | 61 8 |
| In the Middle States | 861,661 | 76,055,666 | 88.26 |
| In the United States | 5,035,798 | 364,036,123 | 72 2 |

When we consider the large number of hands, and especially of women and children, who find employment in this business, the quantity of raw material, of machinery and of fuel, exclusively of American production, employed in this branch, and the amount of comfortable clothing and household stuffs supplied

at cheap rates, or the amount it contributes to the internal and foreign commerce of the Union—its progressive increase is a subject of the highest satisfaction, and its growth both here and abroad is one of the marvels of the nineteenth century.

The returns of WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES (Table No. 23) show an increase of over fifty-one per cent. in ten years. The value of woollen and mixed goods made in 1850 was $45,281,764. In 1860 it amounted to $68,865,963. The establishments numbered 1,909, of which 453 were in New England, 748 in the middle, 479 in the western, 2 in the Pacific, and 227 in the southern States: The aggregate capital invested in the business was $35,520,527, and it employed 28,780 male and 20,120 female hands, 639,700 spindles, and 16,075 looms, which worked up more than eighty million pounds of wool, the value of which, with other raw materials, was $40,360,300. The foregoing figures include satinets, Kentucky jeans, and other fabrics of which the warp is cotton, though usually classed with woollens. In the manufacture of these mixed goods the amount of cotton consumed is 16,008,625 pounds, which, with 364,036,123 pounds used in making cotton goods, as previously stated, amounts to 380,044,748 pounds, or 950,112 bales, exclusive of a considerable quantity used, annually, in household manufactures, and for various other purposes.

The largest amount of woollens was made in New England, where the capital was nearly twenty millions of dollars, and the value of the product $38,509,080, but little less than the total value in 1850. More than half the capital, and nearly one-half of the product of New England belonged to Massachusetts, which had 131 factories of large size. Rhode Island ranked next, and had increased its manufacture 163 per cent. in ten years, that of Massachusetts being 48 per cent. The value of woollens produced in the middle States was $24,100,488, in the western $3,718,092, and in the Pacific and southern $2,538,303. The sectional increase was, in New England 52.1, in the middle States 54, and in the south 107—the last showing the greatest relative increase. Pennsylvania, next to Massachusetts, was the largest producer, having 447 factories, which made $12,744,373 worth of woollen and mixed fabrics, an increase of 120 per cent. A value of $8,919,019 was the product of 222 establishments in the city of Philadelphia.

The State of New York holds the third rank in relation to this industry, its manufactures amounting to more than nine millions of dollars. The woollen manufactures of Maryland exhibit an increase of 86 per cent. In Ohio, which produced in 1850 a greater value of woollens than all the other western States, there was a decrease on the product of 1850, owing, probably, to the shipments of wool to Europe, which, in 1857, was found to be the most profitable disposition of the rapidly increasing wool crops of that State. In Kentucky, now the largest manufacturer of wool in the west, the product was $1,128,882, and the increase in ten years 40.4 per cent.; while in Indiana, which ranks next, it was 31 per cent., and in Missouri 18.8, on the product of 1850.

The extension of this important manufacture is a subject of great interest to the country, inasmuch as our climate renders woollen clothing necessary throughout a large part of the Union during much of the year; and because it would supply the best market to the wool-grower.

The quantity of wool returned for the whole Union in 1850 was upwards of fifty-two and a half millions of pounds. Sheep raising has been greatly extended and improved since that date in Ohio, Texas, California, and other States, and the clip in 1860 amounted to 60,511,343 pounds, an increase of 15.2 per cent. in ten years. The yield still falls far short of the consumption, and large quantities continue to be imported, notwithstanding the amount of territory adapted to sheep husbandry.

The manufacture of LINEN GOODS has made but little progress in this country. A few mills, chiefly in Massachusetts, make crash and other coarse fabrics;

the largest two in that State produced six million yards in 1860. Others are extensively engaged in making twines, shoe and other threads. It is to be regretted that the manufacture of flax has not attained greater magnitude in a country where the raw material is so easily and cheaply grown. Farmers throughout the west have raised the crop simply for the seed, and thrown out the fibre as valueless.

The manufacture of fabrics from FLAX COTTON has been commenced, and success in a new branch of industry is confidently expected. The inventive genius of our countrymen has perfected machinery for the preparation of flax for spinning, which can be furnished, it is alleged, at as low a rate as the product of southern cotton fields.

The manufacture of SEWING SILKS is extensively carried on in this country. Including tram, organzine, &c., the production exceeded five million dollars in the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and New York—their relative values being in the order mentioned. Ribbons are made to a small extent, but the chief manufactures of silk consist of ladies dress trimmings, coach lace, &c., of which the cities of Philadelphia and New York produce to the value of $1,260,725 and $796,682, respectively.

The production of LEATHER (Table No. 24) is also a leading industry of much importance to the agriculturist and stock raiser, as well as to the commercial interest, inasmuch as it consumes all the material supplied by the former, and feeds an active branch of our foreign import trade. The tanning and currying establishments of the United States produced in 1850 leather, exclusive of Morocco and patent leather, to the value of $37,702,333. The product of the same branch in 1860 reached $63,090,751, an increase of nearly 67 per centum. In the New England States it was $16, 333, 871, in the Middle States, $36,344,548, and in the Western States, $5,986,457; being an increase 66.6 per cent., 90.7 and 13.3 in those sections, respectively. The Pacific States and Territories, (including Utah,) which returned no leather in 1850, produced in 1860 to the value of $351,469. The largest producers of leather are New York, $20,758,017; Pennsylvania, $12,491,631; and Massachusetts, $10,354,056; an increase in those States of 111.7, 98.4, and 82.3 per cent., respectively. Including Morocco and patent leather the aggregate value produced in the Union in 1860 exceeded sixty-seven millions of dollars.

If we add to the sum total of this manufacture the aggregate value of all the allied branches into which it enters as a raw material, or take an account of the capital, the number of hands, and the cost of labor and material employed in the creation and distribution of its ultimate products, it is doubtful if any other department of industry is entitled to precedence over that of leather.

The manufacture of BOOTS and SHOES (Table No. 25) employs a larger number of operatives than any other single branch of American industry. The census of 1850 showed that there were 11,305 establishments, with a capital of nearly thirteen millions of dollars, engaged in making boots and shoes to the value of $53,967,408, and employing 72,305 male and 32,948 female hands. The returns of 1860 show that 2,554 establishments in the New England States employed a capital only $2,516 less than that of the whole Union at the former date; and with 56,039 male and 24,978 female employés produced boots and shoes of the value of $54,767,077 or eight hundred thousand dollars more than the entire value of the business in 1850, and 82.8 per centum in excess of their own production in that year. Massachusetts increased 92.6 per cent., having made boots and shoes of the value of $46,440,209, equal to 86.6 per cent. of the general business in 1850. The State of New York returned 2,276 factories, with an aggregate production of $10,878,797; and New England, New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey together produced $75,674,946 worth of these articles, being 40.4 per cent. more than the product of all the States in 1850, and 67.9 per cent. more than their own manufacture in that year. The three

counties of Essex, Worcester, and Plymouth, in Massachusetts, produced boots and shoes to the value severally of about 14½, 9½, and 9¼ millions of dollars. The largest production of any one town was that of Philadelphia, in which it amounted to $5,329,887; the next that of Lynn, Massachusetts, was $4,867,399; the third, Haverhill, $4,130,500; the fourth, New York city, $3,869,068. The largest production of a single establishment was of one in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, and amounted to over $750,000. This establishment was the largest of five the same proprietors had in operation that year, the total production whereof was over one million pairs of boots and shoes, valued at more than thirteen hundred thousand dollars! Machinery propelled by steam power is now used in many large manufactories with highly satisfactory results.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS were made chiefly in Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts to the value of $5,729,900, an increase of 90 per cent. in the last decade.

The value of CABINET FURNITURE (Table No. 26) made in 1860 in the New England, Middle and Western States reached the sum of $22,701,304, an increase of 39.8 per cent. over the product of those States in 1850, and exceeding the production of the whole Union in 1850. New York returned in 1860 furniture of the value of $7,175,060, (or 40.6 per cent. of the whole amount made in 1850,) Massachusetts, $3,365,415, and Pennsylvania, $2,938,503. The growth of this branch keeps pace with the increase of population and wealth, and serves to swell the amount of our exports. It gives employment at remunerative prices to skilled labor, which it attracts from the crowded labor-markets of Europe.

Our advance in wealth and refinement is attested by the rapid increase in the manufacture of piano fortes and other MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, (Table No. 27.) New England, New York, and Pennsylvania produced musical instruments to the value of $5,791,807; an increase of 150 per cent. over their own production in 1850, and 124 over the whole value of that branch in the Union in the same year. New York alone made $3,392,577 worth, being $811,862 more than the whole amount returned in 1850. In this branch, our manufacturers have achieved marked success. Without claiming for them superiority over their brethren in France and Germany, it is admitted that church organs and other instruments made in this country are better suited to the climate, and in other respects fully equal to those which come from the most celebrated establishments in Europe.

The increased amount of the precious metals and the greater ability of all classes to indulge the promptings of taste or luxury, have added greatly to the manufacture of JEWELRY, (Table No. 28,) and of all kinds of gold, silver, and plated wares. In the New England and Middle States, the production of jewelry and watches reaches over eleven millions in value; of silver, silver-plated wares, &c., over six and one-half millions; making nearly eighteen millions of dollars, exclusive of gold leaf and foil, and the assaying and refining the precious metals, exceeding the product of the whole Union, in 1850, by $7,016,908 in value; an increase of over sixty-four per cent., and of seventy per cent. on the production of those States in that year. The production of cheap jewelry has been greatly augmented by recent improvements in electro-metallurgy.

The manufacture of American WATCHES, commenced within the last ten years in Boston as an experiment, has proved eminently successful. Unable, heretofore to compete with the low-priced labor of European workmen, our ingenious countrymen have perfected machinery, by the aid of which watch movements are fabricated equal, if not superior, to the hand-made. The continued growth of this branch will diminish the importation of foreign watches, and may, at no distant period, earn for our country a reputation in this manufacture equal to that she enjoys in the kindred branch of clock-making. Gold and silver watch-cases are now produced to a very large extent, chiefly in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, and Newark.

Improvements in technical CHEMISTRY have added largely to the number and value of its products. The manufacture of articles strictly classed as chemical, exclusive of white lead, ochres, paints, varnish, glue, perfumes, cements, pot and pearl ashes, &c., amounted, in 1850, to the value of nearly five millions of dollars. The production, in 1860, exhibited a considerable increase. This branch is susceptible of almost unlimited extension and application in the creation of commercial and useful articles from the refuse of every other manufacture, and the diversified products, vegetable, animal, and mineral, of our own or other lands. Many of the chemical branches, apart from the money value of their manufactures, are of the highest economical importance to our country, as auxiliaries to almost every other industry of the people. Chemistry has as yet revealed but a tithe of the vast wealth of its resources.

The manufacture and consumption of GAS, (Table No. 29,) for illumination and other purposes, which is one of the remarkable fruits of chemical science, has been greatly increased, not only in our northern cities, but in the large towns and villages throughout the Union. The quantity returned is but four thousand million feet of the value of eleven million dollars, but the whole quantity made exceeded 5,000,000,000 cubic feet, the value of which was about thirteen millions of dollars.

The making and refining of SALT (Table No. 30) in the United States in 1850 employed 340 establishments, and the value of their production was $2,177,945. The four States of New York, Virginia, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, which, in the order named, are the principal salt-producing States, made, according to the Eighth Census, nearly twelve million bushels, the cost of which was $2,200,000, an average of about 18½ cents per bushel. Texas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, and California are also salt-producing States. About sixty per cent. of the whole was made in New York, at an average cost of 17 cents per bushel.

In the aggregate product of the FISHERIES (Table No. 31) there was an increase of 28.5 per cent. over their value in 1850. The total value of the lake, river, shore, and deep-sea fisheries, including oysters to the value of $382,170, and $7,521,588 as the product of the whaling business, amounted in 1860 to $12,924,092. Of this amount $6,526,238 in the whale and $2,774,204 in the cod, mackerel, halibut, and other shore fisheries, belonged to the maritime industry of Massachusetts, and constituted nearly seventy-two per cent. of the whole. This favorite occupation of her enterprising sons has made Boston, which has been over two and a quarter centuries engaged in the business, the principal distributing fish market of the Union, and has raised the port of Gloucester to the third rank among New England seaports in the amount of its foreign commerce. The latter has become the largest seat of the domestic fisheries in the United States, if not in the world, and distributes the products to all the large cities of the Union and to foreign countries.

The State of Maine holds the second place in respect to the value of its fishing interests, and returned $1,050,755 as the value of the cod, mackerel, herring, &c., taken by its fishermen. North Carolina had the largest shad fishery, amounting in value to $99,768. New Jersey, New York, and Virginia took the largest amount of oysters, and Michigan returned the largest value in white fish, amounting to $250,467.

A slight decline in the value of the whale fishery arose from the increasing scarcity of the whale in its former haunts. The consequent deficiency of bone, teeth, and oil, as raw materials, proved embarrassing to some branches of manufacture, particularly those employing whalebone. The scarcity of whale and other fish oils in the arts has been supplied by an increased production of lard oil, and especially by that beneficent law of compensation which pervades the economy of nature, and when one provision fails her children, opens to them another in the exhaustless storehouse of her material resources, or leads out their mental

energies upon new paths of discovery for the supply of their own wants. Thus, when mankind was about to emerge from the simplicity of the primitive and pastoral ages, the more soft and fusible metals no longer sufficed for the artificer, and veins of iron ore revealed their wealth and use in the supply of his more artificial wants, and became potent agents of his future progress. When the elaboration of the metals and other igneous arts were fast sweeping the forests from the earth, the exhaustless treasures of fossil fuel, stored for his future use, were disclosed to man, and when the artificial sources of oil seemed about to fail, a substitute was discovered flowing in almost perennial fountains from the depths of these same carboniferous strata. A decline of the cod and whale fisheries is, nevertheless, to be regretted, as they have been from the earliest period of our history the nurseries of seamen and of our naval and commercial marine, and therefore contributing to the national defence, to foreign commerce, ship-building, agriculture, and other important interests.

PETROLEUM.—An important development of the natural resources of the country, and a valuable addition to its exports, have been made by the discovery, within two or three years, that certain indications, known to the aboriginal and early European inhabitants of the western country, of natural reservoirs of inflammable oil existing upon the headwaters of the Alleghany river in New York and Pennsylvania, were but the clue to apparently inexhaustible supplies of native oil, accessible at no great depth throughout an extended belt of country, embracing the bituminous coal measures of several States.

Petroleum, rock, or mineral oil, a natural product of the decomposition of organic matter, emitted from the soil in various formations, particularly those of rock salt, was known and employed to some extent by the ancients, having been mentioned by the father of history twenty-three hundred years ago, and by Greek and Roman writers of later date. In its more fluid form, as found on the shores of the Caspian Sea, near the Irawaddy of Burmah, in Italy, and some parts of our country, it has borne the name of naptha, while the more solid elements of the same substance predominated in the articles known as asphaltum and bitumen, found abundantly in the Great Pitch Lake of the Island of Trinidad, near the Dead Sea in Judea, and elsewhere. Petroleum is nearly identical in properties with the artificial oils, which have been long derived from the destructive distillation of different minerals, as cannel coal and brown coal, or lignite, bituminous shales, sands, clays, peat, &c., which have been the subject of numerous patents in Europe and America, and within the last eight years have been manufactured to a considerable extent in the United States and the neighboring provinces, until the native petroleum springs opened a source of cheaper supply.

As a product of our own country this remarkable substance was brought to the notice of the white population, as early as the middle of the last century, by the Seneca Indians, who found it upon Oil creek, a branch of the Alleghany, in Venango county, Pennsylvania, and near the head of the Genesee river, in New York, whence it received the name of "Seneca oil" and "Genesee oil." It was used by the natives in their religious ceremonies, and as medicament for wounds, &c. For the last-named purpose it has been long collected and sold in small quantities at a high price. A perennial flow of oil has been known to exist on Oil creek, above referred to, for a century. For the last forty years the spring has been enclosed in a vat, or structure of wood and stones, which was daily skimmed by the proprietor and made the source of considerable revenue. We have seen extensive diggings in this region made by the French more than a century since, while that nation held the valley of the Mississippi, which were evidently made with a view to ascertain the basis or source of what, no doubt, impressed the French officers as a most interesting and curious development of the bounty of nature. Petroleum, doubtless, formed an article of considerable traffic between the Indians and traders of that region; as we have

seen, in some old account books of the last century, "gallons" and "kegs" of Seneca oil credited to Indians.

Its existence in any vast amount appears to have been unknown until 1845, when a spring was "struck," while boring for salt, near Tarentum, thirty-five miles above Pittsburg, on the Alleghany. Experiments having proved its constituents to be nearly the same as those of the artificial carbon oil, a company was organized in New York to attempt its purification by the same process applied to the latter. But little was effected, however, and in 1857 Messrs. Bowditch and Drake, of New Haven, commenced operations at Titusville, on Oil creek, where traces of early explorations were found, and in August, 1859, a fountain was reached by boring, at the depth of seventy-one feet, which yielded 400 gallons daily. Before the close of the year 1860, the number of wells and borings was estimated to be about two thousand, of which seventy-four of the larger ones were producing daily, by the aid of pumps, an aggregate of eleven hundred and sixty-five barrels of crude oil, worth, at twenty cents a gallon, about ten thousand dollars. Wells were soon after sunk to the depth of five or six hundred feet, and the flow of petroleum became so profuse that no less than 3,000 barrels were obtained in a day from a single well, the less productive ones yielding from fifteen to twenty barrels per diem. In several instances extraordinary means were found necessary to check and control the flow, which is now regulated in such wells according to the state of the market, by strong tubing and stop-cocks. The quantity sent to market by the Sunbury and Erie railroad from the Pennsylvania oil region, which has thus far been the principal source, increased from 325 barrels in 1859 to 134,927 barrels in 1861. The whole quantity shipped in the last-mentioned year was nearly 500,000 barrels. Since August, 1861, the product has rapidly increased. The present capacity of the wells is estimated at 250,000 to 300,000 barrels per week. So important, however, have the operations in this article become that a railroad, we understand, has been chartered in Pennsylvania exclusively for the transportation of the oil to market. From a recent number of the "Register," a newspaper published at Oil City, Pennsylvania, we copy the following statement respecting the product of petroleum in that vicinity: "We learn that the number of wells now flowing is seventy-five, the number of wells that formerly flowed and pumped is sixty-two; the number of wells sunk and commenced is three hundred and fifty-eight; total, four hundred and ninety-five. The amount of oil shipped is set down at 1,000,000 barrels; amount on hand to date, 92,450 barrels; present amount of daily flow, 5,717 barrels. The average value of the oil, at $1 per barrel, is $1,092,000; average cost of wells, at $1,000 each, is $495,000; machinery, building, &c., from $500 to $700 each, $500,000. The total number of refiners is twenty-five. The detailed report of the condition of the wells shows that production is on the increase. Holders are firm at fifty cents per barrel at the wells, and don't seem to care about selling any great amount at that price." With increased facilities for getting it to the seaboard at a cheap rate for transportation, the operations will doubtless become much more extended than at present.

The exportation of crude and refined petroleum from the principal Atlantic cities to Europe, South America, and the West Indies, has already become considerable, the larger proportion being shipped to England. Much of it is sent to Europe in this crude state, in which form it is said to be preferred for the sake of the collateral products obtained in the process of refining. It is probable, however, that the highly inflammable character of the unrefined article, owing to the presence of certain gaseous or exceedingly volatile compounds may prove an objection to its shipment in that state.

The quantity exported from the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, and San Francisco, from the 1st of January to the 1st of April, 1862, amounted to 2,342,042 gallons, valued at $633,949. The receipts at Cincinnati,

during the same period, of carbon and petroleum oils, were 519,960 gallons, or 13,000 barrels, nearly one-half of which was petroleum oil. The exports from the three cities first mentioned, from the first of January to the 16th of May of the present year, were 3,651,130 gallons, worth $889,886, and the shipments in the last week of that period from the same places, were 255,600 gallons, valued at $42,160.

A large reduction has taken place in the price since the commencement of the trade, and particularly during the last few months. The price of crude petroleum in Philadelphia on the 4th January, 1862, was from 22½ to 23 cents a gallon, and of refined oil 37½ to 45 cents. On the 29th March the prices had declined at the same place to 10 and 12 cents for crude, and 25 to 32 cents for refined oil, while the most recent price current lists place it at 9 and 19 cents. Although the capacity of the existing wells already exceeds a profitable demand, there appears to be no assignable limit to the flow, or to the localities which may be found to yield it, whenever an augmented demand shall warrant farther search or increased production. The bituminous coal areas of the United States are estimated to cover upward of 62,000 square miles in eight of the middle, southern, and western States. Springs and reservoirs of petroleum have been discovered throughout nearly their whole extent. They have also been noticed by Captain Stansbury on a branch of the Yellow creek, 83 miles from Salt Lake City, in Utah, on the route to Fort Leavenworth. They exist also in some of the neighboring British provinces. It is probable that the saliferous strata of our western country may be generally found to yield this interesting mineral product.

The importance of this article is not limited to its value as an item in the export trade of our cities. Attention appears to have been first directed to it on account of the demand for a safe and cheap material for illumination, in place of the dangerous compounds of turpentine and other explosive hydro-carbons, as well as for lubricating purposes in which it has proved to be a valuable substitute for animal oils. There is no doubt that the various other uses of crude petroleum, or its constituents, will render it a valuable acquisition to the arts. The business of refining the raw product, in order to remove from it all corrosive and volatile elements, already employs a number of establishments, and will become one of some magnitude. Practical chemistry is daily adding to the number and variety of uses which the substances eliminated in the process of rectification may be made to subserve in the arts.

Although the extraction of oil, pitch, and tar from bituminous shale was the subject of a patent in England as early as 1695, and the manufacture and purification of oil, gas, and other hydro-carbons from coal received several improvements by the Earl of Dundonald and others at a later period, the patent of Mr. Young, of Manchester, secured in England in 1850, and in the United States in 1852, "for the obtaining of paraffine oil, or an oil containing paraffine, and paraffine from bituminous coal," appears to have given the first great impulse to the manufacturing of these oils as a source of artificial light. The patent, which covered a very successful process, has given rise to suits at law, one of which was recently brought, without success, to restrain the sale in England of petroleum oils, by the name of American paraffine oil, as damaging to the sale of his "paraffine oil," on account of the highly inflammable character of the former.

Illuminating oil from coal appears to have been made as early as 1846 by Dr. Gesner, of Nova Scotia, and in 1854 the Kerosene Oil Company, on Long Island, commenced the first manufacture of carbo-hydrogen oil under patents secured by Dr. Gesner, using cannel coal from England, New York, and other parts of the United States. The Breckenridge coal-oil works on the Ohio, at Cloverport, Kentucky, were commenced in 1856, and were soon followed by others, to the number of twenty-five in operation in 1860 in Ohio alone, with a working capacity of three hundred gallons of light oil each, per diem. There were then about fifty-six factories in the United States, exclusive of some fifteen

engaged altogether on petroleum, and several small private coal-oil works. The capital expended in coal-oil works and cannel coal mines was estimated at nearly four million dollars. The manufacture of coal-oil lamps, resulting from the use of the oil, formed the principal business of sixteen companies, who employed 2,150 men and 400 women and boys, and work for 125 looms in making the lamp-wick.

The cannel coal employed by them, as well as wood, peat, and other substances of vegetable origin, when subjected to destructive distillation in close vessels, at a heat below that at which they yield gas in abundance, affords a large quantity of a light supernatant oil, amounting to about one-fifth of the product, which, having been purified and re-distilled, yields a very volatile and napthalous fluid, of light specific gravity, containing some paraffine oil, and highly inflammable, owing to the presence of benzoin or benzole. There is also obtained a heavier oil, which is a safe and valuable burning oil, a denser lubricating oil, and solid paraffine, a peculiar white crystalline substance, beautifully adapted for candles, and now manufactured to some extent for that and other practical uses. The petroleum of our country has been found to be a more economical source for these several compounds of carbon and hydrogen, and enables the manufacturer to dispense with the first stage of the process referred to. The cheapness of crude petroleum, and the simple and comparatively unexpensive process by which a safe and economical illuminating oil may be obtained, give an unusual interest to this subject, as affording the means of preventing the great loss of life shown by the recent census to result from the dangerous compounds so extensively used for that purpose. Although the petroleum oils, when imperfectly rectified, so that all the benzole has not been expelled, are exceedingly explosive, owing to the heat generated by the combustion of the solid paraffine readily vaporizing and igniting the more ethereal portion, it may with great facility be freed from all volatile substances, and a very simple and practical test enables the purchaser to ascertain its fitness for use. The precautions required in the treatment of petroleum, as well as the expense of thoroughly purifying it, being somewhat greater than with coal oils, many are tempted to neglect it or even to add a portion of the lighter and cheaper oil to make the heavy oil burn more readily.

All these oils possess an advantage over other kinds in the fact, that when once properly deodorized, they do not become rancid or ferment by keeping, but rather lose by age any odor they may have retained.

Of eight several products obtained from petroleum by chemical analysis, two or three only were solidified by cold of fifteen degrees below zero, the first three or four remaining perfectly fluid, and none possessed corrosive qualities, showing their fitness as lubricators. Experiments have shown that crude petroleum is admirably adapted to the manufacture of gas, and have led to the expectation that its use will greatly reduce the cost of its manufacture, if it does not entirely supersede the use of coal for that purpose. The "carburation of gas," by attaching to the gas-burner a reservoir of oil, through which the gas is made to pass before combustion, has been found greatly to increase the economy and illuminating power of coal-gas.

The various collateral and residuary products of the distillation, which have been generally wasted heretofore, will all doubtless be utilized as the progress in analytical and technical chemistry throws more light upon their nature and relations. Several of them are already employed in Europe, if not in this country, in the manufacture of some of the new and beautiful dyes which practical science has recently introduced in the arts. Benzine, which it is the object of the rectifier to eliminate, is used, to some extent, as a flavoring material, though some recent facts make it doubtful if it is wholly innoxious to the health.

The acids, caustic alkalies, and other materials used in the purification of the crude qualities of petroleum may all be restored to use or employed as fertilizers, and the dense, pitchy liquids obtained in the manufacture are available in

the composition of water-proof cements, roofing, varnish, and fuel. The absence of fatty acids may possibly prevent the saponification of these oils with alkalies for the manufacture of soap, but the more extended use of petroleum for the purposes we have named, which will be effected by time and improved manipulations of the article, will suffice to render it a most valuable acquisition to the raw materials and manufactures of the country.

Having partially reviewed the progressive industry of our country during the last decade, and seen the advancement in all that relates to the peaceful arts, the numerous improvements made in the implements and enginery of warfare, which are patent and undeniable, deserve consideration. Our improved fire-arms, especially rifles and pistols, have obtained a reputation not alone in Europe, but in Africa, Asia, and the islands of the sea, the traveller finds that his revolvers of American invention and manufacture exert a salutary influence on the Bedouin and the robber.

The machinery for making the various parts of rifles and other fire-arms, which, in its automatic exercise, seems almost endowed with reasoning faculties, owes its origin to the inventive genius of New England. The Enfield rifle was transplanted to England by a son of Vermont, under whose superintendence the arms were made. And even the Armstrong gun, which obtained for its reputed inventor the honor of knighthood, was invented in this country, for a model was submitted and the principle demonstrated to scientific gentlemen at Harvard College anterior to its appearance in Great Britain. (See notes.)

In the year preceding June 1, 1860, a year devoted to peaceful pursuits, the manufacture of fire-arms was limited, and yet two establishments in a single city of Connecticut produced to the value of over one million of dollars. Had the national inventory been taken two years later, the magnitude of this and kindred branches of manufacture, stimulated by the necessities of the country, would have excited astonishment. (See note on fire-arms, p. 118.)

Without any special stimulus to growth—depressed, indeed, during the years 1857 and 1858, in common with other public interests, by the general financial embarrassments of those years—and with a powerful competition in the amazing growth of manufactures in Great Britain and nearly every other nation of Europe, the manufactories of the United States had nevertheless been augmented, diversified, and perfected in nearly every branch, and almost uniformly throughout the Union. Domestic materials, whether animal, vegetable, or mineral, found ready sales at remunerative prices, and were increased in amount with the demand, while commerce and internal trade were invigorated by the distribution of both raw and manufactured products. Invention was stimulated and rewarded. Labor and capital found ample and profitable employment, and new and unexpected fields were opened for each. Agriculture furnished food and materials at moderate cost, and the skill of our artizans cheapened and multiplied all artificial instruments of comfort and happiness for the people. Even the more purely agricultural States of the south were rapidly creating manufactories for the improvement of their great staples and their abundant natural resources. The nation seemed speedily approaching a period of complete independence in respect to the products of skilled labor, and national security and happiness seemed about to be insured by the harmonious development of all the great interests of the people. Peace reigned within our borders and waited upon our name abroad. But in an evil hour the tide of prosperity has been stayed, whether to be rolled back or not, the ninth census will reveal.

## BANKS AND INSURANCE.

(APPENDIX—TABLE No. 34.)

Among the evidences of prosperity and general accumulation of wealth in the United States, the multiplication of banks with increased aggregate capital is

one of the most significant. When, as in this country has been generally the case, individual promises representing produce and merchandize, and made available through the instrumentality of banks, are almost the sole means by which commodities pass from the producers to the consumers, the increased action of the banks becomes the index of larger production and more active trade. Where crops and the products of manufacturing industry are more abundant, the aggregate amount of paper created by their interchange is larger, and the negotiations of this paper require greater banking facilities. This want usually manifests itself in a more lucrative banking business, which draws more capital into that employment. Such a state of affairs presented itself during the decade which closed with 1860. The bank movement in the United States during that period underwent great expansion without becoming less sound. In that respect it presented a strong contrast to the expansion that occurred in the decade which ended with 1840. In that period a season of speculation in bank stocks and wild lands manifested itself, and the paper created for bank negotiation represented imaginary or speculative values rather than commodities produced. Those values were never realized, and the whole paper system based on them collapsed. If we compare the aggregate features of the banks at each decade with the population and the sum of the imports and exports for corresponding dates, the results are as follows:

| Years. | No. of banks. | Capital. | Loans. | Specie. | Circulation. | Import & export. | Population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1830.. | 330 | $145,192,268 | $200,451,214 | $22,114,917 | $61,323,898 | $144,726,428 | 12,866,020 |
| 1840.... | 901 | 358,442,692 | 462,896,523 | 33,105,155 | 106,968,572 | 239,227,465 | 17,069,453 |
| 1843.... | 691 | 228,861,948 | 254,544,937 | 33,505,806 | 58,563,608 | 149,090,279 | ..... |
| 1850.... | 872 | 227,469,074 | 412,607,653 | 48,677,138 | 155,012,911 | 330,037,038 | 23,191,876 |
| 1860.... | 1,562 | 421,880,095 | 691,945,580 | 83,594,537 | 207,102,477 | 762,288,550 | 31,445,080 |

The year 1843 was that of the lowest depression after the extensive liquidation that followed the expansions of 1837–'39. In that year the bank credits were, however, large, as measured by the foreign trade or the sum of the imports and exports, but an internal trade had been developed through the settlements of the western country which required more credits. The operation of the general bankrupt law aided in clearing away the wreck of over two hundred banks that had failed, and which failures involved that of several sovereign States that had loaned their credits for bank capital.

The elements of prosperity were now again active, and banking facilities were required to a greater extent. The severe losses the public had suffered made some more comprehensive guarantee necessary to a full restoration of confidence in bank paper. In New York, in 1838, a new principle had been adopted—that of requiring the banks to deposite security for their circulating notes and holding stockholders liable to an amount equal to the value of their shares. On this basis the banking of New York was thenceforth to operate; and the principle, as its value became recognized, was gradually adopted in other States.

The failure of the Irish harvests of 1846–'47, followed by those of England in 1848–'49 by creating a great demand for American breadstuffs, stimulated business and gave a new impulse to banking. The year 1850 showed an amount of foreign trade more than double that of 1843. With the increase of business the banks were very prosperous, as is manifest in the fact, that although the capital of the banks was no more in that year than in 1843, their discounts were one hundred and fifty millions, or 60 per cent. greater. Thus the decade opened with a very lucrative banking business, and amid the greatest excitement in relation to the gold discoveries of California. The spirit of enterprise abroad was very strong, and the impression that prices were to rise by reason of the

depreciation of gold was prevalent; hence the general desire to operate, in order to avail of the anticipated profits. Industry of all descriptions was very active and productive, and there never was a period when the national capital accumulated so fast, a remarkable evidence of which was afforded in the vast amount expended in the construction of railroads; while, of the large capital accumulated, a considerable portion was employed in banking. The incorporated bank capital increased nearly two hundred millions, and the private bank capital half as much. The report of the Treasury Department gave the latter amount at $118,036,080. The distribution of the incorporated banks among the several States is given in the Appendix, (Table No. 33.)

The increase of bank capital was large in the Atlantic cities, particularly in Boston and New York, of which the number and capital were respectively as follows:

| | 1850. | | 1860. | | Increase. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | Capital. | No. | Capital. | No. | Capital |
| Boston | 30 | $21,760,000 | 42 | $36,581,700 | 12 | $14,821,700 |
| New York | 31 | 33,600,602 | 55 | 69,758,777 | 24 | 36,158,175 |
| Total of two cities | 61 | 55,360,602 | 97 | 106,340,477 | 36 | 50,979,875 |

This increase of banks, following the general expansion of business, brought with it the necessity of some improved means of adjusting the daily mutual balances. The fifty-five banks in New York city, for example, were each compelled to settle as many accounts daily. To obviate that great labor the clearing system was devised. Each bank sends every morning to the clearing-house all the checks and demands it may have received the day previous, in the course of business, upon all others. These in a short time are interchanged, and a balance struck and paid. This system was established in 1853, and the amount of the exchanges and balances annually were as follows:

| Year. | Amount exchanged. | Balances. |
|---|---|---|
| 1854 | $5,750,455,987 06 | $297,411,493 |
| 1855 | 5,362,912,098 33 | 289,694,137 |
| 1856 | 6,906,213,328 47 | 334,714,489 |
| 1857 | 8,333,226,718 06 | 365,313,901 |
| 1858 | 4,756,664,386 09 | 314,238,910 |
| 1859 | 6,448,005,956 01 | 363,984,682 |
| 1860 | 7,231,143,056 69 | 308,693,438 |
| 1861 | 5,915,742,758 05 | 353,383,944 |
| Total for eight years | 50,704,365,288 81 | 2,627,434,997 |

With the development of business the transactions grew immensely up to to 1858, when they fell off nearly one-half under the panic of that year. They recovered gradually up to the breaking out of the rebellion. The banks of Boston and Philadelphia adopted the same system with similar results. The figures indicate to what an extent the credits of individuals, created in the operations of business, are cancelled through the intervention of the banks of the cities where the commerce of the whole country centralizes.

In the States of Illinois, Mississippi, Arkansas and Florida, after the collapse of 1837, no banks were again created up to 1850, and the three last named are

still without them, with the exception of two small ones in Florida. Texas has a small bank at Galveston, and Utah, Oregon, and New Mexico have none. In the District of Columbia four old banks expired by limitation of charter in the hands of trustees, and Congress refused to recharter them; but they continue to transact business.

It is probable that a large portion of the increase in banking, particularly at the west, has been due to the introduction of the security system of New York, the idea of which seemed to popularize that which had previously been in bad odor. The following table shows the States which have adopted the free banking principle in whole or in part:

| States. | Year adopted. | 1860. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Stocks held. | Circulation. |
| New York | 1838 | $26,897,874 | $29,959,506 |
| Michigan | 1849 | 192,831 | 222,197 |
| New Jersey | 1850 | 962,911 | 4,811,832 |
| Virginia | 1851 | 3,584,078 | 9,812,197 |
| Illinois | 1851 | 9,826,691 | 8,981,723 |
| Ohio | 1851 | 2,153,552 | 7,983,889 |
| Indiana | 1852 | 1,349,466 | 5,390,246 |
| Wisconsin | 1854 | 5,031,504 | 4,429,855 |
| Missouri | 1856 | 725,670 | 7,884,885 |
| Tennessee | 1852 | 1,233,432 | 5,538,378 |
| Louisiana | 1853 | 5,842,096 | 11,579,313 |
| Iowa | 1858 | 101,849 | 568,806 |
| Minnesota | 1858 | 50,000 | 50,000 |
| Massachusetts | 1859 | ..... | ..... |
| Total | ..... | 57,951,954 | 97,212,827 |

The principle cannot be said to have worked well except in New York, where it required constant alterations for many years to bring it to perfection. In Illinois it was an entire failure, and the new constitutional convention adopted a clause looking to the prohibition of any more banks and to the suppression of the existing circulation.

## INSURANCE.

The progress of insurance in the United States has been rapidly following the development of commerce and trade, of which it is the necessary accompaniment, since the system of buying and selling goods on credit necessitates the resort to every possible means of making those credits safe. None is more obvious than that of requiring all goods to be insured. It follows that as commodities increase in quantity and value, the amount to be covered by insurance must expand in the same proportion. Unfortunately, however, there have been no regular statistics collated from year to year, as in the case of banks, by which that interesting index to the growth of the national wealth might be compared. The State of Massachusetts has paid most attention to this matter, and the annual reports are very valuable. The number of companies and amounts at risk have been as follows in that State:

| Year. | Number of companies. | Capital stock. | Fire risks. | Marine risks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1840 | 41 | $7,475,000 | $51,998,596 | $50,631,877 |
| 1850 | 30 | 6,106,875 | 63,943,273 | 76,082,529 |
| 1860 | 117 | 6,353,100 | 348,923,289 | 101,972,974 |

The total property at risk has increased in the ten years $310,870,461. Under the present laws of New York the insurance returns are well organized. Taking the figures in connexion with those of the leading ones of other States, the results are as follows:

| | Number of companies. | Capital and assets. | At risk. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 135 | $53,287,547 | $916,474,956 |
| Massachusetts | 117 | 6,353,100 | 450,896,263 |
| Connecticut | 12 | 5,364,686 | 279,322,184 |
| Rhode Island | 6 | 2,419,688 | 32,187,104 |
| Philadelphia | 10 | 6,510,601 | 139,229,374 |
| New Orleans | 9 | 6,738,031 | 221,100,000 |
| Charleston | 2 | ..... | 47,291,000 |
| Augusta, Georgia | 1 | 952,858 | 7,000,000 |
| Jersey City | 1 | 179,713 | 5,231,061 |
| Peoria, Illinois | 1 | 363,995 | 6,806,377 |
| Total | ..... | ..... | 2,105,538,319 |

The amount at risk by all the companies in the Union may approach three thousand millions, and the losses were reported as follows for 1860:

| | |
|---|---|
| Vessels and freights | $13,525,000 |
| Cargoes | 15,050,700 |
| Total marine | 28,575,700 |
| By fire | 22,020,000 |
| Total losses | 50,595,700 |

The number of United States life insurance companies is about 47; number of lives insured, 60,000; total amount insured, $180,000,000; annual premiums, $7,000,000.

## VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

(APPENDIX—TABLE No. 35.)

The marshals of the United States were directed to obtain from the records of the States and Territories respectively, an account of the value of real and personal estate as assessed for taxation. Instructions were given these officers to add the proper amount to the assessment, so that the return should represent as well the true or intrinsic value as the inadequate sum generally attached to property for taxable purposes. The result of this return by all the census takers will be found in table No. 34, whereby it will appear that the value of individual property in the States and territories exceeds the sum of sixteen thousand millions of dollars, representing an increase of one hundred and twenty-six and a half per centum in ten years in value in the aggregate, and an increase of sixty-eight per cent. per capita of the free population. The rate of increase has been immense in the western States, while the absolute gain in the older States has been no less remarkable. For example, the rate of increase in Iowa has been more than nine hundred per cent., while the absolute increase of wealth has been two hundred and forty-seven millions of dollars; while Pennsylvania has increased at the rate of ninety-six per cent., with an an absolute gain in wealth of near seven thousand millions of dollars. The wealth per capita for Iowa in 1850 was $123, while in 1860 it amounted to $366, a rate of increase

(Hundreds)

of one hundred and ninety-seven and a half per cent. The wealth of Pennsylvania in 1850 per capita was $312; in 1860 per capita was $487; the rate of increase fifty-six per cent.

It must be borne in mind that the value of all taxable property was returned, including that of foreigners as well as natives, while all was omitted belonging to the States or United States. In considering the relation of population to wealth, the fact must be borne in mind that a much larger proportion of the property of the western than eastern States is held by non-residents, and that this circumstance is not without its influence in exaggerating the wealth of individuals in States where large investments have been made by persons resident elsewhere.

The effect of internal improvements upon the prosperity and wealth of the country can not be better illustrated than by the rapid enhancement in value of all property brought within their influence.

To trace the causes of our great progress in wealth, and to pursue the investigation in detail, would be profitable and interesting, but the want of time makes it incumbent to postpone further review of this table to another time.

## AGRICULTURE.

(APPENDIX—TABLE No. 36.)

*View of the condition and progress of agriculture in the United States.*

It appears from the returns of the last census, that the ratio of increase of the principal agricultural products of the United States has more than kept pace with the increase of population. Indeed, there appears no reason to doubt the continuance of an abundant supply of all the great staple articles, equal to the necessities of any possible increase of population or national contingency for ages to come. It is also gratifying to note the evidences of improvement in some of the most important agricultural operations, proving that our farmers are fully in sympathy with the progressive spirit of the age, and not behind their fellow-citizens engaged in other industrial occupations. The products of the great west are giving a tone to the markets of Great Britain and the continent. Chicago has become one of the first grain markets in the world, and as the boundless region still further west is being developed, every channel of communication with the Atlantic coast will teem with the products of the soil. Illinois alone sends now to the great market at New York an average of two thousand head of cattle weekly, and other States, comprising regions almost unknown at the former census, and still more distant from the seaboard, are adding and increasing their contributions.

New plants and animals have been introduced in the past decade. From the products of the sugar cane—*sorghum saccharatum*—transplanted from the Chinese empire, the west is furnished with a new article of domestic luxury and utility, and rendered comparatively independent of the sugar cane of more southern States.

The great dairy interest in our country during this period has increased the production of cheese and butter, and already American cheese is as well known in English markets as the best English dairy cheese.

Indian corn is now an indispensable article for Great Britain, and each succeeding year is increasing the demand for this important product of our country, which is raised in every State and Territory of our Union.

While it is admitted that very much remains to be accomplished by the agricultural interest of our country, it cannot be doubted that the past ten years has shown to the world that the United States has within its own territory the resources which will enable us to compete with the older nations of the world in every department of domestic industry.

The London exhibition in 1851 made known that the United States had the

means of supplying the implements and machinery needed in every country in Europe. Since that time our reapers and mowers, ploughs, steam-engines, and railroad cars have found their way to the Old World, and an American in taking the tour of the continent will, in the great empire of Russia, find himself on board of an American railroad car drawn by an American locomotive on a railroad built by an American engineer. We point to these advances as evidence that the enterprise of our countrymen, with so wide a scope for its development at home, manifests itself wherever a profitable field opens for its exercise abroad.

At a period like the present, when, for the preservation of the national life and character, the resources of the country are subjected to a greater strain than they have ever yet borne, when a large portion of its effective labor is diverted to the same sacred duty, and all the productive forces of the Union are controlled to an unprecedented extent by causes more pervading and subversive in their effects than any which could possibly arise from extraneous sources, it is a subject of the highest gratification that we are blessed with the amplest returns from the labors of the husbandman. The crops of hay and grain, as the result of a favorable season and a broader cultivation of land, are believed especially to have afforded abundant and timely harvests. Regarded either as a source of cheap and ample supply for a vast commissariat with the least possible drain upon the public chest, of cheap and plenary subsistence to the numerous unemployed and dependent classes, or as a source of exports and employment for the commercial and shipping interests, the bounty of our land is at the present time a subject of national congratulation and thankfulness.

The increasing annual products of agriculture in our highly-favored country, and the hay and grain crops in particular, furnish striking illustrations of the close interdependence and connexion of all branches of the national industry. The dependence of agriculture upon the results of mechanical skill, as well as the astonishing progress of the latter within the last half century, is strongly exemplified in the application of labor-saving appliances, which become still more valuable, in emergencies like the present, in all the operations of the farm. The saving effected by new and improved implements in Great Britain within a dozen years preceding 1851 was stated by a competent authority to be not less than one-half on all the main branches of farm labor. Our own progress in this respect is believed to have been more rapid than that of any other agricultural people, and to be in advance of our application of the fruits of purely scientific research in the improvement of agriculture. In nearly every department of rural industry mechanical power has wrought a revolution. The inventive genius of the country has not only contrived to make it prepare the crop for market and to sew or knit the family apparel of the farmer, but to rock and "tend" the infant as well as to rend from the embrace of earth the century-rooted oak which our fathers were forced to leave to the slow eradication of time. Whether the superior agricultural advantages and the demand for improved implements and machinery in the United States have stimulated the facile ingenuity of our mechanics, or have only been seconded by its ready contributions to industry, we shall not stop to inquire. The greatest triumphs of mechanical skill in its application to agriculture are witnessed in the instruments adapted to the tillage, harvesting, and subsequent handling of the immense grain crops of the country, and particularly upon the western prairies. Without the improvements in ploughs and other implements of tillage which have been multiplied to an incredible extent, and are now apparently about to culminate in the steam plough, the vast wheat and corn crops of those fertile plains could not probably be raised. But were it possible to produce wheat upon the scale that it is now raised, much of the profit and not a little of the product would be lost were the farmer compelled to wait upon the slow process of the sickle, the cradle, and the hand-rake for securing it when ripe. The reaping-

machine, the harvester, and machines for threshing, winnowing, and cleaning his wheat for the market have become quite indispensable to every large grain grower. The commercial importance of the wheat crop and its various relations to the subject of domestic and foreign supply, to markets, the means of transportation, storage, &c., make it highly important that the producer shall have the means of putting his crop in the market at the earliest or most favorable time and with the greatest precision.

*Wheat.*—The quantity of wheat grown in all the States and Territories in the year 1849 was 100,485,944 bushels. The quantity grown in 1859 was 171,183,381 bushels, an increase of nearly seventy per centum, or about double the increase of population in the same period. Some of the older wheat-growing States—Pennsylvania, Virginia, New York, and Ohio—do not show a proportionate increase, owing to the destructive agency of the wheat midge, and the consequent unwillingness of farmers to subject themselves to repeated losses from this cause. Fortunately, the midge is diminishing where it was formerly most destructive, and wheat-growing will soon be resumed in many localities in these States where for a time it was almost abandoned. To the introduction and greatly extended cultivation of spring wheat in the northwestern States, is the country mainly indebted for the increase in the amount of wheat produced. In Illinois this crop has increased in ten years from 9,414,577 bushels to 24,159,500 bushels; in Wisconsin, from 4,286,131 to 15,812,625 bushels in the same period. In many cases in these States the quantity grown has exceeded the means of ready transportation, or the demands of the market, and has therefore been too great to be profitable.

There appears among the contributions of the New York State Agricultural Society a statement of Dr. Asa Fitch, entomologist for that useful association, relating to depredatory insects, of so much general interest as to claim insertion in this report. It is a matter of no small import that this association have introduced into this country from abroad certain parasites which Providence has created to counteract the destructive powers of some of these depredators, by limiting their efficiency and destroying their numbers. We have heretofore been suffering from the destructive agency of some of these enemies to the grain crop, which have been introduced from abroad, without enjoying the influence of their natural enemies which remained at home. It is gratifying to realize that the New York State Agricultural Society has manifested a spirit so philanthropic in conception, with the prospect of results so important.

Dr. Fitch remarks:

"The grain aphis made its advent in a most remarkable manner. That an insect never seen before and not known to be present in our country should suddenly be found everywhere in New England, and most of the State of New York, in profuse numbers in every grain field of this wide extent of territory, and literally swarming upon and smothering the crop in many fields, was a phenomenon which probably has no parallel in the annals of science. How it was possible for this insect so suddenly to become thus astonishingly numerous was a mystery which seemed to most persons to be inexplicable. It is the most prolific of any insect which has ever been observed. I find it commences bearing when it is but three days old, and produces four young daily. Thus the descendants of a single aphis will in twenty days amount to upwards of two millions, each day increasing their number to almost double what they were the day before. This serves to account for the surprising numbers which we had of this insect.

"The aphis was everywhere supposed to be a new insect, and one writer went so far as to name and describe it scientifically, in full confidence that the world had never before known anything like it. My examinations, however, fully assured me that it was identical with a species which has long been known in the grain fields of Europe. And on my announcing this, the erroneous views which one and another were adopting were speedily abandoned.

"Our best European accounts of this insect are very imperfect. They only speak of it as occurring in June and July, whereas I find it is present on the grain the whole year round. And when the grain is but a few inches high, if half a dozen of these insects happen to locate themselves on the same plant they suck out its juice to such an extent that the plant withers and dies.

"As yet I have never been able to find a male of this species. They are all females. This is proved by placing any one supposed to be a male in a vial; next morning two or three young lice are always found in the vial with it. The general habits of insects of this kind are well known. The aphis on the apple tree and other fruit trees, when cold weather arrives, give birth to males. The sexes then pair, and the female thereupon deposits eggs, which remain through the winter to start these insects again the following year. I had supposed it would be the same with this aphis on the grain. I thought, when autumn arrived, I should meet with males and find eggs dropped on the blades of the grain. But there were none. The females and their young continued to appear on the grain till the end of the season. They are everywhere on the grain now, buried under the snow, ready to warm into life and activity again when the spring opens. And on grain growing in flower pots, on which I am keeping these insects in full activity through the winter to notice what I can of their habits, no males have yet appeared. When, and under what circumstances this sex will be produced, is a most curious subject, still remaining to be ascertained. It at present looks as though the female and their descendants were prolific permanently, without any intercourse of the sexes.

"Last summer such multitudes of parasites, ladybugs, and other destroyers of this aphis, had become gathered in the grain fields at harvest time that it seemed as though it would be exterminated by them. But at the end of the season this insect appeared as common on the young rye as I had noticed it at the opening of spring. The present indications, therefore, are that this aphis will be as numerous on the grain the coming summer as it was the past, if the season proves favorable to its increase.

"As to the *army worm*, it may be remarked that for almost a century it had been known that in this country was a kind of worm whose habit it was to suddenly appear in particular spots in such immense numbers as to wholly consume the herbage over an extent frequently of several miles, and then abruptly vanish, nothing being seen of it afterwards. Thus it was one of the most singular and also one of the most formidable and alarming creatures of this class that was known to be in our world. Yet, what kind of worm this was, and what insect produced it, remained wholly unknown down to the present day. Appearing here and there all over the country the past season, this army worm became an object of the deepest interest; and from Illinois on the one hand, and Massachusetts on the other, specimens of the moths bred from these worms were sent to me for information as to what the name of this insect really was.

"With regard to the *wheat midge*, I would observe that in this country injurious insects are much more numerous than in Europe, occasioning us far greater losses than are there experienced. A year ago I received from France a vial filled with insects as they were promiscuously gathered by the net in the wheat fields of a district where the midge was doing much injury. It then occurred to me that by gathering the insects of our wheat fields here in the same manner, it would furnish materials for a very accurate comparison of the wheat insects of this country with those of Europe. As the result of a comparison thus made, I find that in our wheat fields here the midge formed 59 per cent. of all the insects on this grain the past summer; whilst in France, the preceding summer, only seven per cent. of the insects on wheat were of this species. In France, the parasitic destroyers of the midge amounted to 85 per cent.; while, in this country, our parasites form only 10 per cent. And after the full investigation of the subject which I have now made, I can state this fact with confidence—*we have no parasites in this country that destroy the wheat midge.* The insect so common on wheat, and which resembles the European parasites of the midge so closely that, in the New York Natural History, it is described as being one of that species, and in the Ohio Agricultural Reports it is confidently set down as another of them, I find has nothing to do with the wheat midge, but is the parasite of an ash gray bug which is common on grain and grass, laying its eggs in the eggs of this bug, and thus destroying them.

"I stated to the society, a year since, that the wheat midge had wholly vanished the previous summer; not one of its larvæ could I find, on a careful search over an extensive district around me. But the past season this insect appeared in the wheat again, as numerous as usual. This has led us into important changes in our views of the habits of this insect. How was it possible for it to utterly disappear from the wheat one year and be back in it in swarms the next year? Obviously it must have other places of breeding than in the wheat. And, therefore, if no wheat was grown in this country for a few years, as has so often been proposed, it would not starve and kill out this insect. The insect would resort to other situations, and would sustain itself there, returning into the wheat again as numerous as before, when its cultivation was recommenced. And what could it be that banished this insect from the wheat in 1860, and brought it back again in 1861? The remarkable difference in the weather of these two years furnishes an answer to this question. When the midge fly came out to deposit its eggs in June, 1860, the weather was excessively dry; in 1861 it was very wet and showery. And thus we learn the fact that these flies cannot

breathe a dry, warm atmosphere; they are forced to retreat to places where the air is damp and moist. When the uplands, the ploughed fields, are parched with drought, the midge cannot abide in them; it must go to the lowlands along the margins of streams, where it must remain so long as the drought continues. Here it must lay its eggs and rear its young, depositing them, probably, in the grass growing in these situations. And hence we also learn that if the last half of June is unusually dry, our wheat that year will escape injury from the midge; but if the last half of June is very wet and showery, this crop will be severely devastated."

*Indian corn.*—This crop in 1849 was 592,071,104 bushels; in 1859 it was 830,451,707 bushels, which is an increase of more than forty per cent. In a majority of the States this is undoubtedly the most popular crop; it is less liable to failure than any other, and is applied to so great a variety of useful purposes. No important changes have been made either in the varieties cultivated or in the modes of cultivation, except in the gradual substitution of animal for human labor.

*Cotton.*—The rapidity with which the cultivation of cotton has increased in the United States is truly wonderful. In the beginning of the present century the annual exportation was less than 5,000 bales; in 1849 the quantity grown had reached 2,445,793 bales of ginned cotton of 400 pounds each; in 1859 it had further increased to 5,196,944 bales, or more than 110 per cent. in ten years. The whole crop is the product of thirteen States, but is chiefly obtained from eight of them. Immense as is the quantity of cotton produced, the demand is equal to the supply. Prior to the production of cotton in such vast quantities in the more southern States, it was extensively cultivated for domestic purposes in North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, and southern Illinois, and it is not improbable that its cultivation may be re-established in some of these States with profit to the producer and advantage to the consumer.

*Dairy products.*—The quantity of butter produced in the census year 1859–'60 is set down at 460,509,854 pounds, which is an increase of 46 per cent. on the product of 1849–'50. The amount of cheese returned is 105,875,135 pounds, or 339,242 pounds more than the product of 1849–'50. Cheese is especially rich in flesh-forming constituents, and is therefore regarded as a highly nutritious article of diet, well adapted to the use of the laboring man, and capable of doing more to repair the waste of muscular exertion than many times its weight of butter or of fat meat. Still it appears that cheese does not enter largely into the daily food of the working classes of this country, as it does in Germany and Great Britain. Were it produced more abundantly, and sold at a lower price, it is probable that an article of food so convenient and economical would be more fully used. The cheese exported from the United States to other countries is about 15,000,000 pounds annually. In fact, were cheese-making as well understood in our country generally as it is in Europe, the demand would be greatly increased. It is believed that our people suffer immensely by not thoroughly understanding the most approved processes of cheese-making. Comparatively little of the prodigious quantity produced can be termed a first rate article. While many of our most enterprising dairymen supply an article creditable to the country, in Europe what is termed American cheese is not purchased with that confidence with which we receive theirs, and for the reason that the processes have not reached that perfection which alone contributes to uniformity of excellence and distinctiveness of character.

When this point is attained a taste is cultivated, and increasing demand follows, and profits enlarge. An article so nutritious and easy of transportation should form some portion of our army rations.

*Domestic animals.*—The tables of agriculture will show a satisfactory increase in the live stock of the country. In addition to returns of animals employed in agriculture and possessed by farmers, we have prepared a table from the returns

of the census-takers which represent an *estimate* of the different varieties of live stock which, being owned by persons not engaged in agricultural pursuits, were not included in the agricultural schedule. These returns we believe entitled to confidence, and they swell considerably the numbers contained in the official statements. As all live stock thus circumstanced was omitted in the previous census, we have, in all our comparisons and calculations, ignored it, because, being omitted in previous censuses, its introduction into the figures at this time would interfere with the apparent rate of increase.

The horses included in the table referred to comprise carriage, team, and other horses which were previously, and in this census, omitted, but which will be seen to make a vast increase to the number returned in the agricultural schedule. The addition to all varieties of live stock thus made to appear, and which exists, is a matter of no inconsiderable importance.

*Value of animals slaughtered.*—The value of slaughtered animals for 1849 was $111,703,142, in 1859 it had reached $212,871,653, the largest part of the increase being in the western States. The manufacturers of soap, candles, leather, glue, bone-black and others depending on this source for their material have received a proportionate development.

*Sheep and wool.*—The number of sheep returned by the census of 1850 was 21,723,220, and the amount of wool 52,516,959 pounds. In 1860 the number of sheep returned was 23,317,756, and the amount of wool 60,511,343 pounds.

In addition to the number of sheep above mentioned as returned by the census, the assistant marshals reported 1,505,810 as their estimate of the number of sheep not included because owned by others than farmers, so that the entire number of sheep in the United States on the 1st day of June may safely be placed at 62,017,153, and a proportionate amount may be added with propriety to the clip of wool for the same period.

While the sheep of the United States increased but 1,594,536 between 1850 and 1860, the imports of wool and woollens during that period were as follows:

| Year. | Value of imports of unmanufactured wool. | Value of imports of manufact'ed wool. | Year. | Value of imports of unmanufactured wool. | Value of imports of manufact'ed wool. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1850..... | $1,681,691 | $17,151,509 | 1856..... | $1,665,064 | $31,961,793 |
| 1851..... | 3,833,157 | 19,507,309 | 1857..... | 2,125,744 | 31,286,118 |
| 1852..... | 1,930,711 | 17,573,964 | 1858..... | 4,022,635 | 26,486,091 |
| 1853..... | 2,669,718 | 27,621,911 | 1859..... | 4,444,954 | 33,521,956 |
| 1854..... | 2,822,185 | 32,382,594 | 1860..... | 4,842,152 | 37,937,190 |
| 1855..... | 2,072,139 | 24,404,149 | | | |

The aggregate exports of domestic wool during the whole of the same period only reached the value of $1,562,502; and there were no exports of domestic manufactures of wool.

The average price of fine wool in one of our principal wool markets, (Boston,) for the last thirty-five years has been $50\frac{3}{10}$ cents per pound; of medium, $42\frac{8}{10}$ cents; of coarse, $35\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The consumption of mutton has rapidly increased. The supply now as rarely exceeds the demand as with any other meat, and the best qualities out-sell beef in our markets.

No country is better adapted by natural, and on the whole, by artificial conditions to the production of wool than the United States. It appears to be conceded that Australia and South America contain the only very extensive regions of the earth now capable of competing with equal areas of our country

* 24,823,566

in this production. That narrow rim of vegetation which encloses the vast inland deserts of Australia presents not a circumstance of superiority, for this object, over the immense natural pastures of our western and southwestern States and Territories, and it is manifestly inferior to them in important conditions. Portions of it are destitute of running streams for hundreds of miles, and it is subject to the periodical recurrence of droughts, which in some cases have extended through years, drying up all minor vegetation, and proving most destructive to flocks and herds. The government price of lands is higher than in the United States. Its distance from its wool market equals nearly half the circumference of the globe. Yet its exports of wool rose between 1810 and 1850 from 167 pounds to 40,000,000 pounds! South America is also becoming an extensive producer and exporter of this staple. Here, too, no natural conditions of superiority over those of the United States present themselves, while there are political and moral ones which undeniably are hostile to the security and permanence of so exposed a branch of industry.

Apart from the mere question of the cheap production of wool, the experience of the most advanced agricultural nations, like England, Germany, and France, goes to show that sheep are a necessity of a good general system of husbandry on even the highest priced lands and amidst the densest population. They afford as much food to man, in proportion to their own consumption, as any other domestic animals. They are believed to return more fertilizing matter to the soil. In addition to these things, they alone furnish wool. England proper has about five hundred and ninety sheep to the square mile. The United States proper (exclusive of Territories) have about forty-eight to the square mile.

Our people have not lacked the necessary breeds to embark vigorously and advantageously in every department of sheep husbandry. In fine-wool varieties we have selections from the best flocks of Germany. In varieties ranging from fine to medium we have the American merino, yielding fifty per centum more wool than his Spanish ancestor, without a deterioration in its quality. In coarse varieties, we have the choicest mutton-breeds of England, and also hardy and productive sub-varieties between these and what are termed our native sheep. No country has ever been so liberal in importing the most highly-esteemed foreign breeds of sheep, and none has been more successful in acclimating them. Some have been greatly improved among us, and none, it is believed, have degenerated where the systems adapted to their culture have been found profitable.

In view of all the preceding facts, it would seem most anomalous that a people so intelligent and enterprising as our own should have advanced so slowly in one of the most important departments of industry, should have consented so long and so largely to import a prime necessary of life which they could actually produce and market at a less cost than the exporter.

American wool-growers attribute this state of things mainly to two causes: tariff regulations, which give protection to the woollen manufacturer and not to the producer, and to the unsteadiness which has marked our tariff policies. Though the monetary state of the country and other incidental causes have undoubtedly contributed their influences, it is not to be denied that a comparison of wool prices under the different tariffs gives color to the first conclusion, because, contrary to all the earlier anticipations of the growers, they show that there has been no coincidence whatever between high and low wool prices and what are termed high and low tariffs, but quite as often precisely the reverse. If the above position of the producer is well taken—if he is not equally protected with the manufacturer—it is not a sufficient answer to his complaint to say that he needs no protection because he can already produce the staple as cheaply as his foreign competitor. The ordinary wool-growers of the United States can no more live as he now lives, on the same profits which content the wealthy Anglo-Australian or South American grower, than can our ordinary

manufacturers live as they now live on the profits which content the manufacturers of Europe. Much the greater number of our producers are comparatively small land-holders and capitalists, yet they have the duties of intelligent freemen to discharge and the expenses of liberal members of society to incur. Their expenditures in directions which tend to comfort and self-respect, and which promote civilization and the public interests, are ten times greater than those of persons of the same wealth in the foreign countries from which the competition comes. Is not our government as much bound, both by justice and expediency, to assist this class of men to preserve their respectable status as to render like assistance to any other class? Is the production of a great staple of less consequence to our country than its manufacture?

It is complained that the rapid and almost radical changes which have taken place in our tariff legislation, now stimulating both the producer and manufacturer of wool beyond the boundaries of prudence, and now suddenly withdrawing much of the protection on which their anticipations and arrangements for the future were founded, have necessarily led to ruinous disappointments, and finally impaired the confidence of the community in the safety of investments in a husbandry subject to such interferences.

The present would seem an auspicious period to establish permanent policies in these particulars. One of the principal causes which has rendered it difficult to estimate the public receipts in advance—the fluctuations between large and small sales of the public lands—is now probably removed. These sales, always advancing at the same time with imports and duties, that is, in periods of pecuniary inflation, were sometimes sufficient at such periods, with the aid of only a moderate tariff, to lead to the accumulation of large surpluses of revenue. These produced clamorous and successful calls for a reduction of duties. But in periods of pecuniary depression the sales of the public lands fell off; the reduced tariff was found insufficient to raise the necessary revenue, and another change in the opposite direction became necessary.

While it is not probable that surplus revenues will accrue, from any cause, for many years to come, the most intelligent and experienced wool-growers of our country ask for no extreme or disproportioned legislation in their behalf. They only ask that in establishing a system of revenue adequate to the public wants, the interest they represent receive a share of protection fairly proportioned to its importance and requirements. If this is accorded, and the policy established is allowed to acquire a permanent character, it is not doubted by our agriculturists that this important branch of industry will rapidly attain a development which will no longer leave us tributary to foreign nations for one of the most important necessaries of life.

In view of the limited number of American publications devoted to sheep husbandry which have appeared, we feel it a duty to refer to a valuable repertory of useful information, being a treatise on fine-wool sheep husbandry, by Henry S. Randall, LL.D., of New York, read before the New York State Agricultural Society, February 12, 1862. 127 pages, 8vo.

*Sugar and molasses.*—Notwithstanding the large quantities of sugar and molasses produced in the United States, a large amount is obtained from abroad. The sum paid for imported sugars, in 1859, exceeded $31,000,000, and in the same season 30,000,000 of gallons of molasses were imported.

The rapidly increasing culture of the Chinese sugar-cane is supplying a great want. The introduction of such a crop to the notice of the American farmer is a prominent feature of the past decade. While, in the present state of knowledge, much difficulty and uncertainty seems to attend the manufacture of sugar from this plant, it has proved its value as very productive in sirup or molasses. The plants introduced into this country are from Asia and Africa, and vary considerably in character. They are liable to hybridization with each other, and with the broom corn, and much care is required to preserve the varieties

distinct. So far as we have information, Mr. J. H. Smith, of Quincy, Illinois, has been the most successful cultivator of the imphee, and his efforts have been attended with much success. While, with our knowledge of the disappointments which have been experienced in Europe and this country as to results, we would not recommend a heedless expenditure of time and means in the culture of the imphee, we are sufficiently confident in its value, under many circumstances, as to hope that farmers generally of the north and west will devote some attention to the culture of the plant, and fairly test its utility for the production of sugar.

The product of cane sugar, as returned by the Seventh Census, was 237,133 hogsheads of 1,000 pounds each; in 1859 it was 302,205 hogsheads. The product of molasses for the former year was 12,700,991 gallons; for the latter 16,337,080 gallons. From the sorghum and imphee, 7,235,025 gallons of molasses were made in 1859.

The amount of maple sugar made in 1850 was 34,253,436 pounds; in 1860 the product was 38,863,884 pounds. This increase is not large, but sufficient to afford gratifying evidence that our beautiful maple groves and forests are not becoming extinct, while many are preserved with commendable care. We wish it could, with truth, be added that the cultivation of this noble tree was extending in a ratio equal that wherein the old trees in the forest are diminishing under bad treatment and the demands for new land for tillage. The landholder who appropriates a few rods of land to the preservation or cultivation of the sugar tree not only increases the value of his estate but confers a benefit upon future generations.

*Tobacco.*—The tobacco crop, in 1849, amounted to 199,752,655 pounds, being a decrease of more than 19,000,000 pounds according to the previous census; in 1859 it reached 429,390,771 pounds.

To the production of this amount every State and Territory contributed, although Virginia and Kentucky furnished much more than any other. It would seem surprising that a crop which is said to impoverish the soil more than any other, and to injure to some extent every one who uses it, should be found so desirable as to increase 106 per cent. in ten years; but such is the effect of a ready market with remunerative prices. Several of the northern States present a very large increase in the production of this article. Among these, Ohio, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Pennsylvania exhibit both the largest product and the greatest increase. Ohio raised, in 1859, over 25½ million pounds, and New York increased her production from 83,189 pounds to 5,764,582 pounds; Massachusetts from 138,246 to 3,233,198, and Connecticut from 1,267,624 to 6,000,133 pounds. Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland, Kentucky, and other of the more southern States show a greatly augmented growth of the staple.

There has been a commensurate increase in the manufacture of snuff, cigars, and other ultimate products of the tobacco crop, while the consumption of the article in various forms doubtless keeps pace with the production.

*Wine.*—The returns upon the subject of wine-making show a very large increase in an article which promises to become one of great commercial value. The wine culture has increased in a considerable number of States, but more particularly in Ohio, California, and Kentucky. The quantity of domestic wines was increased from 221,249 gallons in all the States and Territories in 1850, to 1,860,008 gallons in twenty-two States in 1860, or at the rate of 740 per cent. Of this quantity the three States above named made nearly one million gallons, and Ohio alone more than half a million gallons. The return was probably far short of the real amount.

The culture of the grape and the manufacture of wine are rapidly increasing. So soon as cultivators become assured that they possess varieties of the grape

of sufficiently good quality, thoroughly hardy and adapted to our climate, the development of this form of industry is likely to be still more rapid. More than $4,000,000 was paid by citizens of the United States in 1859 for imported wines; the amount paid by consumers for a factitious home-made article it is perhaps impossible to ascertain. A good native wine may and should at once take the place of the spurious article, and in a few years of a large part of the imported. This is the more desirable, inasmuch as the disease which so seriously affects the vineyards of Europe greatly diminishes the quantity and increases the price of good wine, and at the same time tempts producers there to practice extensive adulterations. Nothing will effect a substantial temperance reform so certainly and speedily as the production of good wines in such quantity as to place them within the means of the poor as well as the rich; and every man who plants a vine will be a useful co-operator in the beneficent work of relieving the country from the evils of intemperance by the substitution of a healthy beverage for the various forms of poisons which take the name of spirits and concentrate and diffuse misery over the land.

*Hay and clover.*—The hay crop of 1849 was 13,838,642 tons; in 1859 the quantity reported is 19,129,128 tons. This increase is not proportionate to the increase of live stock in the country, but it appears that, with better farming, more roots and cut straw and other rough fodder are used, and therefore less hay is required. Without adding to the present extent of meadow lands, the hay crop might probably be greatly increased by the careful introduction of the best varieties of grass.

The quantity of clover-seed grown in 1849 was 468,978 bushels; in 1859 the amount was 929,010 bushels. This increase is important not only in a commercial point of view, but still more so as indicative of improvement in our agricultural system.

*Orchard products.*—These consist principally of apples and peaches, dried and undried. Their value in 1849 was $7,723,186; in 1859 it had reached $19,759,361. This large increase is principally due to the fact that for several years great attention has been paid to the introduction and cultivation of improved varieties of fruit, and to processes for the preservation of fruits by artificial means, which now occupy a great amount of capital. The pear, which for several years was almost left out of general cultivation on account of what was termed the "blight," has of late been less affected by this injury than formerly, and is now extending rapidly in public estimation, being justly regarded as one of the most delicious and profitable of fruits.

*Silk.*—The production of raw silk in the United States still remains inconsiderable in comparison with what was at one time expected. It has, however, been demonstrated that many parts of the country are well adapted to the growth of the mulberry, and that the production of silk is profitable. Were silk-raising pursued steadily wherever the climate is suitable, very profitable employment would be afforded to thousands of persons, especially females, who are now almost without such employment during a considerable portion of their time. The best way to make silk-growing profitable to individuals and the country, is to encourage its production in small quantities by many families, rather than for a few persons to undertake its production on a large scale; at least, such is the lesson taught by all silk-producing countries. By such means the cost would prove trifling, but the aggregate product would be immense. The value of silks of all kinds imported in the year ending June, 1860, exceeded $33,000,000.

*Improvements.*—No better evidence of the progressive improvement of American agriculture need be adduced than the great amount of animal forces employed to assist the labor of man. The number of horses, mules, and oxen engaged in agricultural labor is probably greater than the number of men, a proportion that

has no parallel in any other country. All of this animal force is, of course, made available through some form of machinery. Since the preceding census the use of the reaper and mower has become not merely general but almost universal. Some of the most important crops are now seeded, cultivated, gathered, and prepared for use or market with little or no labor from man except where he is aided by mechanical appliances and animal force. The employment of steam in agricultural operations is much less common in the United States than in Great Britain, but is gradually increasing.

*Draining.*—This important improvement has made great progress in the estimation and practice of our farmers. Tile factories have been established extensively in many parts of the country, and consequently the material for making permanent drains is much cheapened.

Should the next ten years witness an equal advance in this direction, underdraining will be regarded as among the most indispensable operations of the farm, and its benefits will soon be fully realized.

Underground draining involves an amount of wealth not yet appreciated, though rapidly becoming realized by the American farmer. It is an undoubted fact that the most productive portions of our farms, and which are fertile in fevers, lie neglected and worse than useless for the want of knowledge or the absence of enterprise. An assistant marshal in the State of New York made report of one farmer near Geneva, who has laid on a moderate-sized farm some fifty miles of tiles, and acquired wealth as the result. A single year's crop from land before useless, has sometimes paid all the expense of the improvement, and the drains made twenty years since are as efficient as when first constructed. For health and wealth nothing contributes more where circumstances admit of it—and where do they not, to a greater or less extent?—than underground drainage. An implement of great value has recently been patented, which opens and covers a furrow of considerable depth, and lays at the same time pipe for introducing or carrying off water.

*Irrigation.*—This is already found to be necessary or highly beneficial in Utah, New Mexico, and California, and is there extensively practiced. To systematic irrigation we may look for covering with luxuriant vegetation millions of acres now commonly regarded as unfit for cultivation. It will doubtless be found to prove remunerative in many of the older States where it has not yet been adopted.

*Progress of invention in threshing instruments.*—As next in point of importance to the production of grain consists the facility for its early and economical preparation for market, the value of implements and machinery tending to this end cannot be overestimated; and as the progress whereby perfection is attained in any improvement so valuable as that which has, through a long process of years, attended the construction of threshing implements, is interesting to the political economist as well as the farmer and statesman, we have endeavored to group together all the essential facts connected with their history. The plough, hay and grain cutters, and some other implements of husbandry, have attained to such perfection within a short period, and their history is so generally known to the present generation, that special allusion to them may with propriety be deferred to a future period.

It appears that the number of patents granted in the United States for threshing-machines, exclusive of a considerable number for threshing clover, and those combining threshing apparatus with cider or grist mills, straw-cutters, &c., was *three hundred and fifty-four*—a larger number than had been given for any other instrument or process, except the plough and the water-wheel.

Some kind of mechanical means for separating grain from the ear appears to have been early contrived. A complete history of the successive changes in the means and instruments for effecting this would be a curious and interesting

chapter in the record of the world's progress. Such a retrospect, could it be made, would show a remarkable uniformity in the methods adopted throughout the world in ancient and modern times. It would show that, until within a recent period, mankind has been altogether unsuccessful in originating or transmitting any essential improvement upon the most ancient plan of which we have any record.

The primitive mode of "treading out the corn" upon a smooth circular "threshing floor" in the open air, beneath the feet of the unmuzzled ox, or other animals, has prevailed among eastern nations from remote antiquity. This triturating process, however, appears from very early times to have been facilitated by certain instruments. Thus, "threshing instruments of iron" are mentioned by the prophet Amos; and "a new sharp threshing instrument having teeth," at a later period, by Isaiah. Smaller grains, having a less adhesive envelope, appear to have been separated by implements analogous to the flail, as elsewhere mentioned by the same prophet: "For the fitches are not threshed with a threshing instrument, neither is a cart-wheel turned about upon the cummin; but the fitches are beaten out with a staff, and the cummin with a rod." Cummin is threshed by the same mode in Malta at the present day, and in Syria may still be seen in common use the representative of the new, sharp threshing instrument with teeth. It is described as a thick plank or sledge drawn by oxen, and having inserted upon its under surface pieces of stone, flint, or iron, projecting from three-quarters to half an inch, by which the ears of corn are torn asunder. Its more ancient form among the Hebrews was frequently that of a square frame with rollers, encircled by three rings or wheels serrated in the manner of a saw. It sometimes resembled in form a cart, by which name it is called in the passage quoted. The threshing floor of level, hard-rolled earth was sometimes covered so as to afford shelter to the laborers during harvest; as that of the wealthy Boaz, which has furnished so interesting an illustration of the simplicity of ancient manners and customs. It was usually constructed upon an elevation exposed to currents of wind, to carry off the chaff; as that of Ornan, the Jebusite, occupied the rocky eminence of Mount Moriah, and, with the threshing instruments and oxen, was purchased by David to be forever honored as the site of the holy temple. Hesiod, who soon after wedded the muse to agriculture, directs the threshing floor to be so placed:

"Smooth be the level floor on gusty ground,
Where winnowing gales may sweep in eddies round."

That the threshing instruments employed had great mechanical effect upon the sheaves over which they were drawn may be inferred from their frequent use in the imagery of the prophets as descriptive of violence and ruin. The *tribula*, as the same implement was called by the Romans, has furnished our language with a synonym for the worst forms of affliction.

It is uncertain at what time the flail was first introduced. But it was in common use among the Romans, and throughout the greater part of the empire, as well as among most nations of modern Europe, for several centuries superseded nearly every other implement. This highly efficient but tedious and laborious instrument still holds its place upon small farms, and for certain kinds of crops upon large ones, in Great Britain and America. There are few, whose privilege it is to have been born in the country, who are not familiar with an article pleasantly associated with the rural literature and experience of ancient and modern times.

The earliest attempt on record to produce an implement of the character of the modern threshing-machine was made toward the middle of the last century.

The genius of mechanics appears about that time to have suddenly invaded the domain of rural economy. The horse-hoe, the drill-plough, and many other valuable contributions were made by it to the labor of the farm and the fireside.

In place of the spinning-wheel and the distaff, it supplied the spinning mill and the jenney. The threshing floor of clay, the trampling of oxen, and the flail of the thresher—

> "Sweating over his bread
> Before he eats it; the primal curse;
> But softened into mercy, made the pledge
> Of cheerful days and nights without a groan,"

it sought to replace by the threshing-machine. For the dash of the water-wheel and the moil of men and brutes it substituted the Briarean arms and tireless energy of the steam-engine. These and a thousand other subtitutions in agricultural and general mechanics, if less picturesque than the objects they have supplanted, have made ample amends by their pre-eminent service to mankind; and if mowing, reaping, and threshing machines shall ever have their protean forms arrested and fixed in a definite and recognizable shape, they may in time gather about them as many agreeable associations as their earlier and simple representatives—the scythe, the sickle, and the flail.

It is an interesting fact that as the first specific mention of the production of artificial light from coal gas was made nearly two hundred years ago in an historical account of Virginia, given to the Royal Society of England, by the Rev. John Clayton, of Yorkshire, so the earliest proposition on record, probably, to apply machinery, and perhaps water-power to the threshing of grain, occurs in a work upon that colony of still earlier date. It is found in a tract published in London, in 1650, by Ed. Williams. He urges a vigorous prosecution of the plan of colonization in that quarter, and states, among other reasons, that it would stimulate the invention of labor-saving engines, which were necessary to half-peopled plantations, but were regarded as oppressive monopolizers of labor in over-populous countries. He gives an "explication of the saw-mill, an engine wherewith, by force of a wheel in the water, to cut timber with great speed." This mechanism he proposed to introduce into Virginia, and finishes his description of it by saying that the artificer might "easily convert the same to an instrument of threshing wheat, breaking of hemp or flax, and other as profitable uses." It does not appear that the machine was at that early period ever applied to any of those "profitable uses." A number of the first attempts, however, to construct threshing mills in this country were made in the Old Dominion.

We propose to glance at some of the early attempts to introduce this class of machinery upon American farms and at some of the results of later invention to show that our people have not been slow to appreciate the advantages of such mechanism nor unsuccessful in supplying it. It is proper, however, before speaking of American machines to look a little at what has been done in Great Britain, where they were first invented. Our own progress may thus be better understood.

The first person who ever projected a threshing-machine is said to have been the celebrated Jethro Tull, of Shelborne, in Berkshire, the inventor of the drill-plough, and the father of the horse-hoeing husbandry and of systematic agriculture in England, who died in 1740. In constructing an effective threshing-machine he was far from successful. His attempt was immediately followed by that of Michael Menzies, a Scotchman, belonging to the fertile grain district of East Lothian. His more successful machine, patented in 1732, is considered the initial instrument of its class. It consisted of a system of flails attached to a revolving cylinder, driven by a water-wheel, and was pronounced by a committee of the Society of Improvers, in Scotland, "of great use to farmers both in threshing the grain clean from the straw and in saving a great deal of labor, for one man would be sufficient to manage a machine which would do the work of six." The next attempt appears to have been made about twenty years after by Michael Sterling, who made a machine on a very different principle,

that of the flax-hulling machine, in common use. It was found to break off the heads, and to be only well adapted for threshing oats. In 1766 a machine, which could be moved either by horse or water power, and was said to thresh great quantities of corn in a short time, was presented to the London Society of Arts, by Mr. Evers, of Swillington, in Yorkshire, the inventor of a winnowing-machine deposited with the society.

Messrs. Alderton and Stewart, of Northumberland, in 1772, devised a machine, with an indented drum six feet in diameter and a number of fluted rollers, between which the grain was rubbed from the ear. "A mill for separating grain from straw," patented in 1785 by William Winlan, of Marylebone, was constructed upon the principle of the coffee-mill, and performed more than it promised by grinding as well as threshing the grain. The price of this machine was about £15, as appears from a letter of General Washington, dated November 1, 1787, to Arthur Young, in the sixth volume of whose Annals of Agriculture he had seen a cut and description of it. He requested Mr. Young to procure one, if he was able to recommend it and thought it sufficiently simple to be kept in order by common laborers. In a subsequent letter the general says he is convinced that a Scotch machine, described by his correspondent, was superior to Winlan's, and he concluded to wait a little before he procured one. Some other machines, constructed upon the rubbing principle, were found to damage the grain—an objection thought by some to lie against all machines when used for seed-wheat, and were laid aside.

In 1792 Mr. Willoughby, of Bedford, in Notts, returned to the system of flails introduced by Menzies, and constructed a machine with loose beaters attached to a horizontal axis or cylinder, turned rapidly by means of a horse-wheel and made to act upon a grated flooring. A Mr. Jubb, of Lewes, in 1795, also made a threshing-machine in which the straw was carried by feeding rollers between two rapidly revolving beaters, whence the corn fell into a winnowing-machine.

During the next year the model of a threshing-machine was presented to the Society of Arts of which we have no description. About the same time the description of a curious machine, worked by one horse, walking in a circle of forty feet and moving a cylinder upon which were placed thirty-two flails, making twenty revolutions to one of the horse-wheel was given to the same society. It did not prove to be an efficient agency.

In October of that year John Steedman, of Trentham, patented a machine having a number of flails fixed upon a rotary cylinder, while a circular table, revolving horizontally, brought the straw beneath their strokes. All the foregoing machines and a machine with flails, invented by J. Wardrop, of Virginia, introduced the same year in England, have long been regarded as nearly impracticable in principle.

The machine which was more properly the basis of those now in use in Scotland and elsewhere, was brought out in 1785, by Andrew Meikle, of Tyrringham, in East Lothian, through a gentleman named Stein, who had long seen the defect of the rubbing process and agreed with the son of Mr. Meikle to build him a perfect instrument. The machine was completed in 1786.

It introduced the corn between two rollers and threshed it by four beaters fixed upon a revolving drum. Previous to obtaining a patent, an improvement was made upon the original form of the beaters by substituting for a flat surface a comparatively sharp edge, thus "scutching out the grain," as he termed it, by acting in the direction of the ear, a modification not easily explained without a cut. The inventor, according to Sir John Sinclair, received substantial evidence of the gratitude of his countrymen, whose "voluntary donations" made a comfortable provision for his old age and for his family after him. Professor Low remarks, that "to Andrew Meikle, beyond a question, belongs the honor of having perfected the threshing-machine," although many changes have since

been made in many parts. It was probably the instrument referred to in the letter of General Washington.

In 1789 the first machine with a rake and fan attached, to perfect the cleaning of the grain, was invented, it is believed, by J. Bailey, of Chillingham. In 1795 Mr. Wigfall, of Lynn, patented some improvements, in which he attempted to combine the stroke of the flail with revolving beaters. The latter were loosely attached by short bits of chain instead of being fixed, as in Meikle's scutchers. The grain was carried to the fan by a shaking screen and rolling cloth on an endless arch.

About the year 1800 or 1801 the Society of Arts first offered a premium of thirty guineas or a gold medal for a threshing-machine. The medal was accordingly adjudged by the society, in 1810, to H. P. Lee, esq., of Maidenhead Thicket, who, finding the machines then in use so complicated, inefficient, and liable to get out of order, had one constructed under his own directions, which was highly commended for its simplicity and effectiveness. In it rollers were first dispensed with for feeding the straw to be threshed. It was three feet in diameter and two and a half feet in length, and, with two horses, would thresh about twelve bushels in an hour. It consisted of four vanes or beaters, fixed to an axis revolving within a drum or cylinder, formed of iron plates grooved or ribbed parallel to the axis, and connected by wooden curbs so as to admit of being placed nearer or further from the beaters, according to the kind of grain to be threshed. It was made at a cost, including the horse-wheel by which it was carried, of £40. It was subsequently improved by Mr. William Lester, of Paddington. Another invention called the bolting-machine, afterward much improved by R. Garrett & Son, of Leicester, was highly spoken of at a later period. A patent was taken out in England over twenty years ago by Joseph Atkinson, of Braham Hall, Yorkshire, for a machine said to have been previously patented in this country by S. Turner, of New York.

Many other threshing-machines of various degrees of merit were introduced in Great Britain during the first half of this century. Hand threshing-machines were quite common, and received several improvements by Ransom and other large manufacturers. The machines in use in Scotland twenty years ago were generally on the principle of Meikle's, and combined all the later improvements. Those in use in the eastern part of England were generally portable threshers, without rakes or fanners attached.

There was much difference in the performance of different machines. A machine erected for J. Hanning, esq., of Dorset, about 1801, would thresh, clean, and sack, it was said, in twelve hours, with the assistance of five men, four hundred bushels of grain. A report on the Scotch machines in 1796 states that those carried by water, or four horses, would generally thresh from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and eighty bushels per diem. Arthur Young states in a report of Norfolk, in 1804, that machines built by Wigfall cost from £120 to £210, and worked by six or seven men and four to six horses, would thresh in a day, of wheat, from eighty to one hundred and sixty bushels; of barley, one hundred and twenty to two hundred and fifty-six; and of oats or peas, from one hundred and sixty to three hundred and twenty bushels. The only threshing mill in use in Kent, in 1805, R. Boy's, had by many improvements and alterations been brought to work extremely well. Operated by four horses and twelve men it would thresh, of wheat one hundred and ninety-two bushels, of barley two hundred and fifty-six, and of oats three hundred and twenty bushels daily. A machine of R. Kerr's, described by Sir John Sinclair in 1812 would, with six horses, four men, and four women, thresh about three hundred bushels of wheat in a day, at a saving of one-half the expense of the ordinary mode of threshing. Steam was applied to the business of threshing upon the example farm of Lord Ducie, at Whitfield, where a machine with some valuable modifi-

cations was constructed under the directions of his manager, John Morton, and was driven by an engine of six-horse power.

Thus it is apparent that considerable skill and enterprise had been expended upon this class of machines at an early period in the present century. Although tolerably successful, the inventors do not appear to have as yet produced instruments devoid of considerable complication and expense, both in the construction and working of them, which would preclude their general use on farms of moderate size. The early attempt to introduce from abroad into the United States did not, on these accounts, meet with much success. Their high cost, complexity, and liability to get out of order, as well as the amount of horse power and manual assistance required, were objections which led many to doubt the utility of such machines upon American farms.

The flail, therefore, and the primitive system of treading out grain by cattle, continued in use as the favorite modes during many years of the present century. The former prevailed in most of the northern States, while in parts of Pennsylvania, in Delaware, the eastern shores of Maryland and Virginia, and, we believe, in Rhode Island, grain was generally trodden out by oxen or horses as the more expeditious method. Horses were preferred for this work. A crop of 3,000 bushels could thus be threshed and secured from "the best laid schemes of mice and men" in ten days, which would employ five threshers with the flail for one hundred days. The treading floors were from forty to one hundred and thirty feet, more commonly sixty to one hundred feet in diameter, with a path twelve to fourteen feet wide near the periphery upon which the grain was laid. The horses were led round at a slow trot, in platoons equidistant from each other, so that four ranks could preserve the distance of one-fourth of a circle and represent the four cardinal points. The floors were sometimes removed from field to field, but permanent floors made hard and smooth, and kept so by careful use, were preferred. They were commonly fenced round, sometimes with an outer and inner fence.

Toward the end of the last century Mr. Benjamin Sylvester, of Caroline county, Maryland, introduced the use of a roller to be attached to the horses upon the treading floor. It consisted of a good piece of white oak six and one-half feet long by twelve to fifteen inches square, which was reduced to an octagon or eight square, and encircled at each end with an iron ring, and had an iron axis in each end. Each of the eight planes were bored with about a dozen two-inch holes, in which were inserted stout pegs of oak, alternating with those in the next row, and made shorter at one end of the roller than the other to fit them for running in a circle. This appendage to the threshing floor cost about twelve dollars, and drawn by three horses, with four men to turn the straw, would thresh a floor of thirty bushels in favorable weather in two hours, or from sixty to eighty bushels in a day. It was introduced into Kent county, Delaware, by Judge John Clayton, who, after an experience of over twenty years in preparing for market an annual crop of five hundred to eight hundred bushels of wheat, and as many of oats, considered it superior to any other known mode of threshing. George Cummins, esq., a senator from that county and a large farmer, continued its use for the same length of time, and with Mr. Nicholas Ridgely, of Dover, whose account of it was published in the memoirs of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture in 1816, and other experienced farmers, concurred in the opinion of Mr. Clayton. Although a Scottish threshing-machine was about that time introduced into some parts of the State, the wheat from Kent county was all threshed in the manner above described, and was said to be more sought after and to bring a better price at Wilmington than any other.

A good threshing machine of moderate cost was a desideratum, however, with the mass of farmers, and as the Scotch machines were expensive, the attention of American farmers and mechanics had been long turned to the construction of

an instrument adapted to the circumstances of the country. An effort in this direction appears to have been made before the revolution. In the Pennsylvania Magazine or American Monthly Museum, vol. 1, for 1775, is a plate and description of a threshing-machine constructed with some improvements after a model shown by Mr. Ferguson in his lectures in London. In the account of it the maker is said to have heard of machines for threshing grain erected in America, but had never seen or heard a description of them. We have met with no other reference to such inventions in this country during the colonial period. We find our mechanics, however, immediately upon the organization of the Patent Office, prepared to put on record their inventions in this line, and it is probable some of them may have been made much earlier.

The first patent issued by the Secretary of State for a threshing-machine, was dated March 11, 1791, being the seventh on the records of the office. It was to Samuel Mulliken, of Philadelphia, who on the same day received letters patent for machines for breaking and swingling hemp, for cutting and polishing marble, and for raising a nap on cloth, &c., all of which could scarcely have fallen ready armed and equipped for use from his fertile brain. On the second of August of the same year another patent was recorded for a threshing-machine by William Thompson, of Virginia. In the following year Colonel Alexander Anderson, of Philadelphia, an extensive distiller who made some important improvements in the application of steam to his own branch of manufacture, endeavored to supply the desideratum of a threshing-machine. His machine, a model of which was deposited with the American Philosophical Society, was not patented. But one erected upon its plan in Maryland was found to answer well. After a time the wheel warped so as to impede its action, and from want of confidence or energy in the owner, and the absence of the inventor, it was laid aside.

In 1794 two patents for threshing-machines were taken out by Virginians—one dated April 28, by William Hodgson, and the other November 5, by James Wardrop, of Ampthill, in that State. Wardrop's machine, as already mentioned, was introduced in England in 1796. It was made with flails or elastic rods twelve feet in length, of which twelve were attached in a series having each a spring requiring a power of twenty pounds to raise it three feet high at the point. A wallower shaft with catches or teeth, in its revolution successively lifted each flail in alternate movements, so that three of the flails were operated upon by the whole power, viz, twenty pounds. The whole weight to be overcome was one hundred and twenty pounds, and the machine was worked by two men. The flails beat upon a grating, to which the corn to be threshed was fed by hand. We cannot say what success it met with in England.

Patents were taken out in March, 1797, by William Booker, also of Virginia, and in November by Richard B. Elliott, of Massachusetts, who were followed in June, 1798, by Thomas C. Montin, who patented a threshing-machine, making nine inventions of that kind in eight years. The next machine brought before the public was that of Christopher Hoxie, of Hudson, New York, patented August 20, 1801. It was considered more promising than any of its predecessors, but did not come into general use.

During the year 1802 a Mr. Prentiss, from Edinburg, erected in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, six or seven machines upon the Scotch principle, which were found to answer well. But on account of the extreme care required in feeding them and the inability of common workmen to keep them in repair, the builder being engaged in another business at a distance, prevented their general adoption. The increased demand for American breadstuffs in Europe during the continental wars, and the impulse given to American agriculture about this time, produced frequent attempts to project a threshing-machine adapted to general use. In July of this year two patents were issued for threshing and cleaning grain—one to Ezekiel Miller, of New York, and one to Joseph Pope, of Boston, afterwards of Hallowell, Maine, a very ingenious

mechanic and the inventor of an orrery which was purchased by Harvard College. Twenty years after, and four years before his death, Pope received another patent for a machine for the same purpose. In October, 1803, J. F. Turner, of Delaware, followed with a threshing-machine, and during the following year patents were issued to Thomas Barnatt, of Philadelphia, for threshing and cleaning grain; to Samuel Houston, of Virginia, for the Columbian threshing, break, and cleaning fan; and to James Deneale, of Dumfries, in the same State, for an improvement in threshing-machines. B. B. Bernard, of Virginia, and Simon Willard, jr., of Hudson, New York, took patents in 1807, the former for a simple thresher, and the latter for threshing and cleaning. But one patent was given in 1808, four in 1809, and six in 1810, for threshing and cleaning grain, including one by Isaiah Jennings, of Brookfield, New York, the inventor of the patent burning fluid so extensively used in late years.

The number of threshing-machines patented during the next twenty-five years, including those which combined other operations and horse power, was over 240, or nearly ten annually upon an average.

In 1815 the trustees of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture offered, among others, a premium of one hundred dollars for the most approved machine for threshing and separating grain, adapted to a farm of medium size, to be claimed before the first of June, 1816. In the summer of the last-mentioned year a Mr. Dumbleton, from England, introduced in the middle States a threshing-machine which was thought at the time to supply all that was desirable. He erected one at Port Penn, Delaware, which gave complete satisfaction. It was speedy, clean in its threshing, easy of management, and portable. We have not seen a full description of it.

A machine patented by Seth Ballou, of Livermore, in Maine, in 1821, was the subject of patented improvements by Messrs. Boyd and Ketchum, of Pennsylvania, in 1825, by the inventor in 1826, and by George Jessup, of Troy, New York, in 1830. During the latter year the large number of thirty-four patented inventions connected with the threshing of grain were recorded, and in the following year thirty-eight—the largest number in any year of the period before mentioned. Many of our most ingenious mechanics exercised their skill upon these machines, including Moses Pennock, of Kennett square, Pennsylvania, the inventor of the revolving horse-rake; Jacob Perkins, the inventor of the machine for cut-nails, and numerous others. Pennock patented a vibrating thresher in May, 1827. A machine patented in January, 1831, by Samuel Turner, of Aurelius, New York, was, a few years after, patented in England by a Mr. Atkinson, of Yorkshire. It appears to have been upon the principle of those now in use, having a drum surrounded by a series of pegs so arranged as to pass a similar row of pegs placed on a concave, surrounding nearly one-half the circumference of the drum.

In the year 1831 two patents were issued for horse power for threshing-machines to N. P. Stanton, of Syracuse, New York, and to John Lammon, of Macedonia, in that State. These, which now form an important branch of the business of the manufactures of agricultural machinery, have been the subject of 147 patents up to 1857.

The great exhibition in London, in 1851, gave an immense impulse to the use and construction of agricultural machines in England and America. Europe was on that occasion first made acquainted with the extent and excellence of American inventions in this department, in which our greatest triumphs were achieved. A great variety of threshing-machines were there exhibited, adapted to steam and horse power. All the English horse-power machines required from four to eight horses to work them. Only one, which was exhibited by the Messrs. Allen, of New York, was operated by a single horse.

New York manufacturers have shown much enterprise in the department of rural mechanics. In July, 1852, under the direction of the executive committee of the New York State Agricultural Society, an extended and thorough trial of agricultural implements, lasting eight days, was made at Geneva before a select committee. Trials were, on that occasion, made of simple threshers entered by Messrs. Emory & Co., of Albany; George Westinghouse, of Central Bridge; Eddy & Co., Union Village; Ezra W. Badger, of Fly Creek, and George F. Jerome, of Hempstead. The Messrs. J. A. Pitts, of Buffalo; Harris Scovill, of Tompkins county; Daniel Woodbury, of Palmyra; J. Rapalje & Co., of Rochester, and Hall & Thompson, of Rochester, exhibited threshers and separators combined. Nearly all of this large number from a single State were found to be highly efficient machines. One of the largest of them was found to be capable of threshing and cleaning, with eight horses and seven men, 250 bushels of grain in a day, at a cost of four cents and seven mills per bushel. A less efficient machine, requiring double the time to perform the same work, would thresh, without cleaning, 135 bushels, with the aid of five men and two horses, at a cost of four cents and four mills per bushel. The balance of economy generally was found to be in favor of the large machines. The price of the larger machine was $150, and of the smaller but $35. Of nine competing machines the price of three was $150; of one, $145; of two, $40; and of three, $35 each.

The horse power exhibited by the same manufacturers was also subjected to careful tests. They were both upon the chain or railroad principle and upon that of the sweep or lever, and cost about $100 each.

We thus perceive what an immense gain had been effected in the economy of threshing over the most approved methods and instruments in use in England and America only forty or fifty years before.

The World's Fair in New York, in 1853, brought together also splendid illustrations of the progress of the United States in the application of mechanics to the business of the farm. There was a good representation of threshing-machines, of which the following were the principal, which may be supposed to exhibit the highest perfection which the instrument had then attained:

The "Farmer's Labor-saving Machine," for threshing, separating, cleaning, and bagging grain, ready measured for the market at one operation, was designed for two horses, and was said to be capable of threshing and cleaning 100 bushels per day. It was patented in June, 1848, by E. S. Snyder, of Charlestown, Virginia, who also exhibited the model of another thresher with an upright cylinder.

The rotary seed and grain thresher, with revolving flails, invented by R. W. Palmer, of North Carolina, possessed some new features; and a machine on the old spiked cylinder plan, exhibited by the same manufacturer, contained several improvements. Mr. Palmer took out a patent in England in 1853, and in the United States the next year.

Hathaway's combined threshing, hulling, and cleaning machine for all kinds of grain and seeds patented in 1848 by Bradford G. H. Hathaway, of Yates county, New York, was said by the inventor to be capable of threshing and cleaning 600 to 800 bushels of wheat in a day.

Gilbert's excelsior thresher and cleaner, patented by Joseph C. Gilbert, of New York, possessed some peculiarities in the construction of the cylinder, for which superiority to all others was claimed; A No. 3 machine of this patent, costing $110, would thresh and clean, it was said, with two horses, 10 to 1,200 bushels of wheat in a day.

The improved threshing and separating machine, patented by J. R. Moffit, of Piqua, Ohio, differed in many respects from any other. It was a powerful machine with much complicated but ingenious mechanism.

Moffit's machine was introduced in England soon after the New York exhibition. It was put in operation upon the farm of Mr. Mechi, at Tiptree Hall, in Essex,

and driven by a steam power of four horses, and threshed 256 bushels of wheat in four hours, cleaning it in perfect readiness for the market. Of barley it afterwards threshed 56 quarters or 448 bushels in six hours, turning out the grain clean and ready for malting or sale; it turned out 10 quarters in 73 minutes, and outstripped all the exertions of the feeders. Its weight was 12½ hundredweight without wheels and driving gear, and cost in America $115.

During the Paris exhibition, a trial of mowing, reaping, and threshing machines was made about thirty miles from Paris, which attracted a great concourse from the capital. A correspondent of the New York Tribune says: "Six men were set to threshing with flails at the same moment that the different machines commenced operations, and the following were the results of half an hour's work:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| "Six threshers with flails | 60 | litres of wheat. |
| Pitt's American thresher | 740 | " " |
| Clayton's English thresher | 410 | " " |
| Dunoir's French thresher | 250 | " " |
| Pinet's Belgium thrasher | 150 | " " " |

In regard to Pitt's machine the "Moniteur" says: "Pitt's machine has, therefore, gained the honors of the day; this machine literally devours the sheaves of wheat; the eye cannot follow the work which is effected between the entrance of the sheaves and the end of the operation.

"It is one of the greatest results which it is possible to obtain.

"The impression which this spectacle produced upon the Arab chiefs was profound."

The "Moniteur" might have added that the effect was no less wonderful to the Prince Napoleon, who returned twice to the machine and declared that it was "frightful to look at,!" as it must have been to all those who never before saw a genuine, fast American thresher.

The machine of Dunoir is used almost exclusively in France, but already the demand for the Buffalo machine is so great that without doubt it will supersede all others.

A machine by G. F. S. Zimmerman, of Virginia, the patentee combined operations for threshing, separating, cleaning twice, screening and bagging all kinds of small grain at one and the same time. For this machine it was claimed that with six or eight horses it would prepare for the mill 300 to 500 bushels of wheat, and with twelve horses and as many men 800 to 1,000 bushels in a day.

Mr. R. L. Allen, of New York, and perhaps other manufacturers also, exhibited threshing-machines, and the Messrs. Von Brocklin, Winter & Co., of Branford, Canada East, sent a machine of their invention and manufacture, having some resemblance to Moffit's, and which had the appearance of being simple, strong, and efficient.

The portable steam-engines for farm purposes began, about twenty years ago, to be advocated by the Royal Agricultural Society of England, and are now in very general use. They travel, with or without threshers attached, from farm to farm to do the threshing and other work. They are from three to eight or ten horse power, and consume about one hundred weight of coals per diem for each horse power. One of the smallest size named will thresh 20 quarters or more daily.

Most of the large farms in England and Scotland have also fixed steam-engines of four to ten horse power for threshing and other uses. Their average cost in 1844 was about $600 each, but is now much reduced.

By the use of steam and improved threshing-machines the crop is now threshed in the field in about the same time it would take to remove it to the barn.

Steam-engines and steam-threshers have within a few years been introduced in Ohio and other parts of the west.

A machine of about ten-horse power was several years ago built at Chilicothe, Ohio, and was employed in threshing grain in the fields of the farmers. With

three men accompanying it, and some assistance from the farm hands, it did the work of seventy flails, threshing about 100 bushels an hour, or 700 bushels in a day.

It was estimated that the counties of Ross and Pickaway, in Ohio, would require thirty steam-threshers to prepare for market an average wheat crop, the united savings of which would be equal to the labor of forty thousand men.

The immense importance of the threshing-machine with steam as a motive power, as well to the grain-grower as to the manufacturer, when they shall have been more generally introduced throughout our extended country, may be readily inferred. To the farmer, in enabling him to take advantage of any sudden rise in the price of grain, and to secure it from mischances by fire, weather, or otherwise, its value is very apparent.

Messrs. Hoard & Brodferd, of Watertown, New York, were among the first in this country to manufacture steam-engines for farm use. The specimens exhibited by them at the World's Fair in London were, perhaps, not inferior in merit to the best of a large collection.

*New domestic animals.*—Camels and Cashmere goats have been successfully introduced, and strong hopes are entertained of their perfect acclimation and permanent utility. Italian bees have also been brought into the country, and are believed to possess many advantages over the common black variety.

*Associations and exhibitions.*—Among the means and incentives to improvement enjoyed by the farming community we cannot overlook the influence of associations and annual exhibitions. These are not new, but they prove none the less useful, are now established in most of the States, and in almost every county of some of them. A somewhat new and important application of the association principle has been made in many towns and neighborhoods by the organization of local societies or *farmers' clubs*. The great advantage of these township associations consists in their adaptation to bring agricultural improvement home to all the people.

*Agricultural schools and colleges.*—But few agricultural schools are in successful operation, although several have been established. New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Michigan, and Iowa, have each one, and one or more are about to be established in other States. It does not argue well for the agricultural taste of our people, that while we are in advance of most European countries in the number of our common schools and colleges, we are greatly behind some of them in institutions designed to teach the innumerable applications of science to agriculture, and to elevate and throw a charm around this noble employment.

*Periodicals.*—The number and excellence of agricultural and horticultural periodicals leave little to be desired except that some of them were in the hands of every farmer. Forty papers and magazines, devoted almost exclusively to topics pertinent to farming and gardening, are published in the country.

*Diseases of animals.*—Among the embarrassments which still interfere seriously with farming operations are the diseases of domestic animals. Two forms of disease have more especially attracted attention—the pleuro-pneumonia of neat cattle in Massachusetts, and what is known as hog-cholera in the western States. In reference to the former, the people of the whole Union have incurred a heavy debt of gratitude to the State in which it first appeared, for the prompt and energetic measures adopted to prevent its diffusion. The disease which prevailed among swine caused great destruction, and unfortunately but small success attended any efforts devised to arrest its progress.

These visitations, with others of more common occurrence, cannot fail to sug-

gest the necessity of a class of well-educated veterinary surgeons. In this particular most European countries are greatly in advance of the United States. It is believed there is nothing about the rural economy of the Old World from which we may so profitably learn a lesson as in securing skilful, medical, and surgical treatment for domestic animals. This necessity has been made still more apparent by recent losses of army horses. We are of the opinion that the country, in the purchase and loss of horses during the insurrection, has incurred expenses already which, under other circumstances, could have been avoided, to an amount greater than would have been required to maintain a national veterinary school or college on an extended scale for half a century. In truth, we are not sure that the interest on the amount lost would not permanently support such an institution. The multiplication and cost of insurances on live stock furnishes proof of the little reliance placed on the skill of the professed cattle and horse doctor.

*Destructive insects.*—In many instances whole armies of destructive insects have rendered the labors of the husbandman unprofitable or fruitless. The wheat midge, the chinch bug, and the army worm, besides those that have for years preyed on the products of the orchard and garden, occasion the loss of millions of dollars annually. By the labors of entomologists we have been taught to know these enemies more fully, and led to cherish the hope that we shall yet learn how to protect our crops from their ravages.

*Meteorological observations.*—The want of meteorological knowledge, and consequent want of adaptation of our industry to the laws of climate, both general and local, is a frequent source of loss to the farmer.

Through the system of meteorology inaugurated by the Surgeon General of the United States army, and that now efficiently carried on by the Smithsonian Institution, the climate of the United States will soon be as well understood as its geology or geography. When the knowledge thus obtained is thoroughly popularized we may expect to see it beneficially applied.

For information respecting agricultural products, not referred to in the foregoing notes, the reader is referred to the tables of agriculture appended to the report. The great labor required in the preparation of tables involving such vast interests and varied details has precluded their completion prior to the moment when it becomes necessary to submit them to the printer, a circumstance which is sufficiently explanatory of what some may be disposed to consider a meagre commentary upon a matter of so great importance.

It is not improbable that some inconsiderable errors may be detected in the foregoing notes, attributable to the tables having, in some cases, been slightly varied after their adoption as the text for comment. It is confidently believed, however, that no material error or discrepancy will be found to exist in any part of the report.

## THE PUBLIC PRESS.

(APPENDIX, TABLE NO. 37.)

Among the elements which determine the characteristics of a people no branch of social statistics occupies a more important place than that which exhibits the number, variety, and diffusion of newspapers and other periodicals. Composing, as they do, a part of the reading of all, they furnish nearly the whole of the reading which the greater number, whether from inclination or necessity, permit

themselves to enjoy, and it was in virtue of this fact that the most philosophical of British statesmen signalized "newspaper circulations" as a more important instrument of the popular intelligence than was generally imagined in his day. The writers of these papers, he added, "are indeed, for the greater part, either unknown or in contempt, but they are like a battery in which the stroke of any one ball produces no effect, but the amount of continued repetition is decisive. Let us only suffer any person to tell us his story, morning and evening, but for a twelvemonth, and he will become our master."

And if such was the idea of Burke respecting the influence of the public press, it is equally true that the quality and the dissemination of its fugitive sheets may be said to stand as an exponent at once of the intelligence and the domestic economy of any people.

It was in this view that Lord John Russell, in his great speech on Parliamentary reform, delivered in the year 1822, cited the multiplication and improvement in newspapers as gratifying evidences of the augmented wealth and expanding culture of the middle classes in Great Britain. And it was in this view, also, that a great Greek scholar was accustomed to say that a single newspaper published in the age of Pericles (had that age produced any such phenomenon) would, if handed down to us, be a better index of Athenian life and manners than can now be found in any existing memorials of the Grecian civilization.

The newspaper and periodical press, now covering so wide a field of activity in every department of thought, has won its way to the commanding position it occupies from very small beginnings. Taking its origin in Italy, and under a form bearing some resemblance to that of modern times, capable of being traced to the sixteenth century, the newspaper has in our day enlarged equally the area of its diffusion and the character of its contents, while the celerity with which it is disseminated equalizes throughout large tracts of country the conditions of that popular intelligence which make up an enlightened public opinion. The earliest English newspaper, entitled the "Murcurie," was little more than the present "Court Circular" in respect of its matter, while its periodical visits from London to York were, in the time of Cromwell, accomplished "in the brief space of a fortnight or three weeks,"

At the present day the newspaper and the periodical have become "popular educators."

Instead of mere chronicles of formal proceedings or passing events they are vast depositories of discussion and information on all topics which engage the thoughts or enlist the activity of men in the figure of society. A free press has thus become the representative and, for the masses, the organ of that free speech which is found indispensable to the development of truth, either in the religious, the political, the literary, or the scientific world. In each and all of these domains the newspaper and the periodical have accordingly become most efficient agents.

And in no country has their influence been more sensibly witnessed, or more widely extended, than in the United States. The universal diffusion of education, combining with the moderate prices at which the daily visits of the public press may be secured, has given to the newspaper a very great currency among us. And where so large a share of the popular activity is, from the very nature of our civil institutions, engrossed in social and political discussions, it is easy to predict that the public press must here ever exert a power which renders it mighty for good or for evil, according to the intelligence and the virtue of those who preside over its conduct.

The tabular statement appended to this report, relating to this subject, strikingly illustrates the fact that the people of the United States are peculiarly "a newspaper-reading nation," and serves to show how large a portion of their reading is political. Of 4,051 papers and periodicals published in the United

States, at the date of the census of 1860, three thousand two hundred and forty-two, or 80.02 per cent., were political in their character. Two hundred and ninety-eight, or 7.38 per cent., are devoted to literature. Religion and theology compose the province of two hundred and seventy-seven, or 6.83 per cent., while two hundred and thirty-four, or 5.77 per cent., are classed as miscellaneous.

The last decade in our civil history has been one of extraordinary political agitation. Accordingly we find that there has been a very large increase in the number of political papers and periodicals, as compared with corresponding publications at the date of the preceding census. In 1850 their number was 1,630. In 1860 it was 3,242, being an increase of nearly 100 per cent. In 1850 the number of religious papers and periodicals was 191. In 1860 it was stated at 277, being an increase of 45 per cent. In 1850 the number of papers and periodicals of every class in the United States was 2,526. In 1860 the aggregate under this head reaches, as before stated, 4,051, showing a rate of increase of 60.37. The total circulation of all kinds amounted in 1850 to 426,409,978 copies. In 1860 the annual circulation is stated at 927,951,548 copies, showing a ratio of increase of 117.61.

The total white population of the United States was stated at the date of the census of 1850 to be 19,553,114. In 1860 the census returns report it at 27,008,081, the ratio of increase being 38.12. These figures show how largely the increment of the newspaper and periodical circulation has exceeded the increase of population during the last ten years.

In 1850 the annual circulation of all kinds afforded 21.81 copies to each white person in the Union. In 1860 the total circulation was at the rate of 34.36 per person.

New Hampshire and South Carolina are the only States which, as compared with the data of 1850, show any considerable decline in the number of copies of papers and periodicals published within their limits. In the States of Maryland and Vermont, and in the District of Columbia, the emissions of the public press at the two dates are nearly uniform. The largest increase, as might have been expected, occurs in the State of California. Of the total circulation in the country, three States, New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, furnish 539,026,124 copies, or considerably more than half of the aggregate amount.

## PROGRESS OF RAILROADS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR THE DECADE OF 1850–'60.

(APPENDIX, TABLE No. 38.)

The decade which terminated in 1860 was particularly distinguished by the progress of railroads in the United States. At its commencement the total extent in operation was 8,588.79 miles, costing $296,260,128; at its close, 30,598.77 miles, costing $1,134,452,909; the increase in mileage having been 22,004.08 miles, and in cost of construction $838,192,781.

While the increase in mileage was nearly 300 per cent., and the amount invested still greater, the consequences that have resulted from these works have been augmented in vastly greater ratio. Up to the commencement of the decade our railroads sustained only an unimportant relation to the internal commerce of the country. Nearly all the lines then in operation were local or isolated works, and neither in extent nor design had begun to be formed into that vast and connected system which, like a web, now covers every portion of our wide domain, enabling each work to contribute to the traffic and value of all, and supplying means of locomotion and a market, almost at his own door, for nearly every citizen of the United States.

Previous to the commencement of the last decade only one line of railroad had been completed between tide-water and the great interior basins of the country, the products of which now perform so important a part in our internal

and foreign commerce. Even this line, formed by the several links that now compose the New York Central road, was restricted in the carriage of freight except on the payment of canal tolls, in addition to other charges for transportation, which restriction amounted to a virtual prohibition. The commerce resulting from our railroads consequently has been, with comparatively slight exceptions, a creation of the last decade.

The line next opened, and connecting the western system of lakes and rivers with tide-water, was that extending from Boston to Ogdensburg, composed of distinct links, the last of which was completed during 1850. The third was the New York and Erie, which was opened on the 22d of April, 1851. The fourth, in geographical order, was the Pennsylvania, which was completed in 1852, although its mountain division was not opened till 1854. Previous to this time its summit was overcome by a series of inclined planes, with stationary engines, constructed by the State. The fifth great line, the Baltimore and Ohio, was opened, in 1853, still further south. The Tennessee river, a tributary of the Mississippi, was reached, in 1850, by the Western and Atlantic railroad of Georgia, and the Mississippi itself, by the Memphis and Charleston railroad, in 1859. In the extreme north the Atlantic and St. Lawrence, now known as the Grand Trunk, was completed early in 1853. In 1858, the Virginia system was extended to a connexion with the Memphis and Charleston and with the Nashville and Chattanooga railroads.

The eight great works named, connecting the interior with the seaboard, are the trunks or base lines upon which is erected the vast system that now overspreads the whole country. They serve as outlets to the interior for its products, which would have little or no commercial value without improved highways, the cost of transportation over which does not equal one-tenth that over ordinary roads. The works named, assisted by the Erie canal, now afford ample means for the expeditious and cheap transportation of produce seeking eastern markets, and could, without being overtaxed, transport the entire surplus products of the interior.

Previous to 1850 by far the greater portion of railroads constructed were in the States bordering the Atlantic, and, as before remarked, were for the most part isolated lines, whose limited traffics were altogether local. Up to the date named, the internal commerce of the country was conducted almost entirely through *water* lines, natural and artificial, and over ordinary highways. The period of the settlement of California marks really the commencement of the new era in the physical progress of the United States. The vast quantities of gold it produced imparted new life and activity to every portion of the Union, particularly the western States, the people of which, at the commencement of 1850, were thoroughly aroused as to the value and importance of railroads. Each presented great facilities for the construction of such works, which promised to be almost equally productive. Enterprises were undertaken and speedily executed which have literally converted them into a net-work of lines, and secured their advantages to almost every farmer and producer.

The progress of these works in the aggregate, year by year, will be seen by the tabular statements at the close of the report. The only important line opened in the west, previous to 1850, was the one from Sandusky to Cincinnati, formed by the Mad River and Little Miami roads. But these pioneer works were rude, unsubstantial structures compared with the finished works of the present day, and were employed almost wholly in the transportation of passengers. Within the decade, in place of this one line, railroads have been constructed radiating from lakes Erie and Michigan, striking the Mississippi at *ten* and the Ohio at *eight* different points, and serve as trunk lines between the two great hydrographic systems of the west. These trunk lines are cut every few miles by cross lines, which, in the States east of the Mississippi, are sufficiently

numerous to meet every public and private want, and to afford every needful encouragement to the development of the resources of this country.

The southern States have been behind the northern in their public enterprises, though, at the date of the census, they were prosecuting them with great energy and vigor. The progress inland of the great trunk lines of the south has been already noted. The opening of the Mobile & Ohio, and of the Mississippi Central, which will soon take place, will give completeness to the system of the southwestern States, and leave little to be done to make it all that is wanted for that section of the country.

West of the Mississippi less has been done, for the reason that the settlements there are of a more recent date, and the people less able to provide the means for their construction than those of the older States. But even upon our western frontier extensive systems have been undertaken and very considerable progress made in their execution.

A more interesting subject than the progress of our public works would be their results, as shown in the increased commerce and wealth of the country. But such inquiries do not come within the scope of this report. It is well ascertained, however, that our railroads transport in the aggregate at least 850 tons of merchandise per annum to the mile of road in operation. Such a rate would give 26,000,000 tons as the total annual tonnage of railroads for the whole country. If we estimate the value of this tonnage at $150 per ton, the aggregate value of the whole would be $3,900,000,000. Vast as this commerce is, more than three-quarters of it has been created since 1850.

To illustrate the correctness of the estimate made, the following statement is added of the tonnage transported by the railroads of the State of New York for 1860, with the estimated value of the same. The classifications are made by the companies:

| Kinds of freight. | Tons carried. | Value per ton | Total value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Products of the forest | 373,424 | $20 00 | $7,468,480 |
| Products of animals | 895,519 | 200 00 | 179,103,800 |
| Vegetable food | 1,103,640 | 50 00 | 55,182,000 |
| Other agricultural products | 143,219 | 15 00 | 2,148,055 |
| Manufactures | 511,916 | 250 00 | 127,979,000 |
| Merchandise | 783,811 | 500 00 | 391,905,500 |
| Other articles | 930,244 | 10 00 | 9,302,440 |
| Totals | 4,741,773 | 163 00 | 773,089,275 |

If we make a deduction of one-quarter for duplications—a portion of the tonnage passing over more than one road—the aggregate would be 3,556,330 tons, having a value of $579.681,790.

The railroads of Massachusetts transported, for the same year, 4,094,369 tons; or, making the deductions for duplications, 3,070,027 tons, and having a value of $500,524,201. The number of miles of railroad employed in the transportation of freight being 2,569 in the State of New York and 1,317 in the State of Massachusetts, with the deductions named, the amount of freight transported in these States average 1,700 tons per mile. We have estimated the tonnage of all the railroads of the United States to average one-half the amount

of the roads in these States. That this is not an overestimate is shown by the following statement of the tonnage of several interior lines:

| Roads. | Length of miles | Tons transported. |
|---|---|---|
| Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati | 141 | 295,835 |
| Little Miami | 120 | 343,961 |
| Cleveland and Toledo | 147 | 250,483 |
| Michigan Central | 282 | 378,570 |
| Michigan Southern | 525 | 398,6'9 |
| Illinois Central | 700 | 496,390 |
| Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy | 310 | 528,670 |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 228 | 301,658 |
| Galena and Chicago | 259 | 381,188 |
| Total | 2,712 | 3,386,393 |

Average per mile, 1,250 tons.

## TONNAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

| | *Tons.* |
|---|---|
| The total tonnage of the United States in the year 1814 was | 1,368,127 |
| Since which period have been built (to June, 1861, inclusive) | 8,307,397 |
| Total owned and built since 1814 | 9,675,524 |
| The total tonnage owned at the close of the last fiscal year (June 30, 1861) was | 5,539,812 |
| Showing the total decrease in forty-seven years, by decay, wreck, and other loss, to have been | 4,135,712 |

It would appear that the loss by wear and tear, decay, wreck, fire, and other causes, was in forty-seven years 42.75 per cent., while in the past ten years alone it has been about twenty-five per cent.

The rapid advance in the ship-building interest during the last forty-seven years, in which the northern States have largely participated, is shown in the following tabular statement of the tonnage built in each decade since 1821, and in the seven years previous:

| | Tonnage built in United States. | Annual average. |
|---|---|---|
| | *Tons.* | *Tons.* |
| Seven years, 1815—1821 | 638,563 | 91,223 |
| Ten years, 1822—1831 | 901,598 | 90,159 |
| Ten years, 1832—1841 | 1,178,693 | 117,867 |
| Ten years, 1842—1851 | 1,999,263 | 199,926 |
| Ten years, 1852—1861 | 3,589,300 | 358,930 |
| Total forty-seven years | 8,307,417 | 176,753 |

*Recapitulation of the number and class of vessels built in each State of the Union during the fiscal year ending June* 30, 1860.

| States and Territories. | CLASS OF VESSELS. | | | | | Total built. | Total tonnage. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Ships and barks. | Brigs. | Schooners. | Sloops and canal boats. | Steamers. | | |
| Maine | 43 | 20 | 95 | 2 | 2 | 172 | 57,867 |
| New Hampshire | 4 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 5 | 3,808 |
| Vermont | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 110 |
| Massachusetts | 30 | 2 | 91 | 2 | 7 | 132 | 33,460 |
| Rhode Island | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4 | 1,395 |
| Connecticut | 6 | 1 | 15 | 9 | 4 | 35 | 7,758 |
| New York | 4 | 3 | 31 | 125 | 38 | 201 | 31,936 |
| New Jersey | ..... | ..... | 20 | 17 | 1 | 38 | 4,264 |
| Pennsylvania | 1 | 2 | 16 | 68 | 65 | 152 | 21,615 |
| Delaware | ..... | ..... | 7 | 1 | 6 | 14 | 5,826 |
| Maryland | 8 | 6 | 24 | 2 | 3 | 43 | 7,798 |
| District of Columbia | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36 | ..... | 36 | 2,458 |
| Virginia | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 17 | 26 | 4,372 |
| North Carolina | ..... | ..... | 9 | 5 | 3 | 17 | 864 |
| South Carolina | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2 | 72 |
| Georgia | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 4 | 667 |
| Florida | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | 3 | 255 |
| Alabama | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 5 | 8 | 1,189 |
| Mississippi | ..... | ..... | 5 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 326 |
| Louisiana | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 8 | 12 | 1,500 |
| Tennessee | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 5 | 433 |
| Kentucky | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | 29 | 8,631 |
| Missouri | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 13 | 4,081 |
| Illinois | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ohio | ..... | ..... | 5 | 3 | 32 | 40 | 6,192 |
| Wisconsin | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2 | 96 |
| Michigan | 1 | ..... | 6 | 8 | 8 | 23 | 2,903 |
| Texas | ..... | ..... | 14 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 1,006 |
| California | ..... | ..... | 20 | 2 | 3 | 30 | 2,023 |
| Oregon | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Washington Territory | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total 1859—'60 | 110 | 36 | 372 | 289 | 264 | 1,071 | 212,892 |
| 1858—'59 | 89 | 28 | 297 | 284 | 172 | 870 | 156,602 |
| 1857—'58 | 122 | 46 | 431 | 400 | 226 | 1,225 | 242,286 |
| 1856—'57 | 251 | 58 | 504 | 358 | 263 | 1,434 | 378,894 |
| 1855—'56 | 306 | 103 | 594 | 479 | 221 | 1,703 | 469,393 |
| 1854—'55 | 381 | 126 | 605 | 669 | 243 | 2,024 | 583,450 |
| Total six years | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,043,427 |
| Average | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 340,571 |

The total tonnage of the United States at the end of the fiscal year 1851 was 3,772,439 tons. If to this we add the tonnage since built and officially reported as 3,589,200 tons, it will show a total of 7,361,639 tons.

| | Tonnage own'd in the United States. | Year built. | Tons. | At the end of the year— | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Presumed tonnage. | Actual tonnage. |
| June 30, 1851 | 3,772,439 | 1851–'2 | 351,493 | 4,123,932 | 4,138,440 |
| 1852 | 4,138,440 | 1852–'3 | 425,471 | 4,563,911 | 4,407,010 |
| 1853 | 4,407,010 | 1853–'4 | 535,616 | 4,942,626 | 4,802,902 |
| 1854 | 4,802,902 | 1854–'5 | 583,450 | 5,386,352 | 5,212,001 |
| 1855 | 5,212,001 | 1855–'6 | 469,393 | 5,681,394 | 4,871,652 |
| 1856 | 4,871,652 | 1856–'7 | 378,804 | 5,250,456 | 4,940,843 |
| 1857 | 4,940,843 | 1857–'8 | 242,286 | 5,183,129 | 5,049,808 |
| 1858 | 5,049,808 | 1858–'9 | 156,601 | 5,206,409 | 5,145,037 |
| 1859 | 5,145,037 | 1859–'60 | 212,892 | 5,357,929 | 5,353,868 |
| 1860 | 5,353,868 | 1860–'1 | 233,194 | 5,587,062 | 5,539,812 |
| Tons | | | 3,589,200 | 51,283,200 | 49,461,373 |
| Presumed loss in ten years | | | | | 1,821,827 |
| | | | | | 51,283,200 |

This is equivalent to a total loss in ten years, from July 1, 1851, to June 30, 1861, of 1,821,827 tons, viz:

| | *Tons.* |
|---|---|
| Existing June 30, 1851 | 3,772,439 |
| Built since, (ten years, to June 30, 1861) | 3,589,200 |
| Total owned and built in ten years | 7,361,639 |
| Actually reported June 30, 1861 | 5,539,812 |
| Loss in ten years by decay, wreck, and other causes | 1,821,827 |

According to the United States treasury report, the loss in ten years has been 1,821,827 tons, or nearly twenty-five per cent., or about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum. What portion of this loss is by wreck, and what portion by actual decay, are not shown. Unfortunately the statistics of wrecks and of total and partial losses are not preserved by authority of law, but, in view of their importance, it seems proper that they should be carefully ascertained by private enterprise or public authority.

The total tonnage of the United States, at the close of the fiscal year June 30, 1861, was 5,539,812 tons, of which the State of New York owned 1,740,940 tons, or nearly thirty per cent. of the whole. During the same fiscal year the tonnage built was 233,194 tons, of which New York built 46,359 tons, or nearly twenty per cent. The tonnage owned in each district of the State, and built during the two years 1859–1861, was as follows:

*Tonnage owned in New York and built in* 1859–'61.

| | Tonnage built 1859—1860. | Tonnage built 1860—1861. | Tonnage owned June 30, 1861. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 23,484 | 33,122 | 1,539,355 |
| Buffalo | 3,786 | 8,292 | 108,224 |
| Oswego | | 4,718 | 55,552 |
| Greenport | 381 | | 7,080 |
| Sag Harbor | 150 | 166 | 5,621 |
| Dunkirk | | | 4,274 |
| Oswegatchie | | | 7,332 |
| Genesee | | | 2,982 |
| Champlain | | | 1,791 |
| Cape Vincent | | 61 | 5,228 |
| Cold Spring | | | 1,839 |
| Sackett's Harbor | 3,988 | | 888 |
| Niagara | 116 | | 774 |
| State of New York | 31,905 | 46,359 | 1,740,940 |
| All other States | 180,986 | 186,835 | 3,798,872 |
| Total tons | 212,891 | 233,194 | 5,539,812 |
| 1859—1860 | | 212,891 | 5,353,868 |
| 1858—1859 | | 156,602 | 5,145,037 |
| 1857—1858 | | 242,286 | 5,049,808 |
| 1856—1857 | | 378,804 | 4,940,843 |

Maine takes the lead as a ship-building State; New York is the second. The other prominent ones are as follows for the past three years, showing a more rapid advance in New York than in other States:

| States. | 1860—1861. Tons. | 1859—1860. Tons. | 1858—1859. Tons. | Total tons, three years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 57,343 | 57,867 | 40,905 | 156,115 |
| New York | 46,359 | 31,936 | 16,313 | 94,608 |
| Massachusetts | 37,206 | 33,461 | 31,270 | 101,937 |
| Pennsylvania | 24,754 | 21,615 | 14,476 | 60,845 |
| All other States | 67,532 | 68,013 | 53,638 | 189,183 |
| Tons built, years 1859—1861 | 233,194 | 212,892 | 156,602 | 602,688 |

Thus New York, which in 1858–'9 built but little over ten per cent., has, in the last year, built about twenty per cent. of the whole, and is the second instead of the fourth State in this industrial work. The immense value of this large property in tonnage, owned by our people in 1861, both as a source of temporary profit to the owners, and as an active and permanent means of extending abroad and at home the commerce and manufactures of the country, can scarcely be overestimated. Assuming the average value per ton at forty dollars, the value of this tonnage may be stated at $221,592,480, viz:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| State of New York | 1,740,940 tons | = $69,637,600, or 31.41 per cent. |
| Other States | 3,798,872 tons | = 151,954,880, or 68.59 per cent. |
| Total, U. S., June, 1861 | 5,539,812 tons | = 221,592,480 |

## INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CONGRESS.

During my superintendency of the seventh census, the Secretary of the Interior, upon the recommendation of the Census Board, directed me to proceed to Europe to investigate the manner of conducting statistical operations in other countries, that we might avail ourselves of all useful information attainable as to the best plan of arranging the details of our census, and my instructions enjoined it upon me to effect, if possible, some arrangement whereby the results of periodical censuses should be ascertained as nearly uniform in time and details as practicable, and the facts classified upon like principles as far as circumstances would admit, in order to allow of the more ready comparison of their details. In my report of December, 1851, representation was made of the course pursued for accomplishing the objects of my mission, and it now gives me pleasure to state that the views of my superior officers here, being at the same time cordially advocated by Baron Quetelet, of Belgium, Doctor Farr, of London, and other distinguished men of science, an important general movement occurred throughout Europe resulting in arrangements for an international congress to elevate the science and improve the administration of statistics, to be held at Brussels the succeeding year, which, however, on account of the unsettled state of Europe, was postponed to the latter days of August, 1853, when the first statistical congress convened at that city, and closed on the 2d of September. In the opening address Baron Quetelet referred complimentarily to my efforts as those of one of the originators of this great movement, and expressed his regret that a political change had severed my connexion with the administration of the census and occasioned my absence. Encouraged by the success attending the convention at Brussels, congresses have since been held at Paris in the month of September, 1855, at Vienna, in September, 1857, and lastly in London, in July, 1860; and arrangements have been made for a fifth congress to be held in Berlin in 1863. I was present at the congress of Paris, and presented a paper which was read and is published at length in its proceedings. As at the first congress held at Brussels, so in the last convened in London, an unequivocal tribute was paid to the agency of this country in directing public attention to the importance of this movement. All these congresses have been attended by many of the most distinguished scientific men of Europe, and their proceedings, which form several quarto volumes, in three languages, contain perhaps the most valuable contributions to statistical science which have ever been published.

## BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

It may not be improper in this connexion to express the opinion that the establishment of a permanent bureau of statistics would prove of inestimable advantage to the country. Such a bureau is maintained by every enlightened government of Europe, and the want of one here has been seriously felt by Congress and the people. Such a bureau has been frequently recommended by Presidents and heads of departments. Eighteen years since the subject was referred to a select committee of the House of Representatives, which made an able report, from which the following extracts are made:

"The *importance* of statistical knowledge is proved by the circumstance that scarcely any civilized government exists in the world where a *department* or *bureau* has not been established for the purpose of collecting, recording, and arranging statistical facts, and for the dissemination of correct information upon the fiscal, commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing interests of the respective countries wherein such institutions are established. England, France, Austria, Prussia, Russia, Sweden, Belgium, &c., and several of the smaller powers of Germany and Italy, have, in some shape or other, and under various desig-

inations, long possessed the advantages of correct official information upon their several national statistics."

"Correct and extensive statistical information is no less necessary to the mass of the people, in order that they may desire, appreciate, and understand correct legislation, than it is for the legislator to enable him to comprehend and to promote the best interests of his constituents. The want of such of a bureau, or rather the want of the information which it would be the means of collecting and disseminating, has long been felt and acknowledged, and by none more than by those members of the national legislature who have been anxious to legislate correctly and impartially, and thereby best advance the true interests of the nation. In many cases the information which has been necessary, owing to the want of a systematic and regular arrangement of materials, cannot be procured but after very great delay; and, in some cases, no diligence or exertion of the department upon which the call has been made can furnish the necessary replies. There are now calls on some of the departments remaining unanswered which were made *two years ago;* and such is the quantity of extra labor thrown upon the departments by these calls for information that, in one office, the number of *extra clerks* employed is greater than that of the *regular clerks* of the department."

"Such a bureau would furnish correct information respecting the commercial, the financial, the navigating and shipping, the manufacturing, and the agricultural interests of the country; a digested body of facts relative to the revenue, the custom-house, the post office, the land office, and the Indian department; correct statements respecting the population, the expenses and details of the army and navy, the progress of internal improvements, the state of banks and other institutions, and of monetary affairs and exchanges; and, in short, a regular, connected, and methodized arrangement of every subject to which facts and figures bear any relation, and which are in any way connected with the history, the progress and the condition of the nation at large, and those of the various States and Territories. And here it may be remarked, that, by a full and complete arrangement of the prices of stocks, the rates of exchanges, the quantity of unemployed capital, as exhibited by the amount of deposits in banks and other variations in the money market, the best opportunities for the execution of government financial operations would be ascertained, and the public interest materially promoted."

"The duties of the bureau would extend to the arrangement, condensation, and elucidation of the *statistics of foreign nations*, and to all the various branches of *international commercial intercourse*, materials for which are daily accumulating, especially from consuls and other public agents abroad."

The labors of a statistical bureau would most essentially contribute to the increase of sound knowledge upon all subjects connected with national and international affairs among the people. The theories, often conflicting, of political economists would give place to the practical results of experience, the sober truths of figures, and the unerring demonstrations of facts.

The true interests of the people of the country, as a people *one and indivisible*, would be perceived and understood. Knowledge of the most important kind would be given to the community; additional power, the result of knowledge, be placed in the hands of the legislature; the welfare of the country advanced by its interests being better understood; and legislation would be consistent and onwards, uniformly conducing to individual happiness and national honor and prosperity. It is hoped that nations will no longer seek to conquer by war or physical force, but by an honorable rivalry in the cultivation of the arts of peace, of commerce, of agriculture, of manufactures, and of science. Practical and useful information must be furnished to our people, to enable them to compete with other nations in their laudable career. The object of this bureau would be to furnish this information, and thus place the materials for sound thought, and the foundation for correct action, within the grasp of

every American citizen. The committee above referred to closed their report with these words:

"It is, therefore, respectfully submitted *that the establishment of a statistical bureau* would be a measure *highly advantageous to the public interests*, one of very *easy and ready practicability*, and productive of not only a saving of *time* and *labor*, but an *absolute diminution of the annual expenses of the general government*."

No words of mine could add force to such representations, which are doubly applicable in the present condition of the country.

It may not inappropriately be added that the census has become so cumbersome on account of the vast area embraced within its operations, and the increasing numbers of population, and enlargement of our material interests, that its successful management demands administrative talent only to be acquired by experience, and must require most of the years of a decade for its completion. With the facilities this office possesses, it would add but little comparatively to its labors to prepare an annual report on population, agriculture, manufactures, commerce, internal improvements, &c., &c., while its permanent establishment would insure the maintenance of a valuable repository of statistical information important to the legislator and statesman. In my opinion, a permanent bureau of statistics, having charge of the census, would add but little to the expenses of the government, as its effect would be to obviate the necessity of employing the vast clerical force now requisite because of their inexperience, and for the reason that the great statistical facts of the country are collected by the census but once in ten years.

## THE BRITISH CENSUS FOR 1861.

The population returns of the British census for 1861 have been courteously furnished to this office in advance of the publication of the full results. They show the number of inhabitants, the division of the sexes, the amount of emigration during the preceding ten years, and, as to Ireland, the religious profession of the people, together with a few other particulars.

The census was taken on the 8th of April, and on that day the population of England and Wales, and of the islands in the British seas, was 20,205,504. It was estimated that the portion of the army, navy, and merchant seamen out of the country belonging to England and Wales, not enumerated, was 162,021. The actual increase of population in these divisions of the kingdom was 2,169,576, which was greater than in any previous decade, though the *rate of increase* has somewhat diminished, owing, it was supposed, to emigration to the United States and elsewhere. The islands in the British seas had a population of 143,779.

In respect to the sexes, there were 9,825,246 males and 10,380,258 females, showing an excess of 555,012 females. The disparity is in part accounted for by the absence of men in the army, navy, and merchant service, and from the greater number of males than females who emigrate.

The number of inhabited houses enumerated was 3,745,463, of uninhabited 153,494, total 3,898,957; being an increase of 467,424 since 1851. This gives 5.33 inmates for each inhabited house, and would appear to afford a very comfortable amount of aggregate accommodation in regard to shelter to the inhabitants.

The progress of population in England and Wales for sixty years has been surprisingly regular. In 1801, the whole number of inhabitants was 9,156,171; in 1811, 10,454,529; in 1821, 12,172,664; in 1831, 14,051,986; in 1841, 16,035,198; in 1851, 18,054,170; in 1861, 20,223,746. The rates of increase per cent. during these several decades, beginning with the end of 1801, was 14, 16, 15, 14, 15, 12. As has been observed, the falling off in the rate per cent. of increase from 1851 to 1861 was accidental, emigration having carried out of the kingdom during the ten years no less than 2,287,205 persons.

In eleven districts there was an excess of registered births over registered deaths of 2,260,576, and in the same districts there was an ascertained increase of 2,134,116 persons.

The census of Scotland, taken on the same day, exhibits a total population of 3,061,251, of whom 1,446,982 were males and 1,614,269 females. There were 679,025 separate families, and 393,289 inhabited houses. The number of children attending school between the ages of five and fifteen was 456,699. The increase in the whole population since 1851 was 172,509, or a trifle over six per cent. The females outnumbered the males in Scotland by 167,287.

In the returns for Scotland a list of seventy-six cities and towns is given, containing 1,244,578 inhabitants. Whether this comprises the entire urban, as distinguished from the rural population, does not appear; but such is probably the fact, since a few of the places named are mere villages or hamlets of less than five hundred inhabitants. The number of inhabited houses in these cities and towns was 89,520, showing 13.90 inmates to each house. The number of separate families is stated to be 286,585, giving 4.28 individuals to each family. Edinburg, the capital, contains 9,820 inhabited houses, and a population of 168,000; each house, therefore, contains 17.12 inhabitants. Glasgow is the principal commercial city. Its population is 394,857, and it has 13,873 houses which are inhabited, showing that each house accommodates 28.45 persons.

*Ireland.*—It was found that on the 8th of April, 1861, Ireland contained 5,764,543 inhabitants, of whom 2,804,961 were males and 2,959,582 females. The decrease of the whole population from 1851, as shown by this return, was 787,842, being at the rate of 12.02 per cent. during the ten years. In 1841 the population of Ireland was 8,175,124, and in 1851 6,552,385. The falling off during that decade was 1,622,739, or 19.85 per cent. The only localities in which an increase of population was shown by the last census, were Dublin and the towns of Carrickfergus and Belfast, where there is a gain of 18.88 per cent. on the returns of 1851. In explanation of the general decrease of population in Ireland, it is stated that of 2,249,255 emigrants leaving the ports of the United Kingdom from the 31st March, 1851, to the 8th April, 1861, 1,230,986 were Irish, of whom 1,174,179 persons were set down as permanent emigrants. It is remarked that the whole of the last decade was remarkably free from famine, pestilence, riots, and civil commotions, so that the condition of the country was such as ordinarily produces an increase rather than a decline of population But the effects of the great calamities of 1846 and subsequent years extended over the first few years of the last decade, precluding the restorative energies of the country from coming into force and action.

As to religion, the Irish people are divided as follows: 4,490,583 are Roman Catholics; 678,661 belong to the established church of England, and 586,563 are Protestant Dissenters. The last-named class includes 528,992 Presbyterians and 44,532 Methodists. The Protestant population are chiefly found in the province of Ulster, where they are about equal in numbers to the Catholics. The commissioners, in their report, note it as a fact worthy of remark, that no objections were made to the inquiries directed to be put on the subject of religion, and that fifteen complaints were made to them of the inaccuracy of the results.

The total number of inhabited houses in Ireland in 1861 was 993,233; in 1851, 1,046,223; and in 1841, 1,328,839. This shows a falling off corresponding with the decrease of population. The diminution of inhabited houses from 1841 to 1851 was at the rate of 21.27 per cent., and the decrease since 1851 was 5.08 per cent. It was found that there were 1.14 families in each house.

The number of families returned was 1,129,218, showing a decrease of 75,101, or 6.24 per cent. on the returns for 1851. The decrease from 1841 to 1851 was 268,468 families, being at the rate of 18.23 per cent.; (the average number of

persons to a family in 1861 was 5.10; in 1851, 5.44; in 1841, 5.54;) results showing a gradual thinning out of the households, attributable to emigration and the other causes leading to a decline in the population. From these statements it will be perceived that the people of Great Britain and Ireland but little exceeds twenty-nine millions, and that the population of the United States has not only, for the first time, reached that of the mother country, but has run beyond her near two and a half millions of people.

## DISEASES, AND CAUSES OF DEATH.

(APPENDIX, TABLE No. 6.)

[Continuation of the chapter on mortality, ending page 32.]

In the previous discussion of mortality statistics from other points of view, the conclusion was reached (p. 30) that the actual deaths in the United States occur at the rate of one in forty-five or forty-six of the whole population, and that they amounted to about 680,000 during the year 1860. It will further be admitted, in respect to the corresponding prevalence of sickness and invaliding, that twice the number of annual deaths in a large community will exhibit very nearly the number that are constantly sick. This rule is practically confirmed by numerous statistical comparisons, and though applicable more directly to manhood than to infancy and old age, yet on the whole it is found to furnish a near and convenient approximation. Accordingly, doubling the number of deaths, we readily obtain 1,360,000 for the number constantly sick during the year of the census.

The number of sick will be seen to constitute about one twenty-third part of the whole population. Besides watch-care, maintenance, and other attendant charges, so much is the efficiency of our population in respect to labor diminished, and so much is lost to industry and production. It is true that a certain prevalence of disease must be deemed, in the course of nature, "the inevitable lot," yet a large portion is needless, being clearly traceable to the neglect of temperance and the laws of health. The diminution of the current rate of sickness and mortality evidently pertains to the general prosperity and happiness, and may well constitute the leading idea in examining the statistics of disease.

What diseases are most influenced by the vicissitudes of climate, and what by the conditions of place? The former depending on the condition of the atmosphere, and attacking many persons at the same time, have long since been designated epidemic diseases; of which fever, dysentery, influenza, smallpox, and scarlatina or scarlet fever, are examples. The diseases arising from some peculiarity of the soil and surface have been similarly termed endemic; thus, ague is endemic in some marshy districts. More recently it has been proposed to include both epidemic and endemic, together with contagious diseases under the single title of *zymotic diseases.* The *zymotic,* from a Greek word signifying leaven or fermentation, are the first division in the general classification of diseases by Dr. Farr, whose researches now constitute a fundamental portion of the system of vital statistics.

Among *zymotics* are arranged four diseases which are contagious, and which can visit the same individual, as a general rule, but once in the lifetime; these are *smallpox, measles, scarlatina,* and *whooping-cough.* The last three prevail among children more especially. Other maladies under this head, such as dysentery, fevers, and cholera, are noted for wide fluctuations in different periods. Such peculiarities give to this category the greatest interest, and the question whether one particular year or locality is more healthy than another chiefly depends on the relative mortality from zymotic diseases. All other diseases may be regarded as isolated disorders, such as apoplexy, consumption, dropsy, which bear off nearly the same proportion of the living in every year.

*Zymotic diseases.*

| | Deaths, 1860. | Deaths, 1850. | Proportions, 1860. | Proportions 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cholera | 985 | 33,074 | 0.28 | 11.87 |
| Cholera infantum | 4,804 | 3,960 | 1.35 | 1.45 |
| Croup | 15,188 | 10,706 | 4.25 | 3.84 |
| Diarrhœa | 7,847 | 6,366 | 2.20 | 2.28 |
| Dysentery | 10,461 | 20,556 | 2.93 | 7.38 |
| Erysipelas | 2,756 | 2,786 | 0.77 | 1.00 |
| Fever, intermittent | 4,447 | 964 | 1.25 | 0.35 |
| Fever, remittent | 11,102 | 18,496 | 3.11 | 6.63 |
| Fever, typhoid, typhus | 19,207 | 13,099 | 5.38 | 4.69 |
| Fever, yellow | 657 | 785 | 0.18 | 0.28 |
| Influenza | 387 | 252 | 0.11 | 0.09 |
| Measles | 3,900 | 2,983 | 1.09 | 1.07 |
| Scarlatina | 26,393 | 9,584 | 7.39 | 3.44 |
| Smallpox | 1,263 | 2,352 | 0.35 | 0.84 |
| Syphilis | 231 | 146 | 0.07 | 0.05 |
| Thrush | 554 | 424 | 0.16 | 0.15 |
| Whooping-cough | 8,400 | 5,280 | 2.35 | 1.90 |
| Total zymotic | 118,582 | 131,813 | 33.22 | 47.28 |
| Other specified diseases | 218,261 | 134,803 | 61.14 | 48.36 |
| Violent deaths | 20,115 | 12,174 | 5.64 | 4.36 |
| Unknown | 36,648 | 44,233 | ..... | ..... |
| Grand total | 393,606 | 323,023 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Here the wide and striking difference between the proportions of zymotic disease, 33 and 47 per cent., at once indicates the year ending June 1, 1850, to have been one of unusual mortality. The prevalence of Asiatic cholera has already been mentioned.—(Page 23.) It will be seen that *dysentery* and *remittent or common fever* also prevailed in excess during the same year with the Asiatic or epidemic cholera. But deaths from *intermittent fever* (fever and ague) and from *scarlatina* (scarlet fever) were more frequent in the year of 1860 than from the same diseases in the former year.

*Cholera*, meaning primarily a vomiting or purging of bile, has the three varieties of cholera morbus, Asiatic cholera, and cholera infantum. The first two have been classed under the single head of cholera, since both have similar characteristics. It is usually after long intervals that some contagion in the air gives the disease a malignant type, as above noted. Of the deaths returned in 1850 there were 1,568 from cholera morbus, although there appears no very definite line of distinction between this and epidemic cholera.

*Cholera infantum*, allied to diarrhœa, is one of the summer diseases of children, which proves most fatal with those from three to eighteen months old, and during the process of teething. The deaths from this disease appear to have been almost equally distributed in 1850 and 1860, and very many of them have probably occurred in the large cities.

*Yellow fever* appears not to have prevailed extensively in either year. Only 785 deaths from this cause were reported in 1850, and only 657 in the year 1860. At intervals of years this disease takes a malignant type and prevails a dreaded scourge in tropical climates along the sea-coast.

The whole population increased in the last ten years about 35 per cent. Therefore, by adding a little more than one-third to the deaths by each disease

in 1850 the results can then be compared with those of 1860 on an equal basis of population. By this method it will be found that *measles* and *thrush* (cancerous sore mouth) occurred with equal rates of mortality in both years; *croup* and some other diseases nearly so, as will be seen by inspection of the preceding statistics.

The inquiry, What maladies have been the most fatal in the United States? is answered by the table given in the Appendix. A slight inspection will show that the number of deaths by *consumption* is the greatest of all. Next to this is the family of *fevers*, of which the mortality has just been stated. The deaths from consumption and some other noted diseases have been as follows:

| Diseases. | Deaths in 1860. | Deaths in 1850. |
|---|---|---|
| Consumption | 48,971 | 33,516 |
| Pneumonia | 27,076 | 12,130 |
| Pleurisy | 1,262 | 2,167 |
| Scrofula | 2,683 | 1,860 |
| Delirium tremens, intemperance | 1,504 | 951 |
| Dropsy | 12,034 | 11,217 |
| Diphtheria | 1,663 | ..... |

*Consumption*, according to medical authority, "begins with a change in the constitution, followed by the deposit of a cheese-like matter, forming tubercles in the lungs and other parts, ending in ulceration. When this tuberculous matter is deposited in the glands of the neck and in the bones and joints it constitutes *scrofula;* in the glands of the abdomen, mesenteric disease; neither of which affections differs from consumption in its essential anatomical cause." Consumption is believed to prevail more extensively in the northern States, as fevers predominate in the southern States. *Pneumonia* is characterized by inflammation of the lungs, and *pleurisy* by inflammation of the lining membrane of the lungs. The total deaths in 1860 from consumption, pneumonia, and pleurisy were 77,309.

*Delirium tremens*, or *mania à potu*, "a disease caused by the abuse of spirituous liquors, is characterized by tremor, sleeplessness, and delirium." Under the same head are brought the deaths returned from intemperance, making a total of 1,504, and showing the large increase of 58 per cent. during the past ten years.

*Diphtheria* is the most recent name of a disease characterized by a thick membranous exudation in the throat. It is allied to *croup* and to *scarlet fever*, with which it is sometimes confounded. It is asserted to be not contagious, but curable in a large majority of cases. In 1850 the name had attracted little or no attention; and in 1860 the number of deaths from this cause were but 1,663, a number much less than the notoriety of the disease would imply. It belongs to the zymotic class.

Lastly, the statistics of *Violent Deaths* will be found interesting, as the causes of demise are more intelligible or less shrouded in mystery than those of disease. It appears that only 5,669 "accidental deaths" of females were reported, against 12,399 deaths of males by accident. A still greater disparity of the same kind is shown in the subdivisions of "drowning, fall, fire-arms, freezing," and "rail-road" accidents. The deaths by "suffocation," however, are quite evenly distributed among the two sexes. But among the deaths by "burns and scalds" the predominant loss ranges decidedly to the side of females, a result of fire naturally following from domestic avocations and difference in attire. On the whole, taking the accidental deaths as the measures of risk during that year contrasted with the present, the implied inference may be expressed that the male class are fully twice as much exposed to dangers as the female class, in their usual habits of life.

Under the head of *suicides* are counted 794 deaths of males and 208 of females, or nearly as four to one. Among these desertions from life, "hanging" is the principal resort. To complete the dark picture in which has been given to the "unproportioned thought, its act," 458 deaths by justifiable and unjustifiable "homicide" are also reported, together with 526 "murders" and 61 "executions." So many distinct cases have been gathered, and a considerable number more have doubtless escaped registration.

For further details, until the full returns of the census are published, reference may be made to the table of diseases and violent deaths in the Appendix. As to arrangement, the alphabetical list of diseases extends across four successive pages for the first group of States from Alabama to Illinois, inclusive; then a second group of States from Indiana to Michigan is inserted in the same manner; and so on, making five groups in all, with a final aggregate for the whole United States.

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## NOTES.

### THE RELATIVE POSITION OF STATES, IN AREA, POPULATION, DENSITY OF POPULATION, RATIO OF INCREASE, AND INCREASE ACCORDING TO AREA.

The diagram and table which precede the population tables in the Appendix are designed to illustrate the relative rank and position of the several States from different points of view.

The diagram exhibits the numerical position according to gross population. The light lines indicate the slaveholding States, the black lines the free States. Virginia, for example, having the largest population in 1790, maintained that position until 1810, after which she successively sunk to the second, third, fourth, and, in 1860, to the fifth place. Ohio, which was first included in the census in 1800, then standing eighteen, stood thirteen in 1810, five in 1820, four in 1830, three in 1840, 1850, and 1860. The upper figures, with the circles, give the decennial ratios of increase. The detached column of circles contains the *mean* ratios of increase.

The table gives the numerical position in 1860 of the several States in point of area, population, population per square mile, average ratios of increase for the time during which each State has been represented in the census, and actual numerical increase of population per square mile from 1850 to 1860, and also from 1790 to 1860 for those States which were included in the first census Were we to continue the erroneous estimate of the area of Iowa entertained in 1850, that State would occupy an improper position in this table. The correct area is 55 045 miles, population per square mile 12. 26, absolute increase per square mile, 1850 to 1860, 8.77.

### POPULATION OF CITIES.

(APPENDIX, TABLE No. 40.)

The table above referred to shows the population of some of the more prominent cities of the United States, as returned by the census of 1850 and of 1860, respectively; also the increase and decrease, and rate per cent. of increase and decrease in population from 1850 to 1860.

The average increase in the population of the cities above enumerated is 78. 62 per cent.; the increase of the whole population of the United States during the same period (as is shown in another table) is 35. 59 per cent.

The average decrease of the ten cities in the table, whose population has diminished since the returns of the census of 1850, is 14. 66 per cent.

### INCREASE IN POPULATION.

| Cities. | From 1840 to 1850. | From 1850 to 1860. |
|---|---|---|
| | *Per cent.* | *Per cent.* |
| New York | 64.86 | 56.27 |
| Philadelphia* | 54.27 | 65.43 |
| Boston | 19.68 | 29.90 |
| Baltimore | 65 23 | 25.65 |
| Cincinnati | 149.11 | 39.51 |
| Saint Louis | 372.26 | 106.49 |
| New Orleans | 13.87 | 44.94 |
| Chicago | 570.31 | 264.65 |

* The bounds of Philadelphia were extended in the year 1852 so as to embrace the entire county, which accounts 'to some extent, for the great and unusual increase of population during the last decade.

## CONCLUSION.

It has been my endeavor in the foregoing statement, to represent impartially the condition of the material interests of the country for the year ending June 1, 1860; that previous to the one in which the unhappy rebellion, at present existing against the integrity of the government, assumed shape and form. However imperfect in detail and deficient in completeness, it has been my aim to impart all the information available, in a form acceptable to the general reader.

The figures which we have given, make it appear that during the decade from 1850 to 1860 our population, in the aggregate, has increased more than thirty-five per cent. More than fifty millions of acres of land were brought into cultivation. The productions of agriculture multiplied in ratio greater than the population. The products of manufacture increased nine hundred millions of dollars, or at the rate of eighty-six per cent. The banking capital ran up from $227,469,074 in 1850, to $421,880,095 in 1860, while the circulating currency was augmented $52,089,560. The amount of insurances increased about $311,000,000. More than 22,000 miles of railroad were completed, and the capital involved increased from $296,640,148 in 1850, to $1,151,560,829 in 1860; while to indicate on the map of our country the lines of telegraph would be to represent the web of the spider over its entire surface. Our internal and foreign trade kept pace with our advance in production and increase of capital. Education, free to a great extent, has been made more accessible, and crime has rather diminished. We experienced no effects of wide-spread pestilence, and our country seemed the chosen abode of prosperity and peace.

Admitting that the insurrection has tended to depress commerce, to paralyze many branches of industry, and plunged the nation into a debt of surpassing magnitude, and while the ordinary internal trade, so vast in its amount, has been suspended between the North and West and the South, there may be found abundant causes for thankfulness that the mass of our population has thus far experienced but gently, the sufferings and desolation usually attendant upon a revolution of so wide-spread and serious a nature as this has proved. The na-

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## CHANGES OF AREA.

By such as desire to institute a very minute consideration of the progress of particular States, and the District of Columbia, for all periods, the fact should not be lost sight of, that for a period of near half a century a portion of Virginia, including the city of Alexandria, was enumerated as part of the District of Columbia, but for the last two censuses has been included in Virginia—a circumstance which affected the ratio of progress from the sixth census of Virginia and the District. In this connexion it may be mentioned for the benefit of future inquirers, that since the taking of the eighth census, two towns (Seekonk and Pawtucket) of Massachusetts have been assigned to and have become part of Rhode Island, and Fall River, of the latter State, has become a part of the city of Fall River, Massachusetts. By the eighth census the population of these places was as follows, viz: Seekonk, 2,662; Pawtucket, 4,200; Fall River, 3,377. This arrangement gives to Rhode Island 6,862 of the population of Massachusetts, and to the latter State the population of Fall River, resulting in the gain to the former State of 3,485 on the number returned by the census, and the loss of that number to the State of Massachusetts.

## FIRE-ARMS.

[Continued from page 75.]

The first rifles made by machinery to use the Minie ball, or its equivalent, were made at Hartford, Connecticut, and Windsor, Vermont, for the English government. The machinery and tools for the armory at Enfield, England, were made at Windsor, Vermont; Hartford, Connecticut; and Chicopee, Massachusetts. Robbins & Lawrence did most of the work on such machinery and tools, and James T. Ames, agent of the Chicopee Works, got out the stocking machinery, and some other parts.

tion may seem to bend with its present burdens, but the American people possess a buoyancy and energy equal to the emergency. The truth is, the mass of our people feel some of the calamitous effects of the insurrection less than those of other governments experience them, and the singular and anomalous fact is apparent to all, that, while the people of the United States beyond the direct influence of the rebellion, and who constitute a large proportion of its inhabitants, are prospering in every branch of industry, and while our government securities are being eagerly absorbed, and the stocks of the Northern States are coveted at a premium, many of the powerful nations of Europe witness the prostration of their manufactures and decline of commerce with serious apprehensions lest the pressure on their people may lead to deplorable sufferings.

The manufactures of the North and the agriculture of the vast West have progressed with a vigor altogether beyond expectation, and while the influx of gold and the unexampled exports of breadstuffs, and the demand for army supplies, in provisions, forage, horses, and various fabrics of our own production, have protected the North and West from financial convulsions and pecuniary suffering, the spirit of self-dependence which the comparatively helpless condition of many of the Southern States, cut off from foreign supplies, has compelled them to encourage in the promotion of manufactures, will doubtless exercise a wholesome effect upon their future prosperity.

That, amid the immense and unexampled exportations of grain and provisions, the large withdrawal of labor from agriculture and manufacturing pursuits, the country should possess, as it does, an immense surplus of provisions, and that the means of subsistence should have scarcely appreciated in value, or the cost of labor should not have greatly risen, affords the strongest proofs of the energies of our people and the inexhaustible nature of the resources of the land; and it is hoped that the truth as presented by the census, will teach us the importance of union and harmony, and stimulate a proper pride in the country and people as one and indivisible. A people who have in twenty-five years doubled their numbers and much more than quadrupled their wealth need not apprehend with misgiving any inability to pay all the national debt which has been incurred.

That we have suffered and lost materially, and temporarily in national dignity, notwithstanding what we continue to enjoy, must be evident to all; but, as in the convulsions of nature and the physical sufferings of communities or desolations of cities, the evil is generally but transitory, often resulting in accelerated prosperity, by the sweeping off of the feebler elements and bringing new energies and resources into action, we may not unreasonably hope that a few years will obliterate most of the painful reminiscences resulting from our present unhappy condition, and that while history will point to this period as one of dire calamity in our experience as a nation, we will, before the taking of the ninth census, be restored to harmony, and, profiting by the past, realize the importance of peace and the blessings of prosperity, with a good assurance of the long continuance of both.

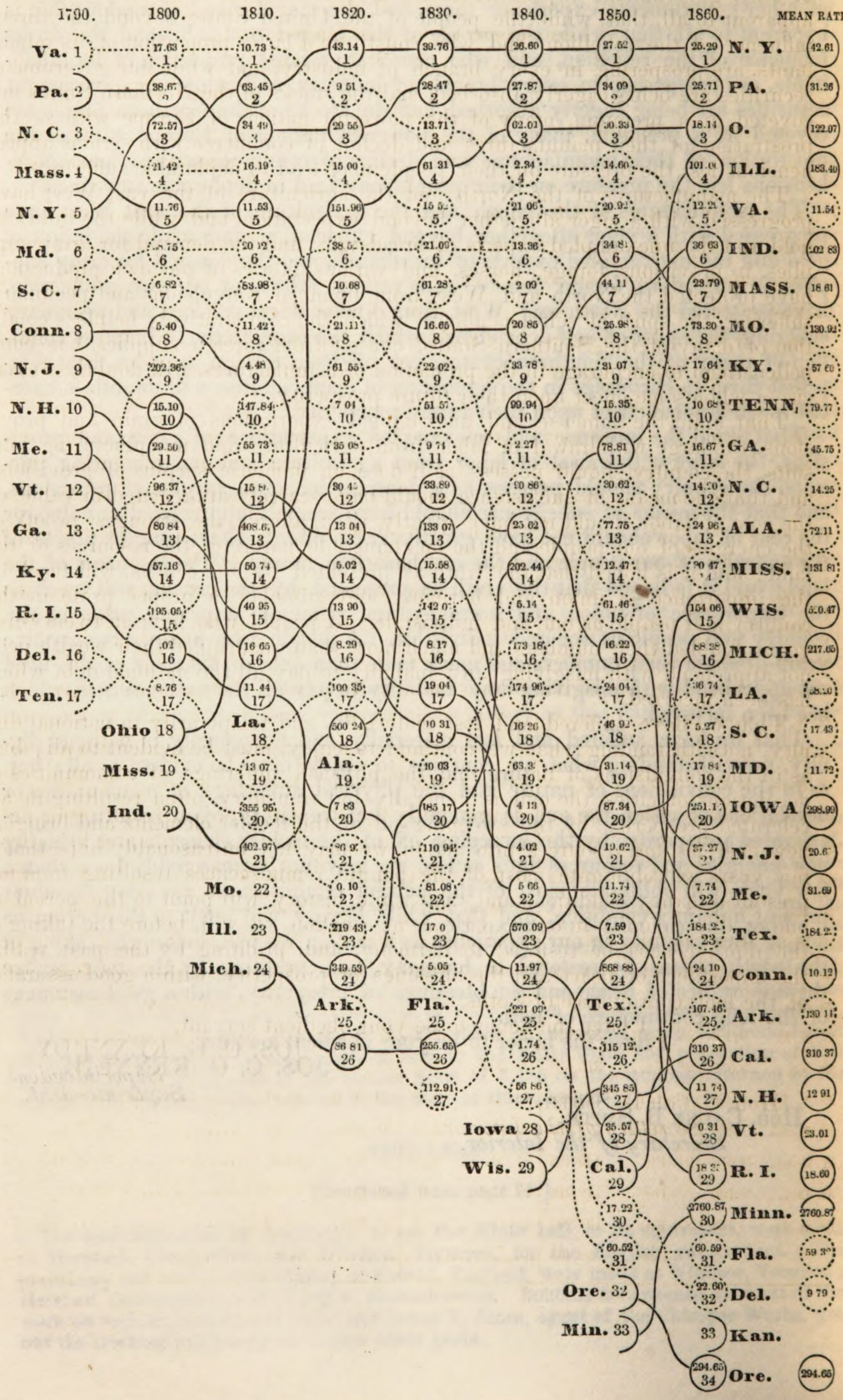
I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

JOS. C. G. KENNEDY,
*Superintendent.*

Hon. CALEB B. SMITH,
*Secretary of the Interior.*

# DIAGRAM

***Illustrating the relative course and position of each State, with ratio of increase, from 1790 to 1860.***



*States in the order of their area and population.*

ARRANGEMENT OF STATES ACCORDING TO—

| Area in sq. miles | Population. | Population per square mile. | Mean ratio. | Absolute increase of population per square mile. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | 1790 to 1860. | 1850 to 1860. |
| 1. Tex.. 237,321 | 1. N. Y.. 3,880,735 | 1. Mass. 157.83 | 1. Minn. 2,760.87 | 1. Mass. 109.28 | 1. Mass. 30.33 |
| 2. Cal... 188,982 | 2. Pa... 2,906,115 | 2. R. I.. 133.71 | 2. Wis.. 520.47 | 2. R. I.. 80.79 | 2. N. J. 21.93 |
| 3. Ore.. 95,274 | 3. Ohio. 2,339,502 | 3. Conn. 98.45 | 3. Cal.. 310.37 | 3. N. Y. 76.97 | 3. R. I.. 20.74 |
| 4. Minn. 83,531 | 4. Ill... 1,711,951 | 4. N. Y. 84.36 | 4. Iowa. 298.99 | 4. N. J. 58.64 | 4. Conn. 19.12 |
| 5. Mo... 67,380 | 5. Va... 1,596,318 | 5. N. J.. 80.77 | 5. Ore.. 294.65 | 5. Pa... 53.74 | 5. N. Y. 17.03 |
| 6. Va... 61,352 | 6. Ind.. 1,350,428 | 6. Md... 73.43 | 6. Mich. 217.65 | 6. Conn. 47.50 | 6. Ill... 15.54 |
| 7. Fla.. 59,268 | 7. Mass. 1,231,066 | 7. Pa... 63.18 | 7. Ind.. 202.83 | 7. Mo.. 39.26 | 7. Pa... 12.93 |
| 8. Ga... 58,000 | 8. Mo .. 1,182,012 | 8. Ohio. 58.54 | 8. Tex . 184.22 | 8. Ky.. 28.73 | 8. Md.. 11.06 |
| 9. Mich. 56,243 | 9. Ky... 1,155,684 | 9. Del .. 52.93 | 9. Ill... 183.40 | 9. Del.. 25.05 | 9. Ind.. 10.72 |
| 10 Ill... 55,405 | 10. Tenn. 1,109,801 | 10. Ind .. 39.93 | 10. Ark.. 139.14 | 10. Vt... 24.26 | 10. Del.. 9.76 |
| 11. Iowa. 55,045 | 11. Ga... 1,057,286 | 11. N. H. 35.14 | 11. Miss. 131.81 | 11. Tenn. 23.55 | 11. Ohio. 8.99 |
| 12. Wis.. 53,924 | 12. N. C. 992,622 | 12. Vt... 34.79 | 12. Mo... 130.92 | 12. N. H. 19.85 | 12. Wis.. 8.99 |
| 13. Ark.. 52,198 | 13. Ala.. 964,201 | 13. Ill... 30.90 | 13. Ohio. 122.07 | 13. S. C. 18.55 | 13. Iowa. 8.77 |
| 14. Ala.. 50,722 | 14. Miss. 791,305 | 14. Ky... 30.67 | 14. Tenn. 79.77 | 14. Me.. 17.72 | 14. Mo .. 7.43 |
| 15. Miss. 47,156 | 15. Wis.. 775,881 | 15. S. C.. 28.72 | 15. Ala.. 72.11 | 15. Ga .. 16.81 | 15. Mich. 6.25 |
| 16. La... 46,431 | 16. Mich. 749,113 | 16. Va... 26.02 | 16. Fla.. 59.32 | 16. Va .. 13.83 | 16. La... 4.65 |
| 17. N. Y. 46,000 | 17. La... 708,002 | 17. Tenn. 24.34 | 17. La... 58.20 | 17. N. C. 13.31 | 17. Ky .. 4.60 |
| 18. Pa... 46,000 | 18. S. C.. 703,708 | 18. N. C. 22.06 | 18. Ky .. 57.60 | .... ..... | 18. Ark . 4.32 |
| 19. Tenn. 45,600 | 19 Md .. 687,049 | 19. Me .. 20.94 | 19. Ga... 45.75 | ..... ..... | 19. Miss. 3.93 |
| 20. N. C. 45,000 | 20. Iowa. 674,948 | 20. Ala... 19.01 | 20. N. Y. 42.61 | .... ..... | 20. Ala.. 3.80 |
| 21. Ohio. 39,964 | 21. N. J.. 672,035 | 21. Ga... 18.23 | 21. Me .. 31.69 | ..... ..... | 21. Va .. 2.85 |
| 22. Ky .. 37,680 | 22. Me... 628,279 | 22. Mo... 17.54 | 22. Pa... 31.26 | ... ..... | 22. N. C. 2.76 |
| 23. Ind.. 33,809 | 23. Tex.. 604,215 | 23. Miss. 16.78 | 23. Vt... 23.01 | ..... .... | 23. Ga... 2.61 |
| 24. Me... 30,000 | 24. Conn. 460,147 | 24. La... 15.25 | 24. N. J.. 20.62 | .... ..... | 24. Tenn. 2.35 |
| 25. S. C.. 24,500 | 25. Ark.. 435,450 | 25. Wis.. 14 39 | 25. Mass. 18.61 | ..... ..... | 25. Minn. 1.98 |
| 26. Md.. 9,356 | 26. Cal .. 379,994 | 26. Mich. 13.32 | 26. R. I. 18.60 | .... ..... | 26. Tex.. 1.66 |
| 27. N. H. 9,280 | 27. N. H. 326,073 | 27. Iowa. 12.26 | 27. S. C. 17.43 | ..... ..... .... | 27. Cal .. 1.53 |
| 28. Vt... 9,056 | 28. Vt... 315,098 | 28. Ark.. 8.34 | 28. N. C. 14.25 | ..... ..... | 28. Me .. 1.50 |
| 29. N. J.. 8,320 | 29. R. I.. 174,620 | 29. Tex.. 2.55 | 29. N. H. 12.91 | .... ..... | 29. S. C. 1.44 |
| 30. Mass. 7,800 | 30. Minn. 173,855 | 30. Fla .. 2.37 | 30. Md... 11.72 | ..... .... | 30. Fla.. .89 |
| 31. Conn. 4,674 | 31. Fla .. 140,425 | 31. Minn. 2.08 | 31. Va... 11.54 | ... ..... | 31. N. H. .88 |
| 32. Del.. 2,120 | 32. Del... 112,216 | 32. Cal .. 2.01 | 32. Conn. 10.12 | ..... ..... | 32. Vt... .11 |
| 33. R. I.. 1,306 | 33. Kan . 107,206 | 33. Ore.. .55 | 33. Del.. 9.79 | ..... ..... | ..... |
| | 34. Ore .. 52,465 | ..... | ..... | .... ..... | ..... |

# APPENDIX,

COMPRISING

# TABLES REFERRED TO IN THE REPORT.

## TABLE No. 1.—*Population of the States and Territories from*

NOTES.—(*) Indicates all persons, except Indians, not taxed. (†) Added or deducted to make the aggregates,

| STATES. | CENSUS OF 1790. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White. | Free colored. | Slave. | Total. |
| Alabama | | | | |
| Arkansas | | | | |
| California | | | | |
| Connecticut | 232,581 | 2,801 | 2,759 | 238,141 |
| Delaware | 46,310 | 3,899 | 8,887 | 59,096 |
| Florida | | | | |
| Georgia | 52,886 | 398 | 29,264 | 82,548 |
| Illinois | | | | |
| Indiana | | | | |
| Iowa | | | | |
| Kansas | | | | |
| Kentucky | 61,133 | 114 | 11,830 | 73,077 |
| Louisiana | | | | |
| Maine | 96,002 | 538 | | 96,540 |
| Maryland | 208,649 | 8,043 | 103,036 | 319,728 |
| Massachusetts | 373,254 | 5,463 | | 378,717 |
| Michigan | | | | |
| Minnesota | | | | |
| Mississippi | | | | |
| Missouri | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 141,111 | 630 | 158 | 141,899 |
| New Jersey | 169,954 | 2,762 | 11,423 | 184,139 |
| New York | 314,142 | 4,654 | 21,324 | 340,120 |
| North Carolina | 288,204 | 4,975 | 100,572 | 393,751 |
| Ohio | | | | |
| Oregon | | | | |
| Pennsylvania | 424,099 | 6,537 | 3,737 | 434,373 |
| Rhode Island | 64,689 | 3,469 | 952 | 69,110 |
| South Carolina | 140,178 | 1,801 | 107,094 | 249,073 |
| Tennessee | 32,013 | 361 | 3,417 | 35,791 |
| Texas | | | | |
| Vermont | 85,144 | 255 | 17 | 85,416 |
| Virginia | 442,115 | 12,766 | 293,427 | 748,308 |
| Wisconsin | | | | |
| | 3,172,464 | 59,466 | 697,897 | 3,929,827 |
| TERRITORIES. | | | | |
| Colorado | | | | |
| Dakota | | | | |
| Nebraska | | | | |
| Nevada | | | | |
| New Mexico | | | | |
| Utah | | | | |
| Washington | | | | |
| District of Columbia | | | | |
| | 3,172,464 | 59,466 | 697,897 | 3,929,827 |

## 1790 *to* 1860, *respectively, with the rate of increase and decrease.*

published incorrectly in those years. (‡) Persons on board vessels-of-war in the U. S. naval service. (*l*) Loss.

| CENSUS OF 1800. | | | | RATIO OF INCREASE FROM 1790 TO 1800. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White. | Free colored. | Slave. | Total. | White. | Free colored. | Slave. | Total. |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 244,721 | 5,330 | 951 | 251,002 | 5.21 | 90.28 | 65.53*l* | 5.40 |
| 49,852 | 8,268 | 6,153 | 64,273 | 7.64 | 112.05 | 30.76*l* | 8.76 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 101,678 | 1,019 | 59,404 | 162,101 | 92.25 | 156.03 | 102.99 | 96.37 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4,577 | 163 | 135 | 4,875 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 179,871 | 741 | 40,343 | 220,955 | 194.22 | 550.00 | 241.02 | 202.36 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 150,901 | 818 | ..... | 151,719 | 57.18 | 52.04 | ..... | 57.16 |
| 216,326 | 19,587 | 105,635 | 341,548 | 3.67 | 143.52 | 2.52 | 6.82 |
| 416,793 | 6,452 | ..... | 423,245 | 11.66 | 18.01 | ..... | 11.76 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5,179 | 182 | 3,489 | 8,850 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 182,898 | 855 | 8 | 183,762 | 29.61 | 35.87 | 94.93*l* | 29.50 |
| 195,125 | 4,402 | 12,422 | 211,949 | 14.81 | 59.37 | 8.74 | 15.10 |
| 556,039 | 10,374 | 20,343 | 585,756 | 77.00 | 122.09 | 4.06*l* | 72.51 |
| 337,764 | 7,043 | 133,296 | 478,103 | 17.19 | 41.56 | 32.53 | 21.42 |
| 45,028 | 337 | ..... | 45,365 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 586,094 | 14,531 | 1,706 | 602,361 | 38.19 | 122.74 | 54.34*l* | 38.67 |
| 65,437 | 3,304 | 381 | 69,122 | 1 15 | 4.75*l* | 59.97*l* | .02 |
| 196,255 | 3,185 | 146,151 | 345,591 | 40.00 | 76.84 | 36.46 | 38.75 |
| 91,709 | 309 | 13,584 | 105,602 | 186.47 | 14.04*l* | 297.54 | 195.05 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 153,908 | 557 | ..... | 154,465 | 80.76 | 118.43 | ..... | 80.84 |
| 514,280 | 20,124 | 345,796 | 880,200 | 16.32 | 57.63 | 17.84 | 17.63 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4,294,435 | 107,612 | 889,797 | 5,291,844 | 35.37 | 80.96 | 27.50 | 34.66 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 10,066 | 783 | 3,244 | 14,093 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 4,304,501 † less 12 | 108,395 | 893,041 | 5,305,937 † less 12 | 35.68 | 82.28 | 27.97 | 35.02 |

## TABLE No. 1.—*Population of the States and Territories, &c.*—1810.

| STATES. | CENSUS OF 1810. | | | | RATIO OF INCREASE FROM 1800 TO 1810. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White. | Free colored. | Slave. | Total. | White. | Free colored. | Slave. | Total. |
| Alabama | | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | | | | | | | | |
| California | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | 255,279 | 6,453 | 310 | 262,042 | 4.31 | 21.06 | 67.04 | 4.40 |
| Delaware | 55,361 | 13,136 | 4,177 | 72,674 | 11.05 | 58.87 | 32.11 | 13.07 |
| Florida | | | | | | | | |
| Georgia | 145,414 | 1,801 | 105,218 | 252,433 | 43.01 | 76.74 | 77.12 | 55.73 |
| Illinois | 11,501 | 613 | 168 | 12,282 | | | | |
| Indiana | 23,890 | 393 | 237 | 24,520 | 421.95 | 141.01 | 75.55 | 402.97 |
| Iowa | | | | | | | | |
| Kansas | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 324,237 | 1,713 | 80,561 | 406,511 | 80.26 | 131.17 | 99.69 | 83.98 |
| Louisiana | 34,311 | 7,585 | 34,660 | 76,556 | | | | |
| Maine | 227,736 | 969 | | 228,705 | 50.91 | 18.45 | | 50.74 |
| Maryland | 235,117 | 33,927 | 111,502 | 380,546 | 8.68 | 73.21 | 5.55 | 11.42 |
| Massachusetts | 465,303 | 6,737 | | 472,040 | 11.63 | 4.41 | | 11.53 |
| Michigan | 4,618 | 120 | 24 | 4,762 | | | | |
| Minnesota | | | | | | | | |
| Mississippi | 23,024 | 240 | 17,088 | 40,352 | 344.56 | 31.86 | 389.76 | 355.95 |
| Missouri | 17,227 | 607 | 3,011 | 20,845 | | | | |
| New Hampshire | 213,390 | 970 | | 214,360 | 16.67 | 13.31 | | 16.65 |
| New Jersey | 226,861 | 7,843 | 10,851 | 245,555 | 16.26 | 78.16 | 12.64 | 15 86 |
| New York | 918,699 | 25,333 | 15,017 | 959,049 | 65.22 | 144.19 | 26.18 | 63 45 |
| North Carolina | 376,410 | 10,266 | 168,824 | 555,500 | 11 44 | 45.76 | 26.65 | 16.19 |
| Ohio | 228,861 | 1,899 | | 230,760 | 408.26 | 463 05 | | 408.67 |
| Oregon | | | | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania | 786,804 | 22,492 | 795 | 810,091 | 34.24 | 54.46 | 53.39 | 34.49 |
| Rhode Island | 73,314 | 3,609 | 108 | 77,031 | 12.03 | 9.23 | 71.65 | 11.44 |
| South Carolina | 214,196 | 4,554 | 196,365 | 415,115 | 9.14 | 42.98 | 34.35 | 20.12 |
| Tennessee | 215,875 | 1,317 | 44,535 | 261,727 | 135.39 | 326.21 | 227.84 | 147.84 |
| Texas | | | | | | | | |
| Vermont | 216,963 | 750 | | 217,713 | 40.96 | 34.64 | | 40.95 |
| Virginia | 551,534 | 30,570 | 392,518 | 974,622 | 7.24 | 59.09 | 13.51 | 10.73 |
| Wisconsin | | | | | | | | |
| | 5,845,925 | 183,897 | 1,185,969 | 7,215,791 | 36.13 | 70.89 | 33.28 | 36.36 |
| TERRITORIES. | | | | | | | | |
| Colorado | | | | | | | | |
| Dakota | | | | | | | | |
| Nebraska | | | | | | | | |
| Nevada | | | | | | | | |
| New Mexico | | | | | | | | |
| Utah | | | | | | | | |
| Washington | | | | | | | | |
| District of Columbia | 16,079 | 2,549 | 5,395 | 24,023 | 59.73 | 225.54 | 66.30 | 70.46 |
| | 5,862,004 | 186,446 | 1,191,364 | 7,239,814 | 36.18 | 72.00 | 33.40 | 36.45 |

## TABLE No. 1.—*Population of the States and Territories, &c.*—1820.

| STATES. | CENSUS OF 1820. | | | | RATIO OF INCREASE FROM 1810 TO 1820. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White. | Free colored. | Slave. | Total. | White. | Free colored. | Slave. | Total. |
| Alabama | 85,451 | 571 | 41,879 | 127,901 *18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Arkansas | 12,579 | 59 | 1,617 | 14,255 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| California | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... *100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Connecticut | 267,161 | 7,844 | 97 | 275,102 | 4.65 | 21.55 | *l*68.07 | 5.02 |
| Delaware | 55,282 | 12,958 | 4,509 | 72,749 | *l*0.14 | *l*1.35 | 7.94 | 0.10 |
| Florida | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... *4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Georgia | 189,566 | 1,763 | 149,654 | 340,983 *49 | 30.36 | *2 01*l* | 42.23 | 35.08 |
| Illinois | 53,788 | 457 | 917 | 55,162 | 367.68 | *l*25.44 | 445.83 | 349.53 |
| Indiana | 145,758 | 1,230 | 190 | 147,178 | 510.12 | 212.97 | *l*19.83 | 500.24 |
| Iowa | ..... ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kansas | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... *182 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kentucky | 434,644 | 2,759 | 126,732 | 564,1:5 *484 | 34.05 | 61.06 | 57.31 | 38.82 |
| Louisiana | 73,383 | 10,476 | 69,064 | 152,923 *66 | 113.87 | 38.11 | 99.26 | 100.39 |
| Maine | 297,340 | 929 | ..... | 298,269 | 30 56 | *l* 4,12 | ..... | 30.45 |
| Maryland | 260,223 | 39,730 | 107,397 | 407,350 *128 | 10.67 | 17.01 | *l*3.68 | 7.04 |
| Massachusetts | 516,419 | 6,740 | ..... | 523,159 *131 | 10.98 | 0.04 | ..... | 10.86 |
| Michigan | 8,591 | 174 | ..... | 8,765 | 86.03 | 45.00 | ..... | 86 81 |
| Minnesota | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mississippi | 42,176 | 458 | 32,814 | 75,448 *29 | 83.18 | 90.83 | 92.02 | 86.97 |
| Missouri | 55,988 | 347 | 10,222 | 66,557 *139 | 225.00 | *l*42 83 | 239.48 | 219.43 |
| New Hampshire | 243,236 | 786 | ..... | 244,022 *149 | 13.98 | *l*18.96 | ..... | 13.90 |
| New Jersey | 257,409 | 12,460 | 7,557 | 277,426 *701 | 13.46 | 58.86 | *l*30.35 | 13.04 |
| New York | 1,332,744 | 29,279 | 10,088 | 1,372,111 | 45.06 | 15.57 | *l*32.82 | 43.14 |
| North Carolina | 419,200 | 14,612 | 205,017 | 638,829 *139 | 11.36 | 42.33 | 21.43 | 15.00 |
| Ohio | 576,572 | 4,723 | ..... | 581,295 | 151.93 | 148.07 | ..... | 151.96 |
| Oregon | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... *1,951 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pennsylvania | 1,017,094 | 30,202 | 211 | 1,047,507 *44 | 29.26 | 34.27 | *l*73.45 | 29.55 |
| Rhode Island | 79,413 | 3,554 | 48 | 83,015 | 8.31 | *l*1.52 | *l*55.55 | 7.83 |
| South Carolina | 237,440 | 6,826 | 258,475 | 502,741 *52 | 10.85 | 49.89 | 31.62 | 21.11 |
| Tennessee | 339,927 | 2,727 | 80,107 | 422,761 | 57.46 | 107.06 | 79.87 | 61.55 |
| Texas | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... *15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Vermont | 234,846 | 903 | ..... | 235,749 *250 | 8.24 | 20.04 | ..... | 8.29 |
| Virginia | 603,087 | 36,889 | 425,153 | 1,065,129 | 9.34 | 20.67 | 8.31 | 9.31 |
| Wisconsin | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 7,839,317 | 229,456 | 1,531,748 | 9,605,152 | 34.10 | 24.77 | 28.85 | 33.11 |
| TERRITORIES. | | | | | | | | |
| Colorado | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dakota | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nebraska | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nevada | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Mexico | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Utah | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Washington | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| District of Columbia | 22,614 | 4,048 | 6,377 | 33,039 | 40.64 | 58.08 | 18.02 | 37.53 |
| | 7,861,931 † Add 6 | 233,504 † Add 20 | 1,538,125 † Less 87 | 9,638,191 † Less 60 | 34.11 | 25.23 | 28.79 | 33.13 |

## TABLE No. 1.—*Population of the States and Territories, &c.*—1830.

| STATES. | CENSUS OF 1830. | | | | RATIO OF INCREASE FROM 1820 TO 1830. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White. | Free colored. | Slave. | Total. | White. | Free colored. | Slave. | Total. |
| Alabama | 190,406 | 1,572 | 117,549 | 309,527 | 122.82 | 175.03 | 180.68 | 142.01 |
| Arkansas | 25,671 | 141 | 4,576 | 30,388 | 104.07 | 138.98 | 182.99 | 112.91 |
| California | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Connecticut | 289,603 | 8,047 | 25 | 297,675 | 8.04 | 2.58 | 74.22 | 8.17 |
| Delaware | 57,601 | 15,855 | 3,292 | 76,748 | 4.19 | 22.35 | 26.99 | 5.05 |
| Florida | 18,385 | 844 | 15,501 | 34,730 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Georgia | 296,806 | 2,486 | 217,531 | 516,823 | 56.57 | 41.00 | 45.35 | 51.57 |
| Illinois | 155,061 | 1,637 | 747 | 157,445 | 188 28 | 258.02 | 18.53 | 185.17 |
| Indiana | 339,399 | 3,629 | 3 | 343,031 | 132.85 | 195.04 | 98.42 | 133.07 |
| Iowa | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kansas | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kentucky | 517,787 | 4,917 | 165,213 | 687,917 | 19 12 | 78.21 | 30.36 | 21.09 |
| Louisiana | 89,441 | 1,190 | 109,588 | 215,739 | 21.88 | 59.05 | 58.67 | 40.63 |
| Maine | 398,263 | 16,710 | 2 | 399,455 | 33.94 | 28.09 | ..... | 33.89 |
| Maryland | 291,108 | 52,938 | 102,994 | 447,040 | 11.86 | 33.24 | 4.09 | 9.74 |
| Massachusetts | 603,359 | 7,048 | 1 | 610,408 | 16.83 | 4.56 | ..... | 16.65 |
| Michigan | 31,346 | 261 | 32 | 31,639 | 264.87 | 50.00 | ..... | 255.65 |
| Minnesota | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mississippi | 70,443 | 519 | 65,659 | 136,621 | 67.02 | 13.31 | 100.09 | 81.08 |
| Missouri | 114,795 | 569 | 25,091 | 140,455 | 105.03 | 63.97 | 145.46 | 110.94 |
| New Hampshire | 268,721 | 604 | 3 | 269,328 | 10.47 | 23.15 | ..... | 10.31 |
| New Jersey | 300,266 | 18,303 | 2,254 | 320,823 | 16.64 | 46.89 | 70.17 | 15.58 |
| New York | 1,873,663 | 44,870 | 75 | 1,918,608 | 40.58 | 53.24 | 99.25 | 39.76 |
| North Carolina | 472,843 | 19,543 | 245,601 | 737,987 | 12.79 | 33.74 | 19.79 | 15.52 |
| Ohio | 928,329 | 9,568 | 6 | 937,903 | 61.00 | 102.58 | .. .... | 61.31 |
| Oregon | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pennsylvania | 1,309,900 | 37,930 | 403 | 1,348,233 | 28.78 | 25.58 | 90.99 | 28.47 |
| Rhode Island | 93,621 | 3,561 | 17 | 97,199 | 17.89 | 0.19 | 64.58 | 17.02 |
| South Carolina | 257,863 | 7,921 | 315,401 | 581,185 | 8.06 | 16.04 | 22.02 | 15.06 |
| Tennessee | 535,746 | 4,555 | 141,603 | 681,904 | 57.06 | 67.03 | 76.76 | 61.28 |
| Texas | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Vermont | 279,771 | 881 | ..... | 280,652 | 19.12 | 2.43 | ..... | 19.04 |
| Virginia | 694,300 | 47,348 | 469,757 | 1,211,405 | 15.12 | 28.35 | 10.49 | 13.71 |
| Wisconsin | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .. .... | ..... |
| | ‡5,318 | ..... | ..... | ‡5,318 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 10,509,815 | 313,447 | 2,002,924 | 12,826,186 | 34.07 | 36.60 | 30.76 | 33.53 |
| TERRITORIES. | | | | | | | | |
| Colorado | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dakota | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nebraska | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nevada | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Mexico | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Utah | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Washington | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| District of Columbia | 27,563 | 6,152 | 6,119 | 39,834 | 21 28 | 51.97 | 4.04 | 20 57 |
| | 10,537,378 | 319,599 | 2,009,043 | 12,866,020 | 34.03 | 36.87 | 30.61 | 33.49 |

## TABLE No. 1.—*Population of the States and Territories, &c.*—1840.

| STATES. | CENSUS OF 1840. | | | | RATIO OF INCREASE FROM 1830 TO 1840. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White. | Free colored. | Slave. | Total. | White. | Free colored. | Slave. | Total. |
| Alabama | 335,185 | 2,039 | 253,532 | 590,756 | 76.03 | 29.07 | 115.68 | 90.86 |
| Arkansas | 77,174 | 465 | 19,935 | 97,574 | 200.62 | 229.78 | 335.64 | 221.09 |
| California | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Connecticut | 301,856 | 8,105 | 17 | 309,978 | 4.23 | 0.72 | 32.00*l* | 4.13 |
| Delaware | 58,561 | 16,919 | 2,605 | 78,085 | 1.66 | 6.71 | 20.86*l* | 1.74 |
| Florida | 27,943 | 817 | 25,717 | 54,477 | 51.98 | 3.19*l* | 65.09 | 56.86 |
| Georgia | 407,695 | 2,753 | 280,944 | 691,392 | 37.36 | 10.74 | 29.15 | 33.78 |
| Illinois | 472,254 | 3,598 | 331 | 476,183 | 204.56 | 119.79 | 55.68*l* | 202.44 |
| Indiana | 678,698 | 7,165 | 3 | 685,866 | 99.97 | 97.43 | ..... | 99.94 |
| Iowa | 42,924 | 172 | 16 | 43,112 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kansas | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kentucky | 590,253 | 7,317 | 182,258 | 779,828 | 13.99 | 48.81 | 10.31 | 13.36 |
| Louisiana | 158,457 | 25,502 | 168,452 | 352,411 | 77.16 | 52.61 | 53.71 | 63.35 |
| Maine | 500,438 | 1,355 | ..... | 501,793 | 25.65 | 13.86 | ..... | 25.62 |
| Maryland | 318,204 | 62,078 | 89,737 | 470,019 | 9.03 | 17.26 | 12.87*l* | 5.14 |
| Massachusetts | 729,030 | 8,669 | ..... | 737,699 | 20.82 | 22.99 | ..... | 20.85 |
| Michigan | 211,560 | 707 | ..... | 212,267 | 574.91 | 170.88 | ..... | 570.09 |
| Minnesota | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mississippi | 179,074 | 1,366 | 195,211 | 375,651 | 154.21 | 163.19 | 197.31 | 174 96 |
| Missouri | 323,888 | 1,574 | 58,240 | 383,702 | 182.14 | 176.62 | 132.11 | 173.18 |
| New Hampshire | 284,036 | 537 | 1 | 284,574 | 5.69 | 11.09*l* | 66.66*l* | 5.66 |
| New Jersey | 351,588 | 21,044 | 674 | 373,306 | 17.09 | 14.97 | 70.09*l* | 16.36 |
| New York | 2,378,890 | 50,027 | 4 | 2,428,921 | 26.96 | 11.49 | 94.66*l* | 26.60 |
| North Carolina | 484,870 | 22,732 | 245,817 | 753,419 | 2.54 | 16.31 | 0.08 | 2.09 |
| Ohio | 1,502,122 | 17,342 | 3 | 1,519,467 | 61.08 | 81.25 | 50.00*l* | 62.01 |
| Oregon | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pennsylvania | 1,676,115 | 47,854 | 64 | 1,724,033 | 27.95 | 26.16 | 84.11*l* | 27.87 |
| Rhode Island | 105,587 | 3,238 | 5 | 108,830 | 12.78 | 9.07*l* | 70.58*l* | 11.97 |
| South Carolina | 259,084 | 8,276 | 327,038 | 594,398 | 0.47 | 4.48 | 3.68 | 2.27 |
| Tennessee | 640,627 | 5,524 | 183,059 | 829,210 | 19.57 | 21.27 | 29.27 | 21.06 |
| Texas | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Vermont | 291,218 | 730 | ..... | 291,948 | 4.09 | 17.13*l* | ..... | 4.02 |
| Virginia | 740,858 | 49,852 | 449,087 | 1,239,797 | 6.07 | 5.28 | 4.04*l* | 2.34 |
| Wisconsin | 30,749 | 185 | 11 | 30,945 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | ‡6,100 | ..... | ..... | ‡6,100 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| | 14,165,038 | 377,942 | 2,482,761 | 17,025,741 | 34.78 | 20 57 | 23.96 | 32.74 |
| **TERRITORIES.** | | | | | | | | |
| Colorado | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dakota | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nebraska | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nevada | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Mexico | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Utah | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Washington | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| District of Columbia | 30,657 | 8,361 | 4,694 | 43,712 | 11.22 | 35.09 | 23.28*l* | 9.74 |
| | 14,195,695 | 386,303 | 2,487,455 | 17,069,453 | 34.72 | 20.87 | 23.81 | 32.67 |

## TABLE No. 1.—*Population of the States and Territories, &c.*—1850.

| STATES. | CENSUS OF 1850. | | | | RATIO OF INCREASE FROM 1840 TO 1850. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White. | Free colored. | Slave. | Total. | White. | Free colored. | Slave. | Total. |
| Alabama | 426,514 | 2,265 | 342,844 | 771,623 | 27.24 | 11.08 | 35.22 | 30.62 |
| Arkansas | 162,189 | 608 | 47,100 | 209,897 | 110.16 | 30.75 | 136.26 | 115.12 |
| California | 91,635 | 962 | | 92,597 | | | | |
| Connecticut | 363,099 | 7,693 | | 370,792 | 0.28 | 5.08*l* | | 19.62 |
| Delaware | 71,169 | 18,073 | 2,290 | 91,532 | 21.52 | 6.82 | 12.09*l* | 17.22 |
| Florida | 47,203 | 932 | 39,310 | 87,445 | 68.92 | 14 07 | 52.85 | 60.52 |
| Georgia | 521,572 | 2,931 | 381,682 | 906,185 | 27.93 | 6.46 | 35.85 | 31.07 |
| Illinois | 846,034 | 5,436 | | 851,470 | 79.14 | 51.08 | | 78.81 |
| Indiana | 977,154 | 11,262 | | 988,416 | 43.97 | 57.55 | | 44.11 |
| Iowa | 191,881 | 333 | | 192,214 | 347.02 | 93.60 | | 345.85 |
| Kansas | | | | | | | | |
| Kentucky | 761,413 | 10,011 | 210,981 | 982,405 | 28.99 | 36.81 | 15.75 | 25.98 |
| Louisiana | 255,491 | 17,462 | 244,809 | 517,762 | 61.23 | 31.52*l* | 45.32 | 46.92 |
| Maine | 581,813 | 1,356 | | 583,169 | 16.26 | 0.07 | | 16.22 |
| Maryland | 417,943 | 74,723 | 90,368 | 583,034 | 31.34 | 20.36 | 0.70 | 24.04 |
| Massachusetts | 985,450 | 9,064 | | 994,514 | 35.17 | 4.55 | | 34.81 |
| Michigan | 395,071 | 2,583 | | 397,654 | 86.74 | 265.34 | | 87.34 |
| Minnesota | 6,038 | 39 | | 6,077 | | | | |
| Mississippi | 295,718 | 930 | 309,878 | 606,526 | 65.13 | 31.91*l* | 58.74 | 61.46 |
| Missouri | 592,004 | 2,618 | 87,422 | 682,044 | 82.78 | 66.32 | 50.10 | 77.75 |
| New Hampshire | 317,456 | 520 | | 317,976 | 11.76 | 3.16*l* | | 11.74 |
| New Jersey | 465,509 | 23,810 | 236 | 489,555 | 32.04 | 13.14 | 64.98*l* | 31.14 |
| New York | 3,048,325 | 49,069 | | 3,097,394 | 28.14 | 1.91*l* | | 27.52 |
| North Carolina | 553,028 | 27,463 | 288,548 | 869,039 | 14.05 | 20.81 | 17.38 | 15.35 |
| Ohio | 1,955,050 | 25,279 | | 1,980,329 | 30.15 | 45.76 | | 30.33 |
| Oregon | 13,087 | 207 | | 13,294 | | | | |
| Pennsylvania | 2,258,160 | 53,626 | | 2,311,786 | 34.72 | 12.06 | | 34.09 |
| Rhode Island | 143,875 | 3,670 | | 147,545 | 36.26 | 13.34 | | 35.57 |
| South Carolina | 274,563 | 8,960 | 384,984 | 668,507 | 5.97 | 8.26 | 17.71 | 12.47 |
| Tennessee | 756,836 | 6,422 | 239,459 | 1,002,717 | 18.13 | 16.25 | 30.80 | 20.92 |
| Texas | 154,034 | 397 | 58,161 | 212,592 | | | | |
| Vermont | 313,402 | 718 | | 314,120 | 7.61 | 1.64*l* | | 7.59 |
| Virginia | 894,800 | 54,333 | 472,528 | 1,421,661 | 20.77 | 8.98 | 5.21 | 14.60 |
| Wisconsin | 304,756 | 635 | | 305,391 | 891.01 | 243.24 | | 886.88 |
| | 19,442,272 | 424,390 | 3,200,600 | 23,067,262 | 37.25 | 12.28 | 28.91 | 35.48 |
| TERRITORIES. | | | | | | | | |
| Colorado | | | | | | | | |
| Dakota | | | | | | | | |
| Nebraska | | | | | | | | |
| Nevada | | | | | | | | |
| New Mexico | 61,547 | | | 61,547 | | | | |
| Utah | 11,354 | | 26 | 11,380 | | | | |
| Washington | | | | | | | | |
| District of Columbia | 37,941 | 10,059 | 3,687 | 51,687 | 23.75 | 20.30 | 21.45*l* | 18.24 |
| | 19,553,114 | 434,449 | 3,204,313 | 23,191,876 | 37.74 | 12.46 | 28.82 | 35.87 |

## TABLE No. 1.—*Population of the States and Territories, &c.*—1860.

| STATES. | CENSUS OF 1860. | | | | RATIO OF INCREASE FROM 1850 TO 1860. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White. | Free colored. | Slave. | Total. | White. | Free colored | Slave. | Total. |
| Alabama | 526,431 | 2,690 | 435,080 | 964,201 | 23.43 | 18.76 | 27.18 | 24.96 |
| Arkansas | 324,191 | 144 | 111,115 | 435,450<br>*14,555 | 99.88 | 81.25 *l* | 135.91 | 107.46 |
| California | 361,353 | 4,086 | ..... | 305,439 | 294.34 | 324.74 | ..... | 310.37 |
| Connecticut | 451,520 | 8,627 | ..... | 460,147 | 24.35 | 12.14 | ..... | 42.10 |
| Delaware | 90,589 | 19,829 | 1,798 | 112,216 | 27.28 | 9.72 | 21.48 *l* | 22.60 |
| Florida | 77,748 | 932 | 61,745 | 140,425 | 64.70 | ..... | 57.07 | 60.59 |
| Georgia | 591,588 | 3,500 | 462,198 | 1,057,286 | 13.42 | 19.41 | 21.10 | 16.67 |
| Illinois | 1,704,323 | 7,628 | ..... | 1,711,951 | 101.45 | 40.32 | ..... | 101.06 |
| Indiana | 1,339,000 | 11,428 | ..... | 1,350,428 | 37.03 | 1.47 | ..... | 36.63 |
| Iowa | 673,844 | 1,104 | ..... | 674,948 | 251.18 | 231.53 | ..... | 251.14 |
| Kansas | 106,579 | 625 | 2 | 107,206 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kentucky | 919,517 | 10,684 | 225,483 | 1,155,684 | 20.76 | 6.72 | 6.87 | 17.64 |
| Louisiana | 357,629 | 18,647 | 331,726 | 708,002 | 39.98 | 6.78 | 35.50 | 36.74 |
| Maine | 626,952 | 1,327 | ..... | 628,279 | 7.76 | 2.14 *l* | ..... | 7.74 |
| Maryland | 515,918 | 83,942 | 87,189 | 687,049 | 23.14 | 12.35 | 3.52 *l* | 17.84 |
| Massachusetts | 1,221,464 | 9,602 | ..... | 1,231,066 | 23.95 | 5.93 | ..... | 23.79 |
| Michigan | 742,314 | 6,799 | ..... | 749,113 | 87.89 | 163.22 | ..... | 88.38 |
| Minnesota | 173,596 | 259 | ..... | 173,855 | 2,775.06 | 709.38 | ..... | 2,760.87 |
| Mississippi | 353,901 | 773 | 436,631 | 791,305 | 19.68 | 16.88 *l* | 40.90 | 30.47 |
| Missouri | 1,063,509 | 3,572 | 114,931 | 1,182,012 | 79.64 | 36.44 | 31.47 | 73.30 |
| New Hampshire | 325,579 | 494 | ..... | 326,073 | 2.56 | 5.00 *l* | ..... | 2.55 |
| New Jersey | 646,699 | 25,318 | 18 | 672,035 | 38.92 | 6.33 | 92.37 *l* | 37.27 |
| New York | 3,831,730 | 49,005 | ..... | 3,880,735 | 25.70 | 0.13 *l* | ..... | 25.29 |
| North Carolina | 631,100 | 30,463 | 331,059 | 992,622 | 14.12 | 10.92 | 14.73 | 14.20 |
| Ohio | 2,302,838 | 36,664 | ..... | 2,339,502 | 17.79 | 41.12 | ..... | 18.14 |
| Oregon | 52,337 | 128 | ..... | 52,465 | 299.92 | 38.16 *l* | ..... | 294.65 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,849,266 | 56,849 | ..... | 2,906,115 | 26.18 | 6.01 | ..... | 25.71 |
| Rhode Island | 170,668 | 3,952 | ..... | 174,620 | 18.62 | 7.68 | ..... | 18.35 |
| South Carolina | 291,388 | 9,914 | 402,406 | 703,708 | 6.13 | 10.65 | 4.53 | 5.27 |
| Tennessee | 826,782 | 7,300 | 275,719 | 1,109,801 | 9.24 | 13.67 | 15.14 | 10.68 |
| Texas | 421,294 | 355 | 182,566 | 604,215 | 173.51 | 10.58 *l* | 213.89 | 184.22 |
| Vermont | 314,389 | 709 | ..... | 315,098 | 0.31 | 1.25 *l* | ..... | 0.31 |
| Virginia | 1,047,411 | 58,042 | 490,865 | 1,596,318 | 17.06 | 6.83 | 3.88 | 12.29 |
| Wisconsin | 774,710 | 1,171 | ..... | 775,881 | 154.20 | 8.44 | ..... | 154.06 |
| | 26,708,157 | 476,562 | 3,950,531 | 31,149,805 | 37.37 | 12.30 | 23.44 | 35.04 |
| **TERRITORIES.** | | | | | | | | |
| Colorado | 34,231 | 46 | ..... | 34,277<br>*a*2,261 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dakota | 2,576 | ..... | ..... | 2,576 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nebraska | 28,759 | 67 | 15 | 28,841 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nevada | 6,812 | 45 | ..... | 6,857<br>*a*10,507 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Mexico | 82,924 | 85 | ..... | 83,009 | 34.73 | ..... | ..... | 51.94 |
| Utah | 40,214 | 30 | 29 | 40,273<br>*a*426 | 254.18 | ..... | 11.53 | 253.89 |
| Washington | 11,138 | 30 | ..... | 11,168 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| District of Columbia | 60,764 | 11,131 | 3,185 | 75,080 | 60.15 | 10.66 | 13.62 *l* | 45.26 |
| | 26,975,575 | 487,996 | 3,953,760 | 31,445,080 | 37.97 | 12.33 | 23.39 | 35.59 |

*a* Indians.

## TABLE No. 1—Continued.

*Ratio of increase of population of the States and Territories, &c.*

| STATES. | RATIO OF INCREASE FROM 1790 TO 1860. | | | | Representative population. | Representation under the apportionment. | | | Representation as increased by the law of Mar. 4, 1862, in the 38th Congress. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White. | Free colored. | Slave. | Total. | | In the 38th Congress. | Loss. | Gain. | |
| Alabama | *a*516.06 | 371.10 | 938.90 | 653.87 | 790,169 | 6 | 1 | .... | 6 |
| Arkansas | *a*2,477.24 | 144.07 | 6,771.68 | 2,950.87 | 391,004 | 3 | .... | 1 | 3 |
| California | *b*294.34 | 324.74 | ..... | 310.37 | 365,439 | 3 | .... | 1 | 3 |
| Connecticut | 94.13 | 208 00 | ..... | 93.22 | 460,147 | 4 | .... | .... | 4 |
| Delaware | 95.61 | 408.57 | *l*79.76 | 89.88 | 111,496 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 |
| Florida | *c*322.89 | 10.43 | 298.33 | 304.33 | 115,727 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 |
| Georgia | 1,018.60 | 779.40 | 1,479 41 | 1,180.81 | 872,406 | 7 | 1 | .... | 7 |
| Illinois | *d*14,718.92 | 1,144.37 | ..... | 13,838.70 | 1,711,951 | 13 | .... | 4 | 14 |
| Indiana | *e*29,154.97 | 6,911.04 | ..... | 27,601.09 | 1,350,428 | 11 | ... | .... | 11 |
| Iowa | *f*1,469.85 | 541.86 | ..... | 1,465.57 | 674,948 | 5 | .... | 3 | 6 |
| Kansas | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 107,206 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 |
| Kentucky | 1,404.13 | 9,271.92 | 1,806.03 | 1,481.46 | 1,065,490 | 8 | 2 | .... | 9 |
| Louisiana | *d*942.32 | 145.84 | 857.09 | 824.82 | 575,311 | 5 | .... | 1 | 5 |
| Maine | 553.06 | 146.65 | ..... | 550.80 | 628,279 | 5 | 1 | .... | 5 |
| Maryland | 147.27 | 943.67 | *l*15.38 | 114.88 | 652,173 | 5 | 1 | .... | 5 |
| Massachusetts | 227.25 | 75.76 | ..... | 225 06 | 1,231,066 | 10 | 1 | .... | 10 |
| Michigan | *d*15,974.36 | 5,565.83 | ..... | 15,631.06 | 749,113 | 6 | .... | 2 | 6 |
| Minnesota | *b*2,775.06 | 564.10 | ..... | 2,760.87 | 173,855 | 1 | 1 | .... | 2 |
| Mississippi | *e*6,733.38 | 324.73 | 12,414.50 | 8,841.30 | 616,652 | 5 | .... | .... | 5 |
| Missouri | *d*6,073.50 | 488.47 | 3,717.03 | 5,570.48 | 1,136,039 | 9 | .... | 2 | 9 |
| New Hampshire | 130.73 | *l*21.59 | ..... | 129 79 | 326,073 | 3 | .... | .... | 3 |
| New Jersey | 280.51 | 816.65 | *l*63,361.11 | 264.96 | 672,027 | 5 | .... | .... | 5 |
| New York | 1,119.74 | 952.96 | ..... | 1,040.99 | 3,880,735 | 31 | 2 | .... | 31 |
| North Carolina | 118.98 | 512.32 | 229.18 | 152.09 | 860,198 | 7 | 1 | .... | 7 |
| Ohio | *e*5,014.24 | 10,782.19 | ..... | 5,057.08 | 2,339,511 | 18 | 3 | .... | 19 |
| Oregon | *b*299.92 | *l*38.16 | ..... | 294.65 | 52,465 | 1 | ... | .... | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 571.80 | 769.65 | ..... | 569.03 | 2,906,115 | 23 | 2 | .... | 24 |
| Rhode Island | 163.82 | 13.92 | ..... | 152.67 | 174,620 | 1 | 1 | .... | 2 |
| South Carolina | 107.87 | 450.47 | 275.75 | 182.53 | 542,745 | 4 | 2 | .... | 4 |
| Tennessee | 2,482.65 | 1,922.16 | 7,969.04 | 3,000.78 | 999,513 | 8 | 2 | .... | 8 |
| Texas | *b*173.51 | *l*10.58 | 213.89 | 184.22 | 531,188 | 4 | .... | 2 | 4 |
| Vermont | 269.24 | 178.04 | ..... | 268.90 | 315,098 | 2 | 1 | .... | 3 |
| Virginia | 136.90 | 354.66 | 67.29 | 113.32 | 1,399,972 | 11 | 2 | .... | 11 |
| Wisconsin | *f*2,219.46 | 532.97 | ..... | 2,407.29 | 775,881 | 6 | .... | 3 | 6 |
| | 741.87 | 701.41 | 466.06 | 692.65 | 29,555,040 | 233 | .... | .... | 241 |
| TERRITORIES. | | | | | | | | | |
| Colorado | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | .... | ..... |
| Dakota | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | .... | ..... |
| Nebraska | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | .... | ..... |
| Nevada | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | .... | ..... |
| New Mexico | *b*34.73 | ..... | ..... | 51.94 | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... |
| Utah | *b*254.18 | ..... | 11.53 | 253.89 | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... |
| Washington | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... |
| District of Columbia | *e*503.66 | 1,321.58 | *l*1.82 | 432 75 | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... |
| | 750.30 | 720.65 | 466.53 | 700.16 | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... |

*a* From 1820. *b* From 1850. *c* From 1830. *d* From 1810. *e* From 1800. *f* From 1840.

## TABLE NO. 1—Continued.

*Table showing the number of the Inhabitants of the States and Territories at each Census from* 1790 *to* 1860, *inclusive, and the number of Whites, Free Colored, and Slaves, respectively, together with the rate of increase of each class during the several decennial terms and for the whole period.*

| Aggregate population. | 1790. | 1800. | Rate per cent. of increase. | 1810. | Rate per cent. of increase. | 1820. | Rate per cent. of increase. | 1830. | Rate per cent. of increase. | 1849. | Rate per cent. of increase. | 1850. | Rate per cent. of increase. | 1860. | Rate per cent. of increase. | Rate per cent. of increase from 1790 to 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total population..... | 3,929,827 | 5,305,925 | 35.02 | 7,239,814 | 36.45 | 9,638,131 | 33.13 | 12,866,020 | 33.49 | 17,069,453 | 32.67 | 23,191,876 | 35.87 | 31,445,089 | 35.59 | 700.16 |
| Total white population..... | 3,172,464 | 4,304,489 | 35 68 | 5,862,004 | 36.18 | 7,861,937 | 34.11 | 10,537,378 | 34.03 | 14,195,695 | 34.72 | 19,553,114 | 37.74 | 26,975,575 | 37.97 | 750.30 |
| Total free colored population. | 59,466 | 108,395 | 82 28 | 186,446 | 72.00 | 233,524 | 25.23 | 319,599 | 36.87 | 386,303 | 20.87 | 434,449 | 12.46 | 488,005 | 12.33 | 720.65 |
| Total free population ..... | 3,231,930 | 4,412,884 | 36.54 | 6,048,450 | 37.06 | 8,095,461 | 33.84 | 10,856,977 | 34.11 | 14,581,998 | 34.31 | 19,987,563 | 37.07 | 27,463,580 | 37.40 | 747.66 |
| Total slave population ..... | 697,897 | 893,041 | 27.97 | 1,191,364 | 33.40 | 1,538,038 | 28.79 | 2,009,043 | 30.61 | 2,487,455 | 23.81 | 3,204,313 | 28.82 | 3,953,760 | 23.39 | 466.53 |
| Total colored population ..... | 757,363 | 1,001,436 | 32.23 | 1,377,810 | 37.58 | 1,771,562 | 28.58 | 2,328,642 | 31.45 | 2,873,758 | 23.41 | 3,638,762 | 26.62 | 4,441,765 | 22.07 | 486.48 |

### *Total population in* 1860, *including Indian tribes.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Total population of the States and Territories ..... | 31,445,089 |
| White population of Indian Territory west of Arkansas..... | 1,988 |
| Free colored population of Indian Territory west of Arkansas ..... | 404 |
| Slave population of Indian Territory west of Arkansas..... | 7,369 |
| Population of Indian tribes, (according to table on page 14)..... | 294,431 |
| | 31,749,281 |

## TABLE NO. 2.

*Table showing the population of the States and Territories by Sexes, according to the Eighth Census,* 1860.

| STATES. | WHITE. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | INDIANS. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Alabama | 270,190 | 256,081 | 526,271 | 1,254 | 1,436 | 2,690 | 81 | 79 | 160 | 529,121 | 217,766 | 217,314 | 435,080 | 964,201 |
| Arkansas | 171,477 | 152,666 | 324,143 | 72 | 72 | 144 | 24 | 24 | 48 | 324,335 | 56,174 | 54,941 | 111,115 | 435,450 |
| California | 239,856 | 98,149 | 338,005 | 2,827 | 1,259 | 4,086 | 8,269 | 6,286 | 14,555 | 379,994 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 379,994 |
| | *22,385 | *963 | *23,348 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | 221,851 | 229,653 | 451,504 | 4,136 | 4,491 | 8,627 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 460,147 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 460,147 |
| Delaware | 45,940 | 44,649 | 90,589 | 9,889 | 9,940 | 19,829 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 110,418 | 860 | 938 | 1,798 | 112,216 |
| Florida | 41,128 | 36,619 | 77,747 | 454 | 478 | 932 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 78,680 | 31,348 | 30,397 | 61,745 | 140,425 |
| Georgia | 301,066 | 290,484 | 591,550 | 1,669 | 1,831 | 3,500 | 17 | 21 | 38 | 595,088 | 229,193 | 233,005 | 462,198 | 1,057,286 |
| Illinois | 898,941 | 805,350 | 1,704,291 | 3,809 | 3,819 | 7,628 | 11 | 21 | 32 | 1,711,951 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,711,951 |
| Indiana | 693,348 | 645,362 | 1,338,710 | 5,791 | 5,637 | 11,428 | 121 | 169 | 290 | 1,350,428 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,350,428 |
| Iowa | 353,900 | 319,879 | 673,779 | 581 | 523 | 1,104 | 27 | 38 | 65 | 674,948 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 674,948 |
| Kansas | 58,806 | 47,584 | 106,390 | 286 | 339 | 625 | 86 | 103 | 189 | 107,204 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 107,206 |
| Kentucky | 474,193 | 445,291 | 919,484 | 5,101 | 5,583 | 10,684 | 18 | 15 | 33 | 930,201 | 113,009 | 112,474 | 225,483 | 1,155,684 |
| Louisiana | 189,648 | 167,808 | 357,456 | 8,279 | 10,368 | 18,647 | 90 | 83 | 173 | 376,276 | 171,977 | 159,749 | 331,726 | 708,002 |
| Maine | 316,527 | 310,420 | 626,947 | 659 | 668 | 1,327 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 628,279 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 628,279 |
| Maryland | 256,839 | 259,079 | 515,918 | 39,746 | 44,196 | 83,942 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 599,860 | 44,313 | 42,876 | 87,189 | 687,049 |
| Massachusetts | 592,231 | 629,201 | 1,221,432 | 4,469 | 5,133 | 9,602 | 13 | 19 | 32 | 1,231,066 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,231,066 |
| Michigan | 389,919 | 349,880 | 739,799 | 3,567 | 3,232 | 6,799 | 1,208 | 1,307 | 2,515 | 749,113 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 749,113 |
| Minnesota | 92,677 | 78,550 | 171,227 | 126 | 133 | 259 | 1,254 | 1,115 | 2,369 | 173,855 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 173,855 |
| Mississippi | 186,273 | 167,626 | 353,899 | 382 | 391 | 773 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 354,674 | 219,301 | 217,330 | 436,631 | 791,305 |
| Missouri | 563,131 | 500,358 | 1,063,489 | 1,697 | 1,875 | 3,572 | 13 | 7 | 20 | 1,067,081 | 57,360 | 57,571 | 114,931 | 1,182,012 |
| New Hampshire | 159,563 | 166,016 | 325,579 | 253 | 241 | 494 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 326,073 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 326,073 |
| New Jersey | 322,733 | 323,966 | 646,699 | 12,312 | 13,006 | 25,318 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 672,017 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 672,035 |
| New York | 1,910,279 | 1,921,311 | 3,831,590 | 23,178 | 25,827 | 49,005 | 75 | 65 | 140 | 3,880,735 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,880,735 |
| North Carolina | 313,670 | 316,272 | 629,942 | 14,880 | 15,583 | 30,463 | 597 | 561 | 1,158 | 661,563 | 166,469 | 164,590 | 331,059 | 992.622 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | 1,171,698 | 1,131,110 | 2,302,808 | 18,398 | 18,266 | 36,664 | 22 | 8 | 30 | 2,339,502 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,339,502 |
| Oregon | 31,451 | 20,709 | 52,160 | 76 | 52 | 128 | 64 | 113 | 177 | 52,465 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 52,465 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,427,943 | 1,421,316 | 2,849,259 | 26,373 | 30,476 | 56,849 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 2,906,115 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,906,115 |
| Rhode Island | 82,294 | 88,355 | 170,649 | 1,831 | 2,121 | 3,952 | 8 | 11 | 19 | 174,620 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 174,620 |
| South Carolina | 146,160 | 145,140 | 291,300 | 4,548 | 5,366 | 9,914 | 41 | 47 | 88 | 301,302 | 196,571 | 205,835 | 402,406 | 703,708 |
| Tennessee | 422,779 | 403,943 | 826,722 | 3,538 | 3,762 | 7,300 | 31 | 29 | 60 | 834,082 | 136,370 | 139,349 | 275,719 | 1,109,801 |
| Texas | 228,585 | 192,306 | 420,891 | 181 | 174 | 355 | 212 | 191 | 403 | 421,649 | 91,189 | 91,377 | 182,566 | 604,215 |
| Vermont | 158,406 | 155,963 | 314,369 | 371 | 338 | 709 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 315,098 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 315,098 |
| Virginia | 528,842 | 518,457 | 1,047,299 | 27,721 | 30,321 | 58,042 | 55 | 57 | 112 | 1,105,453 | 249,483 | 241,382 | 490,865 | 1,596,318 |
| Wisconsin | 406,309 †199 | 367,384 †205 | 773,693 †404 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 775,881 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 775,881 |
| Total | 13,691,237 | 13,008,105 | 26,699,342 | 229,107 | 247,455 | 476,562 | 12,650 | 10,720 | 23,370 | 27,199,274 | 1,981,389 | 1,969,142 | 3,950,531 | 31,149,805 |
| TERRITORIES. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colorado | 32,654 | 1,577 | 34,231 | 37 | 9 | 46 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34,277 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34,277 |
| Dakota | 1,592 | 984 | 2,576 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,205 | 1,056 | 2,261 | 4,837 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,837 |
| District of Columbia | 29,584 | 31,179 | 60,763 | 4,702 | 6,429 | 11,131 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 71,895 | 1,212 | 1,973 | 3,185 | 75,080 |
| Nebraska | 16,689 | 12,007 | 28,696 | 35 | 32 | 67 | 30 | 33 | 63 | 28,826 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 28,841 |
| Nevada | 6,102 | 710 | 6,812 | 35 | 10 | 45 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,857 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,857 |
| New Mexico | 43,679 †20 | 39,245 †35 | 82,924 †55 | 45 | 40 | 85 | 5,347 | 5,105 | 10,452 | 93,516 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 93,516 |
| Utah | 20,178 | 19,947 | 40,125 | 13 | 17 | 30 | 46 | 43 | 89 | 40,244 | 18 | 11 | 29 | 40,273 |
| Washington | 8,225 | 2,913 | 11,138 | 26 | 4 | 30 | 195 | 231 | 426 | 11,594 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,594 |
| Total | 158,723 | 108,597 | 267,320 | 4,893 | 6,541 | 11,434 | 6,824 | 6,468 | 13,292 | 292,046 | 1,236 | 1,993 | 3,229 | 295,275 |
| Total in States and Territories | 13,849,960 | 13,116,702 | 26,966,662 | 234,000 | 253,996 | 487,996 | 19,474 | 17,188 | 36,662 | 27,491,320 | 1,982,625 | 1,971,135 | 3,953,760 | 31,445,080 |

*Chinese and half-breeds.

† Half-breeds.

## TABLE No. 3.—*Indian Territory west of Arkansas, Whites, Free Colored, and Slaves.*

| Subdivision. | White. | | Total. | Free colored. | | Total. | Total free. | Slave. | | Total. | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Males | Fems. | | Males. | Fems. | | | Males. | Fems. | | |
| CHOCTAW NATION. *Counties.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Boklookloo | 6 | 4 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 23 |
| Eagle | 16 | 10 | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 90 | 92 | 182 | 208 |
| Red River | 9 | 4 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 177 | 167 | 344 | 357 |
| Towson | 86 | 63 | 149 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 154 | 135 | 144 | 279 | 433 |
| Nashoba | 10 | 5 | 15 | 24 | 23 | 47 | 62 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 72 |
| Kiamitia | 39 | 20 | 59 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 59 | 179 | 201 | 380 | 439 |
| Cedar | 7 | 10 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 31 | 49 | 80 | 97 |
| Blue | 183 | 90 | 273 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 280 | 144 | 115 | 259 | 539 |
| Gaines | 30 | 2 | 32 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 40 | 45 | 51 | 96 | 136 |
| Sugar Loaf and Skallyville. | 24 | 16 | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 27 | 24 | 51 | 91 |
| Skallyville | 70 | 58 | 128 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 128 | 93 | 108 | 201 | 329 |
| Samboy and Skallyville | 27 | 13 | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 14 | 17 | 31 | 71 |
| Wade | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | 25 | 42 | 42 |
| Jacksfork | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 | 21 | 48 | 48 |
| Atoka | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 5 | 12 | 12 |
| Cole | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 129 | 140 | 269 | 269 |
| | 507 | 295 | 802 | 35 | 32 | 67 | 869 | 1,125 | 1,172 | 2,297 | 3,166 |
| CHEROKEE NATION. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cherokee Nation | 502 | 211 | 713 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 730 | 1,222 | 1,282 | 2,504 | 3,234 |
| CREEK NATION. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Creek Nation | 204 | 115 | 319 | 151 | 126 | 277 | 596 | 811 | 840 | 1,651 | 2,247 |
| CHICKASAW NATION. *Counties.* | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tishomingo | 53 | 26 | 79 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 80 | 119 | 121 | 240 | 320 |
| Panola | 26 | 14 | 40 | ..... | ... | ..... | 40 | 150 | 170 | 320 | 360 |
| Pickens | 18 | 9 | 27 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 39 | 121 | 119 | 240 | 279 |
| Pontotoc | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 58 | 59 | 117 | 117 |
| | 97 | 49 | 146 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 159 | 448 | 469 | 917 | 1,076 |
| SEMINOLE COUNTY. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seminole County | 6 | 2 | 8 | 18 | 12 | 30 | 38 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38 |
| Total | 1,316 | 672 | 1,988 | 218 | 186 | 404 | 2,392 | 3,606 | 3,763 | 7,369 | 9,761 |

## *Indian population in the States and Territories not enumerated in the Census and retaining their tribal character.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| West of Arkansas | 65,680 | Oregon | 7,000 |
| California | 13,540 | Tennessee | 181 |
| Georgia | 377 | Wisconsin | 2,833 |
| Indiana | 384 | Colorado Territory | 6,000 |
| Kansas | 8,189 | Dakota Territory | 39,664 |
| Michigan | 7,777 | Nebraska Territory | 5,072 |
| Minnesota | 17,900 | Nevada Territory | 7,550 |
| Mississippi | 900 | New Mexico | 55,100 |
| New York | 3,785 | Utah Territory | 20,000 |
| North Carolina | 1,499 | Washington Territory | 31,000 |
| | | | 294,431 |

## TABLE No. 4.

*Manumitted slaves, according to the Seventh Census* (1850) *and the Eighth Census,* (1860,) *respectively.*

| STATES. | SEVENTH CENSUS. | | | | EIGHTH CENSUS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Slaves. | Manumitted. | One out of— | Per cent. | Slaves. | Manumitted. | One out of— | Per cent. |
| Alabama | 342,844 | 16 | 21,427 | .0046 | 435,080 | 101 | 4,310 | .0231 |
| Arkansas | 47,100 | 1 | 47,100 | .0021 | 111,115 | 41 | 2,711 | .0369 |
| Delaware | 2,290 | 277 | 8 | 12 0960 | 1,798 | 12 | 149 | .6674 |
| Florida | 39,310 | 22 | 1,786 | .0559 | 61,745 | 17 | 3,632 | .0275 |
| Georgia | 381,682 | 19 | 20,088 | .0049 | 462,198 | 160 | 4,360 | .0229 |
| Kentucky | 210,981 | 152 | 1,388 | .0720 | 225,483 | 176 | 1,281 | .0780 |
| Louisiana | 244,809 | 159 | 1,539 | .0649 | 331,726 | 517 | 641 | .1558 |
| Maryland | 90,368 | 493 | 183 | .5455 | 87,189 | 1,017 | 85 | 1.1664 |
| Mississippi | 309,878 | 6 | 51,646 | .0019 | 436,631 | 182 | 2,399 | .0416 |
| Missouri | 87,422 | 50 | 1,748 | .0571 | 114,931 | 89 | 1,291 | .0774 |
| North Carolina | 288,548 | 2 | 144,274 | .0006 | 331,059 | 258 | 1,283 | .0779 |
| South Carolina | 384,984 | 2 | 192,492 | .0005 | 402,406 | 12 | 33,533 | .0029 |
| Tennessee | 239,459 | 45 | 5,321 | .0187 | 275,719 | 174 | 1,584 | .0630 |
| Texas | 58,161 | 5 | 11,632 | .0085 | 182,566 | 31 | 5,889 | .0169 |
| Virginia | 472,528 | 218 | 2,167 | .0461 | 490,865 | 277 | 1,771 | .0564 |
| District of Columbia | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,185 | 8 | 398 | .2514 |
| | 3,200,364 | 1,467 | 2,181 | .0458 | 3,953,696 | 3,018 | 1,309 | .0763 |

## TABLE No. 5.

*Fugitive slaves, according to the Seventh Census* (1850) *and the Eighth Census,* (1860,) *respectively.*

| STATES. | SEVENTH CENSUS. | | | | EIGHTH CENSUS. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Slaves. | Fugitives. | One out of— | Per cent. | Slaves. | Fugitives. | One out of— | Per cent. |
| Alabama | 342,844 | 29 | 11,822 | .0084 | 435,080 | 36 | 12,086 | .0082 |
| Arkansas | 47,100 | 21 | 2,242 | .0445 | 111,115 | 28 | 3,968 | .0252 |
| Delaware | 2,290 | 26 | 88 | 1.1353 | 1,798 | 12 | 150 | .6674 |
| Florida | 39,310 | 18 | 2,184 | .0457 | 61,745 | 11 | 5,613 | .0177 |
| Georgia | 381,682 | 89 | 4,288 | .0233 | 462,198 | 23 | 20,096 | .0049 |
| Kentucky | 210,981 | 96 | 2,198 | .0455 | 225,483 | 119 | 1,895 | .0527 |
| Louisiana | 244,809 | 90 | 2,720 | .0366 | 331,726 | 46 | 7,211 | .0138 |
| Maryland | 90,368 | 279 | 324 | .3088 | 87,189 | 115 | 758 | .1318 |
| Mississippi | 309,878 | 41 | 7,558 | .0132 | 436,631 | 68 | 6,422 | .0155 |
| Missouri | 87,422 | 60 | 1,457 | .0686 | 114,931 | 99 | 1,161 | .0860 |
| North Carolina | 288,548 | 64 | 4,508 | .0222 | 331,059 | 61 | 5,262 | .0184 |
| South Carolina | 384,984 | 16 | 24,061 | .0041 | 402,406 | 23 | 17,501 | .0057 |
| Tennessee | 239,459 | 70 | 3,421 | .0292 | 275,719 | 29 | 9,509 | .0105 |
| Texas | 58,161 | 29 | 2,005 | .0498 | 182,566 | 16 | 11,410 | .0087 |
| Virginia | 472,528 | 83 | 5,693 | .0175 | 490,865 | 117 | 4,194 | .0238 |
| | 3,200,364 | 1,011 | 3,165 | .0315 | 3,950,511 | 803 | 4,919 | .0203 |

TABLE

*Table of Mortality in the United States from June* 1, 1859,

| STATES AND TERRITORIES | JANUARY. | | FEBRUARY. | | MARCH. | | APRIL. | | MAY. | | JUNE. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| Alabama | 638 | 482 | 554 | 526 | 628 | 530 | 634 | 521 | 781 | 667 | 477 | 475 |
| Arkansas | 496 | 376 | 505 | 367 | 545 | 453 | 478 | 386 | 414 | 353 | 288 | 295 |
| California | 231 | 124 | 182 | 105 | 210 | 106 | 247 | 103 | 268 | 148 | 196 | 75 |
| Connecticut | 274 | 241 | 265 | 248 | 306 | 273 | 309 | 297 | 289 | 308 | 207 | 189 |
| Delaware | 52 | 54 | 51 | 54 | 54 | 54 | 48 | 60 | 42 | 74 | 43 | 40 |
| District of Columbia | 63 | 63 | 49 | 42 | 70 | 75 | 58 | 45 | 60 | 50 | 54 | 30 |
| Florida | 93 | 62 | 102 | 70 | 85 | 64 | 77 | 73 | 98 | 91 | 47 | 50 |
| Georgia | 576 | 507 | 610 | 593 | 588 | 554 | 557 | 555 | 733 | 699 | 515 | 511 |
| Illinois | 779 | 690 | 843 | 741 | 1,078 | 885 | 866 | 767 | 834 | 728 | 588 | 572 |
| Indiana | 622 | 549 | 649 | 708 | 813 | 784 | 715 | 678 | 731 | 679 | 481 | 444 |
| Iowa | 290 | 241 | 315 | 309 | 394 | 348 | 355 | 283 | 319 | 303 | 170 | 157 |
| Kansas | 66 | 48 | 53 | 30 | 67 | 43 | 74 | 58 | 51 | 58 | 37 | 37 |
| Kentucky | 749 | 646 | 775 | 701 | 752 | 750 | 832 | 735 | 845 | 820 | 652 | 566 |
| Louisiana | 691 | 420 | 560 | 369 | 592 | 413 | 619 | 550 | 809 | 615 | 633 | 524 |
| Maine | 305 | 295 | 313 | 322 | 384 | 409 | 379 | 345 | 402 | 443 | 226 | 245 |
| Maryland | 319 | 284 | 319 | 294 | 358 | 336 | 379 | 340 | 378 | 368 | 299 | 285 |
| Massachusetts | 825 | 884 | 804 | 763 | 946 | 938 | 863 | 895 | 940 | 937 | 750 | 677 |
| Michigan | 338 | 279 | 347 | 322 | 406 | 355 | 359 | 358 | 399 | 325 | 206 | 207 |
| Minnesota | 34 | 43 | 56 | 44 | 57 | 55 | 50 | 50 | 73 | 60 | 34 | 28 |
| Mississippi | 558 | 456 | 501 | 490 | 542 | 515 | 576 | 564 | 783 | 689 | 486 | 482 |
| Missouri | 769 | 596 | 758 | 683 | 911 | 728 | 831 | 759 | 849 | 671 | 620 | 472 |
| New Hampshire | 157 | 165 | 197 | 212 | 250 | 218 | 220 | 268 | 216 | 211 | 125 | 129 |
| New Jersey | 357 | 286 | 353 | 326 | 429 | 410 | 411 | 351 | 464 | 409 | 285 | 224 |
| New York | 2,232 | 1,975 | 2,303 | 1,987 | 2,689 | 2,300 | 2,442 | 2,182 | 2,649 | 2,447 | 1,629 | 1,465 |
| North Carolina | 544 | 483 | 505 | 526 | 563 | 566 | 586 | 579 | 808 | 791 | 555 | 605 |
| Ohio | 1,058 | 981 | 1,172 | 1,117 | 1,340 | 1,301 | 1,253 | 1,123 | 1,382 | 1,210 | 860 | 794 |
| Oregon | 17 | 9 | 14 | 15 | 10 | 15 | 14 | 10 | 13 | 17 | 3 | 9 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,418 | 1,250 | 1,547 | ,343 | 1,841 | 1,644 | 1,687 | 1,443 | 1,785 | 1,495 | 1,108 | 902 |
| Rhode Island | 104 | 103 | 74 | 95 | 126 | 100 | 112 | 103 | 116 | 121 | 78 | 76 |
| South Carolina | 422 | 362 | 378 | 397 | 483 | 425 | 433 | 389 | 538 | 594 | 403 | 452 |
| Tennessee | 678 | 579 | 671 | 596 | 789 | 680 | 693 | 660 | 757 | 707 | 552 | 594 |
| Texas | 439 | 375 | 452 | 395 | 435 | 404 | 490 | 414 | 547 | 447 | 327 | 316 |
| Vermont | 118 | 125 | 155 | 146 | 182 | 196 | 147 | 184 | 170 | 173 | 109 | 107 |
| Virginia | 861 | 804 | 924 | 885 | 1,112 | 1,120 | 1,067 | 1,035 | 1,360 | 1,269 | 1,011 | 1,004 |
| Wisconsin | 296 | 284 | 394 | 319 | 472 | 380 | 420 | 382 | 399 | 352 | 216 | 157 |
| Dakota | 1 | ..... | ..... | .... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nebraska | 16 | 13 | 16 | 20 | 17 | 12 | 17 | 12 | 17 | 19 | 16 | 11 |
| New Mexico | 71 | 38 | 69 | 72 | 77 | 55 | 55 | 59 | 81 | 81 | 64 | 46 |
| Utah | 16 | 17 | 10 | 5 | 12 | 11 | 16 | 15 | 35 | 10 | 8 | 13 |
| Washington | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Total | 17,576 | 15,190 | 17,847 | 16,239 | 20,617 | 18,512 | 19,376 | 17,632 | 21,438 | 19,441 | 14,360 | 13,266 |
| Grand total | 32,766 | | 34,086 | | 39,129 | | 37,008 | | 40,879 | | 27,626 | |

No. 6.

*to May* 31, 1860, *inclusive, by months, ages, and sexes.*

| JULY. | | AUGUST. | | SEPTEMBER. | | OCTOBER. | | NOVEMBER. | | DECEMBER. | | Unknown male. | Unknown female. | Total male. | Total female. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | | | | | |
| 536 | 526 | 554 | 486 | 560 | 509 | 499 | 461 | 400 | 374 | 464 | 415 | 28 | 35 | 6,753 | 6,007 | 12,760 |
| 367 | 350 | 351 | 377 | 375 | 367 | 304 | 283 | 281 | 229 | 301 | 264 | 35 | 22 | 4,738 | 4,122 | 8,860 |
| 179 | 81 | 158 | 74 | 182 | 79 | 189 | 111 | 195 | 106 | 225 | 112 | 11 | 8 | 2,473 | 1,232 | 3,705 |
| 247 | 187 | 289 | 279 | 244 | 250 | 262 | 254 | 219 | 208 | 252 | 234 | 5 | 2 | 3,168 | 2,970 | 6,138 |
| 76 | 55 | 79 | 84 | 44 | 45 | 50 | 36 | 38 | 30 | 40 | 42 | 1 | ... | 618 | 628 | 1,246 |
| 79 | 72 | 68 | 56 | 47 | 33 | 31 | 35 | 48 | 32 | 48 | 37 | 10 | 20 | 685 | 590 | 1,275 |
| 63 | 60 | 76 | 60 | 78 | 64 | 88 | 72 | 67 | 51 | 83 | 62 | 22 | 11 | 979 | 790 | 1,769 |
| 535 | 509 | 527 | 476 | 523 | 498 | 491 | 429 | 433 | 355 | 480 | 419 | 83 | 51 | 6,651 | 6,156 | 12,807 |
| 764 | 643 | 1,050 | 924 | 1,149 | 977 | 957 | 794 | 686 | 528 | 680 | 624 | 66 | 50 | 10,340 | 8,923 | 19,263 |
| 534 | 489 | 769 | 731 | 843 | 790 | 684 | 680 | 481 | 438 | 507 | 394 | 12 | .. | 7,841 | 7,364 | 15,205 |
| 217 | 186 | 391 | 309 | 478 | 433 | 409 | 370 | 271 | 227 | 259 | 213 | 8 | 5 | 3,876 | 3,384 | 7,260 |
| 78 | 46 | 89 | 71 | 101 | 84 | 80 | 62 | 59 | 49 | 52 | 50 | .... | ... | 807 | 636 | 1,443 |
| 737 | 640 | 736 | 646 | 688 | 645 | 618 | 620 | 592 | 490 | 594 | 565 | 39 | 32 | 8,611 | 7,856 | 16,467 |
| 597 | 394 | 564 | 386 | 530 | 367 | 496 | 335 | 508 | 271 | 575 | 370 | 80 | 61 | 7,254 | 5,075 | 12,329 |
| 265 | 228 | 312 | 315 | 343 | 340 | 294 | 310 | 260 | 306 | 294 | 265 | 8 | 6 | 3,785 | 3,829 | 7,614 |
| 359 | 311 | 359 | 353 | 276 | 268 | 208 | 211 | 241 | 207 | 269 | 234 | 67 | 48 | 3,831 | 3,539 | 7,370 |
| 843 | 851 | 1,232 | 1,212 | 1,082 | 1,044 | 877 | 873 | 706 | 741 | 790 | 794 | 25 | 12 | 10,683 | 10,621 | 21,304 |
| 278 | 239 | 428 | 342 | 351 | 344 | 261 | 217 | 265 | 218 | 269 | 229 | 14 | 13 | 3,921 | 3,478 | 7,399 |
| 47 | 23 | 42 | 46 | 47 | 60 | 62 | 48 | 44 | 30 | 44 | 28 | 4 | .. | 594 | 515 | 1,109 |
| 569 | 546 | 554 | 534 | 454 | 427 | 427 | 342 | 347 | 241 | 451 | 365 | 177 | 138 | 6,425 | 5,789 | 12,214 |
| 783 | 645 | 976 | 863 | 994 | 922 | 820 | 678 | 623 | 497 | 624 | 456 | 29 | ... | 9,587 | 7,970 | 17,557 |
| 145 | 145 | 199 | 217 | 177 | 216 | 167 | 161 | 166 | 167 | 163 | 168 | 4 | 6 | 2,186 | 2,283 | 4,469 |
| 311 | 276 | 361 | 307 | 282 | 284 | 241 | 204 | 227 | 183 | 278 | 229 | 25 | 12 | 4,024 | 3,501 | 7,525 |
| 1,869 | 1,511 | 2,172 | 1,942 | 1,914 | 1,677 | 1,633 | 1,405 | 1,607 | 1,340 | 1,803 | 1,464 | 147 | 106 | 25,080 | 21,801 | 46,881 |
| 451 | 523 | 499 | 517 | 458 | 470 | 447 | 475 | 389 | 399 | 427 | 367 | 33 | 41 | 6,265 | 6,342 | 12,607 |
| 1,068 | 943 | 1,100 | 992 | 1,019 | 984 | 943 | 823 | 788 | 716 | 857 | 808 | 46 | 46 | 12,886 | 11,838 | 24,724 |
| 6 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 12 | 10 | 13 | 9 | 17 | 7 | .... | ... | 130 | 121 | 251 |
| 1,222 | 1,067 | 1,274 | 1,122 | 1,123 | 910 | 1,108 | 915 | 905 | 837 | 1,165 | 1,014 | 49 | 40 | 16,232 | 13,982 | 30,214 |
| 106 | 92 | 153 | 124 | 129 | 130 | 89 | 82 | 78 | 97 | 106 | 83 | 1 | 1 | 1,272 | 1,207 | 2,479 |
| 451 | 434 | 417 | 367 | 372 | 420 | 379 | 354 | 293 | 282 | 352 | 289 | 38 | 21 | 4,959 | 4,786 | 9,745 |
| 665 | 696 | 637 | 665 | 678 | 679 | 616 | 565 | 466 | 411 | 528 | 528 | 39 | 47 | 7,769 | 7,407 | 15,176 |
| 328 | 303 | 377 | 305 | 347 | 246 | 487 | 330 | 430 | 313 | 391 | 354 | 71 | 46 | 5,121 | 4,248 | 9,369 |
| 120 | 102 | 109 | 145 | 148 | 132 | 119 | 127 | 127 | 132 | 141 | 138 | 2 | 1 | 1,647 | 1,708 | 3,355 |
| 994 | 953 | 1,011 | 925 | 834 | 824 | 752 | 771 | 663 | 629 | 767 | 715 | 115 | 68 | 11,472 | 11,002 | 22,474 |
| 244 | 193 | 336 | 269 | 319 | 278 | 301 | 215 | 219 | 194 | 265 | 218 | 1 | 6 | 3,882 | 3,247 | 7,129 |
| ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ... | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 12 | 3 | 25 | 26 | 26 | 26 | 20 | 17 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 15 | .. | ... | 201 | 180 | 381 |
| 63 | 37 | 43 | 45 | 53 | 33 | 53 | 33 | 49 | 26 | 56 | 41 | 2 | 3 | 736 | 569 | 1,305 |
| 18 | 6 | 21 | 10 | 17 | 23 | 25 | 23 | 22 | 12 | 15 | 14 | ... | ... | 215 | 159 | 374 |
| 2 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 | .... | ... | 27 | 23 | 50 |
| 16,220 | 14,402 | 18,347 | 16,608 | 17,289 | 15,887 | 15500 | 13732 | 13,220 | 11,383 | 14,642 | 12,629 | 1295 | 958 | 207,727 | 185,879 | 393,606 |
| 30,622 | | 34,955 | | 33,176 | | 29,232 | | 24,603 | | 27,271 | | 2,253 | | 393,606 | | 393,606 |

TABLE NO. 6.—*Table of Mortality*

| STATES AND TERRITORIES. | Under 1. | | Under 2. | | Under 3. | | Under 4. | | Under 5. | | Under 10. | | Under 15. | | Under 20. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| Alabama ..... | 1,787 | 1,506 | 825 | 614 | 388 | 331 | 194 | 181 | 141 | 147 | 379 | 371 | 233 | 246 | 322 | 300 |
| Arkansas..... | 914 | 772 | 402 | 336 | 272 | 244 | 163 | 175 | 138 | 156 | 410 | 383 | 274 | 246 | 308 | 309 |
| California ..... | 340 | 252 | 146 | 156 | 127 | 99 | 94 | 75 | 71 | 57 | 127 | 121 | 30 | 30 | 47 | 40 |
| Connecticut ..... | 492 | 399 | 208 | 168 | 134 | 130 | 100 | 80 | 77 | 74 | 183 | 165 | 55 | 84 | 116 | 118 |
| Delaware..... | 120 | 112 | 55 | 59 | 38 | 40 | 18 | 19 | 17 | 9 | 41 | 48 | 27 | 24 | 27 | 39 |
| Dist. of Columbia. | 166 | 150 | 75 | 45 | 19 | 32 | 22 | 18 | 13 | 15 | 37 | 35 | 12 | 22 | 30 | 33 |
| Florida..... | 164 | 155 | 84 | 77 | 57 | 40 | 36 | 31 | 29 | 37 | 82 | 59 | 48 | 35 | 32 | 37 |
| Georgia ..... | 1,889 | 1,585 | 800 | 659 | 382 | 322 | 184 | 202 | 144 | 129 | 299 | 359 | 230 | 241 | 282 | 305 |
| Illinois ..... | 2,412 | 1,970 | 1,384 | 1,177 | 825 | 672 | 459 | 431 | 297 | 274 | 733 | 773 | 309 | 305 | 381 | 388 |
| Indiana ..... ... | 1,696 | 1,438 | 880 | 839 | 566 | 533 | 341 | 350 | 247 | 230 | 640 | 711 | 241 | 302 | 342 | 384 |
| Iowa..... | 971 | 805 | 546 | 412 | 277 | 274 | 154 | 155 | 106 | 100 | 260 | 260 | 117 | 105 | 139 | 149 |
| Kansas..... .... | 164 | 185 | 75 | 71 | 55 | 37 | 30 | 29 | 18 | 20 | 52 | 52 | 35 | 22 | 33 | 20 |
| Kentucky ..... | 2,123 | 1,677 | 898 | 735 | 501 | 456 | 334 | 265 | 218 | 228 | 684 | 635 | 326 | 367 | 349 | 493 |
| Louisiana ..... | 1,126 | 1,001 | 592 | 529 | 407 | 370 | 220 | 197 | 158 | 141 | 438 | 432 | 213 | 214 | 288 | 292 |
| Maine..... | 496 | 427 | 222 | 196 | 156 | 142 | 81 | 80 | 72 | 63 | 180 | 172 | 89 | 147 | 211 | 304 |
| Maryland..... | 805 | 716 | 367 | 320 | 236 | 242 | 127 | 121 | 96 | 75 | 229 | 194 | 109 | 98 | 138 | 170 |
| Massachusetts ... | 2,250 | 1,920 | 910 | 744 | 464 | 440 | 247 | 300 | 224 | 211 | 508 | 492 | 216 | 235 | 348 | 492 |
| Michigan..... | 753 | 672 | 353 | 300 | 231 | 229 | 148 | 151 | 117 | 94 | 262 | 274 | 126 | 95 | 151 | 177 |
| Minnesota..... | 154 | 129 | 65 | 44 | 35 | 38 | 17 | 17 | 19 | 10 | 30 | 32 | 14 | 14 | 13 | 22 |
| Mississippi ... .. | 1,581 | 1,411 | 745 | 613 | 382 | 334 | 237 | 200 | 154 | 162 | 443 | 441 | 264 | 276 | 293 | 325 |
| Missouri..... | 2,239 | 1,765 | 1,187 | 1,055 | 690 | 584 | 370 | 315 | 235 | 260 | 665 | 682 | 281 | 313 | 396 | 393 |
| New Hampshire... | 343 | 275 | 108 | 100 | 71 | 68 | 33 | 37 | 31 | 31 | 91 | 80 | 53 | 67 | 94 | 119 |
| New Jersey ..... | 809 | 689 | 366 | 318 | 243 | 192 | 168 | 176 | 119 | 113 | 296 | 264 | 107 | 105 | 125 | 119 |
| New York..... | 4,458 | 3,545 | 2,313 | 2,046 | 1,580 | 1,430 | 1103 | 1022 | 717 | 685 | 1,784 | 1,702 | 639 | 636 | 816 | 876 |
| North Carolina.... | 1,629 | 1,391 | 715 | 611 | 399 | 333 | 171 | 204 | 142 | 140 | 354 | 376 | 216 | 253 | 253 | 306 |
| Ohio ..... | 2,594 | 2,054 | 1,221 | 1,149 | 896 | 873 | 608 | 563 | 462 | 458 | 1,078 | 1,126 | 377 | 444 | 459 | 585 |
| Oregon ..... | 32 | 30 | 12 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 4 | 8 | 3 | 13 | 15 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 8 |
| Pennsylvania. ... | 3,185 | 2,475 | 1,432 | 1,200 | 982 | 889 | 668 | 606 | 438 | 442 | 1,162 | 1,110 | 482 | 485 | 556 | 636 |
| Rhode Island..... | 237 | 183 | 121 | 101 | 57 | 51 | 33 | 35 | 29 | 15 | 77 | 53 | 25 | 33 | 38 | 51 |
| South Carolina.... | 1,281 | 1,191 | 520 | 467 | 285 | 272 | 155 | 134 | 105 | 104 | 347 | 305 | 173 | 218 | 219 | 251 |
| Tennessee..... | 1,988 | 1,675 | 790 | 709 | 431 | 377 | 277 | 210 | 193 | 163 | 508 | 476 | 296 | 304 | 370 | 445 |
| Texas..... | 1,115 | 932 | 508 | 432 | 284 | 261 | 165 | 146 | 117 | 107 | 316 | 328 | 187 | 186 | 266 | 281 |
| Vermont ..... | 190 | 157 | 81 | 73 | 62 | 51 | 47 | 45 | 38 | 21 | 87 | 67 | 55 | 60 | 64 | 109 |
| Virginia ..... | 2,864 | 2,376 | 1,094 | 976 | 627 | 503 | 370 | 330 | 228 | 256 | 696 | 730 | 374 | 429 | 462 | 548 |
| Wisconsin..... | 981 | 675 | 433 | 347 | 300 | 229 | 169 | 153 | 108 | 95 | 284 | 285 | 121 | 107 | 133 | 115 |
| Dakota..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | ... | .... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| Nebraska..... | 64 | 60 | 15 | 17 | 9 | 11 | 4 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 14 | 12 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| New Mexico.. ... | 140 | 112 | 44 | 63 | 44 | 28 | 13 | 11 | 12 | 16 | 32 | 29 | 24 | 20 | 25 | 38 |
| Utah ..... | 82 | 45 | 39 | 31 | 14 | 9 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 10 | 5 | .... | 4 | 6 |
| Washington ..... | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 2 | 3 | .... | 1 | .... | 3 |
| Total..... | 44,636 | 36,915 | 20,633 | 17,798 | 12,537 | 11,178 | 7573 | 7084 | 5342 | 5156 | 13,830 | 13,662 | 6393 | 6784 | 8142 | 9292 |
| Grand total .... | 81,551 | | 38,431 | | 23,715 | | 14,657 | | 10,498 | | 27,492 | | 13,177 | | 17,434 | |

*in the United States, &c.*—Continued.

| Under 25. | | Under 30. | | Under 40. | | Under 50. | | Under 60. | | Under 70. | | Under 80. | | Under 90. | | Over 90. | | Unk'wn ages. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| 426 | 376 | 267 | 267 | 436 | 477 | 386 | 351 | 319 | 240 | 328 | 252 | 190 | 198 | 74 | 83 | 50 | 56 | 8 | 11 |
| 370 | 317 | 239 | 231 | 418 | 422 | 318 | 213 | 217 | 140 | 163 | 97 | 87 | 49 | 29 | 20 | 8 | 10 | 8 | 2 |
| 139 | 70 | 289 | 82 | 565 | 130 | 259 | 48 | 148 | 31 | 48 | 21 | 19 | 5 | 5 | 3 | .... | 4 | 19 | 8 |
| 112 | 154 | 149 | 162 | 269 | 280 | 252 | 182 | 233 | 183 | 286 | 245 | 276 | 269 | 177 | 209 | 40 | 62 | 9 | 6 |
| 35 | 40 | 25 | 37 | 54 | 43 | 42 | 40 | 37 | 27 | 32 | 37 | 36 | 32 | 10 | 17 | 2 | 5 | 2 | .... |
| 21 | 35 | 36 | 42 | 72 | 45 | 53 | 30 | 48 | 27 | 39 | 25 | 28 | 21 | 12 | 10 | 2 | 5 | .... | .... |
| 65 | 53 | 43 | 52 | 80 | 64 | 56 | 50 | 73 | 31 | 49 | 28 | 29 | 19 | 13 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 28 | 3 |
| 338 | 361 | 235 | 292 | 433 | 451 | 343 | 334 | 287 | 257 | 363 | 279 | 221 | 193 | 122 | 119 | 65 | 61 | 34 | 7 |
| 487 | 472 | 412 | 408 | 691 | 660 | 579 | 399 | 525 | 338 | 425 | 296 | 244 | 204 | 100 | 86 | 18 | 14 | 59 | 56 |
| 384 | 412 | 307 | 333 | 551 | 608 | 455 | 375 | 423 | 315 | 391 | 282 | 244 | 219 | 108 | 9 | 19 | 24 | 6 | .... |
| 144 | 156 | 163 | 138 | 230 | 299 | 216 | 148 | 211 | 140 | 180 | 124 | 97 | 87 | 49 | 23 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 1 |
| 47 | 33 | 55 | 37 | 89 | 54 | 52 | 37 | 54 | 19 | 28 | 12 | 15 | 7 | 4 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | .... |
| 433 | 533 | 346 | 358 | 550 | 592 | 450 | 406 | 434 | 345 | 398 | 271 | 310 | 250 | 184 | 166 | 50 | 69 | 23 | 10 |
| 516 | 288 | 558 | 305 | 981 | 480 | 750 | 316 | 483 | 183 | 260 | 159 | 135 | 75 | 55 | 49 | 40 | 33 | 34 | 11 |
| 261 | 283 | 224 | 260 | 278 | 350 | 242 | 244 | 264 | 222 | 337 | 306 | 368 | 335 | 258 | 230 | 46 | 67 | .... | 1 |
| 195 | 204 | 146 | 183 | 288 | 282 | 287 | 233 | 249 | 193 | 240 | 209 | 201 | 161 | 97 | 96 | 21 | 41 | .... | 1 |
| 425 | 564 | 669 | 767 | 965 | 1,039 | 834 | 763 | 764 | 627 | 738 | 682 | 686 | 732 | 363 | 477 | 69 | 132 | 3 | 4 |
| 209 | 221 | 170 | 187 | 283 | 298 | 262 | 226 | 312 | 169 | 258 | 169 | 192 | 134 | 70 | 56 | 19 | 23 | 5 | 3 |
| 24 | 30 | 37 | 35 | 63 | 47 | 47 | 44 | 36 | 26 | 19 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 5 | 1 | .... | .... | .... |
| 371 | 372 | 286 | 283 | 472 | 449 | 391 | 306 | 285 | 208 | 271 | 199 | 128 | 106 | 60 | 57 | 55 | 43 | 5 | 4 |
| 542 | 467 | 452 | 388 | 772 | 623 | 606 | 380 | 487 | 309 | 345 | 250 | 186 | 90 | 72 | 78 | 20 | 18 | 42 | .... |
| 110 | 144 | 103 | 174 | 159 | 190 | 149 | 140 | 183 | 156 | 191 | 180 | 252 | 250 | 169 | 231 | 43 | 39 | 3 | 2 |
| 160 | 182 | 157 | 167 | 287 | 298 | 294 | 172 | 232 | 172 | 260 | 160 | 233 | 210 | 121 | 129 | 23 | 28 | 24 | 7 |
| 1,034 | 1,039 | 1163 | 1135 | 2,174 | 1,871 | 1,801 | 1,337 | 1,597 | 1084 | 1,575 | 1215 | 1357 | 1202 | 752 | 741 | 161 | 194 | 56 | 41 |
| 308 | 346 | 231 | 328 | 380 | 479 | 331 | 347 | 325 | 312 | 296 | 357 | 297 | 272 | 162 | 187 | 56 | 88 | .... | 12 |
| 586 | 612 | 474 | 555 | 861 | 895 | 777 | 605 | 675 | 488 | 703 | 541 | 630 | 504 | 371 | 275 | 61 | 68 | 53 | 43 |
| 3 | 7 | 8 | 12 | 11 | 11 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | .... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 760 | 771 | 659 | 685 | 1,262 | 1,066 | 1,075 | 784 | 1,010 | 646 | 1,044 | 776 | 929 | 820 | 465 | 470 | 80 | 93 | 43 | 28 |
| 61 | 64 | 52 | 65 | 109 | 119 | 85 | 82 | 84 | 75 | 102 | 84 | 76 | 98 | 47 | 50 | 13 | 27 | 26 | 21 |
| 236 | 242 | 185 | 157 | 305 | 367 | 257 | 264 | 239 | 223 | 272 | 246 | 215 | 166 | 98 | 111 | 60 | 65 | 7 | 3 |
| 428 | 517 | 316 | 430 | 525 | 598 | 419 | 417 | 373 | 299 | 364 | 289 | 256 | 271 | 164 | 144 | 60 | 67 | 11 | 16 |
| 358 | 295 | 342 | 231 | 488 | 393 | 352 | 257 | 267 | 152 | 170 | 115 | 83 | 64 | 32 | 29 | 16 | 11 | 55 | 28 |
| 87 | 104 | 62 | 88 | 104 | 146 | 101 | 138 | 118 | 138 | 152 | 146 | 215 | 180 | 148 | 143 | 34 | 41 | 2 | 1 |
| 543 | 609 | 385 | 496 | 672 | 898 | 637 | 634 | 645 | 555 | 741 | 626 | 612 | 508 | 326 | 354 | 116 | 164 | 60 | 10 |
| 124 | 163 | 142 | 166 | 258 | 285 | 229 | 191 | 208 | 164 | 193 | 125 | 140 | 93 | 57 | 46 | 2 | 8 | .... | .... |
| ..... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | .... | ..... | ... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 12 | 6 | 11 | 8 | 17 | 13 | 19 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 1 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | 1 | 1 |
| 55 | 38 | 56 | 39 | 99 | 65 | 69 | 35 | 49 | 28 | 33 | 21 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 12 | 1 |
| 14 | 7 | 14 | 5 | 12 | 13 | 2 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 4 | 3 | ..... | 3 | .... | ..... | 1 | .... | .... | .... | ... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| 10,425 | 10,589 | 9477 | 9585 | 16,270 | 15,405 | 13,508 | 10,546 | 11,925 | 8543 | 11,306 | 8845 | 9014 | 7844 | 4791 | 4729 | 1282 | 1582 | 645 | 342 |
| 21,014 | | 19,062 | | 31,675 | | 24,052 | | 20,468 | | 20,151 | | 16,858 | | 9,520 | | 2,864 | | 987 | |

## TABLE No. 6—Continued.

*Table of Mortality, distinguishing by Sex the number of Deaths in the United States and Territories from divers specific causes, (alphabetically arranged,) during the year from the 1st day of June, 1859, to the 31st day of May, 1860, inclusive.*

| Causes of death. | ALABAMA. | | ARKANSAS. | | CALIFORNIA. | | CONNECTICUT. | | DELAWARE. | | DIST. COLUMBIA. | | FLORIDA. | | GEORGIA. | | ILLINOIS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| Abscess | 7 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 15 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | ..... | 9 | 6 | 11 | 5 |
| Abscess, lumbar | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Anæmia | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Angina pectoris | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Aneurism | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Apoplexy | 57 | 50 | 13 | 16 | 30 | 11 | 57 | 39 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 35 | 27 | 54 | 35 |
| Ascites | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Asthma | 15 | 21 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 17 | 12 | 9 | 10 |
| Bowels, disease of | 67 | 63 | 9 | 13 | 13 | 6 | 15 | 10 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 6 | ..... | 69 | 51 | 15 | 11 |
| Brain, disease of | 89 | 58 | 111 | 85 | 40 | 27 | 42 | 26 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 7 | 16 | 17 | 51 | 36 | 160 | 125 |
| Brain, softening of | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 |
| Bronchitis | 36 | 28 | 20 | 12 | 11 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 2 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 41 | 26 | 41 | 33 |
| Cancer | 24 | 49 | 14 | 18 | 11 | 7 | 26 | 48 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 35 | 46 | 50 | 69 |
| Canker | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 | 16 |
| Carbuncle | 1 | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4 | ..... | ..... |
| Cephalitis | 221 | 144 | 197 | 181 | 63 | 58 | 79 | 51 | 17 | 18 | 17 | 8 | 25 | 28 | 158 | 112 | 380 | 321 |
| Child-birth | ..... | 124 | ..... | 86 | ..... | 49 | ..... | 53 | ..... | 17 | ..... | 6 | ..... | 30 | ..... | 135 | ..... | 223 |
| Cholera | 18 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ..... | 6 | 5 | 52 | 18 |
| Cholera infantum | 67 | 33 | 25 | 17 | 16 | 10 | 71 | 52 | 13 | 20 | 15 | 15 | 3 | 3 | 65 | 63 | 167 | 148 |
| Chorea | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Cold water | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Colitis | 44 | 20 | 11 | 15 | 4 | ..... | 9 | ..... | 5 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 29 | 20 | 23 | 23 |
| Consumption | 252 | 344 | 160 | 169 | 367 | 157 | 596 | 673 | 94 | 107 | 132 | 123 | 53 | 44 | 196 | 295 | 986 | 962 |
| Convulsions | 48 | 56 | 42 | 22 | 12 | 12 | 33 | 37 | 5 | 2 | 23 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 64 | 49 | 143 | 85 |
| Croup | 222 | 203 | 218 | 159 | 43 | 30 | 83 | 81 | 36 | 23 | 17 | 14 | 12 | 11 | 239 | 184 | 622 | 536 |
| Cyanosis | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Cystitis | 4 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 3 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | 6 | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Debility | 28 | 29 | 4 | 2 | 18 | 12 | 13 | 28 | 6 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 27 | 31 | 32 | 39 |
| Delirium tremens | 5 | | 3 | | 13 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | | 1 | | 10 | 2 | 27 | 3 |
| Diarrhœa | 202 | 126 | 40 | 50 | 24 | 15 | 13 | 7 | 8 | 20 | 26 | 19 | 40 | 31 | 209 | 158 | 313 | 294 |
| Diabetes | 7 | 1 | | 1 | 3 | | 5 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 9 | 5 | 12 | 5 |
| Diptheria | 16 | 31 | 4 | 6 | 34 | 24 | 13 | 12 | | 1 | 2 | | | | 8 | 9 | 22 | 19 |
| Dropsy | 277 | 265 | 111 | 120 | 56 | 10 | 80 | 122 | 16 | 19 | 9 | 10 | 64 | 47 | 283 | 293 | 205 | 203 |
| Dysentery | 167 | 146 | 101 | 77 | 48 | 22 | 65 | 58 | 23 | 24 | 14 | 6 | 26 | 21 | 223 | 171 | 457 | 388 |
| Dyspepsia | 22 | 11 | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | 2 | 2 | 3 | | | 4 | 3 | 28 | 15 | 24 | 7 |
| Enteritis | 58 | 55 | 67 | 39 | 41 | 36 | 47 | 34 | 18 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 63 | 52 | 155 | 123 |
| Epilepsy | 9 | 3 | | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 3 | | | 1 | | | | 14 | 8 | 14 | 7 |
| Erysipelas | 23 | 34 | 50 | 26 | 7 | 5 | 34 | 35 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 35 | 40 | 85 | 96 |
| Fever, intermittent | 106 | 83 | 207 | 187 | 41 | 22 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 5 | 26 | 16 | 82 | 81 | 259 | 205 |
| Fever, remittent | 233 | 208 | 303 | 299 | 85 | 39 | 65 | 58 | 10 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 56 | 49 | 199 | 206 | 361 | 321 |
| Fever, typhoid | 450 | 386 | 287 | 227 | 84 | 30 | 125 | 91 | 22 | 34 | 16 | 27 | 50 | 38 | 472 | 415 | 654 | 529 |
| Fistula | | 1 | | | 3 | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | |
| Fits | 35 | 34 | 34 | 36 | 9 | 13 | 66 | 51 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 31 | 42 | 78 | 69 |
| Gastritis | 15 | 28 | 16 | 29 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 3 | | 3 | | 2 | 12 | 10 | 15 | 15 |
| Gout | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | | | 1 | | |
| Heart, disease of | 33 | 51 | 19 | 13 | 67 | 23 | 103 | 72 | 8 | 15 | 17 | 15 | 11 | 4 | 59 | 53 | 106 | 86 |
| Heat | 8 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 4 | | 2 | | | | 2 | | | 1 | 5 | 4 | 20 | 1 |
| Hemorrhage | 23 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 17 | 7 | 20 | 22 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 21 | 17 | 23 | 16 |
| Hepatitis | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | | 3 | 3 | | 1 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 |
| Hernia | 5 | | 2 | | 9 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 5 | 2 | 9 | 7 |
| Hip disease | 2 | 1 | | | 3 | | 3 | | | 1 | | 2 | | | 1 | | 3 | 1 |
| Hydrocephalus | 15 | 12 | 3 | 3 | 18 | 16 | 42 | 45 | 2 | 2 | 13 | 20 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 14 | 104 | 52 |
| Hydrophobia | 1 | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| Hydrothorax | 20 | 34 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 5 | | | 3 | | 2 | 2 | 15 | 19 | 4 | |
| Ileus | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Infantile | 144 | 120 | 27 | 13 | 17 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 10 | 7 | 28 | 29 | 23 | 22 | 104 | 86 | 189 | 184 |
| Inflammation | 14 | 10 | 11 | 13 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 37 | 35 | 37 | 25 |
| Influenza | 9 | 9 | 3 | 6 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | 11 | 6 | 9 | 5 |
| Insanity | 2 | 7 | 4 | | 5 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 6 | 9 | 6 | | | 4 | 5 | 11 | 6 |
| Intemperance | 32 | 2 | 11 | | 25 | 4 | 16 | 1 | 10 | 2 | 4 | | 5 | 1 | 35 | | 22 | 2 |
| Intussusception | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 3 | |
| Ischuria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jaundice | 13 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 2 | | 5 | 6 | 3 | | 4 | 3 | | 1 | 11 | 15 | 18 | 15 |

*Table of Mortality, distinguishing by Sex the number of Deaths in the United States, &c.*—Continued.

| Causes of death. | ALABAMA. | | ARKANSAS. | | CALIFORNIA. | | CONNECTICUT. | | DELAWARE. | | DIST. COLUMBIA. | | FLORIDA. | | GEORGIA. | | ILLINOIS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| Joints, disease of | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kidney, disease of | 13 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 13 | 5 |
| Laryngitis | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Liver, disease of | 40 | 31 | 24 | 17 | 17 | 10 | 32 | 31 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 4 | 44 | 34 | 81 | 62 |
| Lungs, disease of | 40 | 34 | 32 | 15 | 28 | 12 | 33 | 31 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 33 | 38 | 79 | 63 |
| Malformation | 5 | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
| Marasmus | 7 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 |
| Measles | 31 | 31 | 20 | 31 | 9 | 7 | 48 | 37 | 2 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 21 | 26 | 56 | 53 |
| Metritis | ..... | 4 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... |
| Mortification | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 5 | ..... | 6 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Necrosis | 6 | 3 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 11 | 6 | 2 | 2 |
| Nephria | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Nephritis | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 |
| Neuralgia | 18 | 18 | 9 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 17 | 14 | 30 | 25 |
| Old age | 122 | 141 | 34 | 35 | 7 | 6 | 183 | 211 | 6 | 23 | 7 | 17 | 17 | 11 | 126 | 175 | 124 | 138 |
| Ovarian dropsy | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Paralysis | 45 | 38 | 21 | 15 | 32 | 8 | 57 | 55 | 18 | 10 | 13 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 56 | 65 | 62 | 65 |
| Paramenia | ..... | 24 | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 7 |
| Parotitis | 2 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 7 | 5 |
| Pericarditis | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 3 |
| Peritonitis | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 4 | 5 |
| Phlebitis | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Pleurisy | 11 | 10 | 18 | 11 | 5 | ..... | 13 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 13 | 23 | 23 |
| Pneumonia | 837 | 540 | 932 | 593 | 88 | 29 | 155 | 147 | 21 | 19 | 23 | 45 | 117 | 73 | 737 | 530 | 772 | 585 |
| Prostate, disease of | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Puerperal fever | ..... | 50 | ..... | 63 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 12 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 59 | ..... | 53 |
| Purpura and scurvy | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Quinsy | 28 | 28 | 29 | 30 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1 | 24 | 38 | 19 | 16 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rheumatism | 53 | 33 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 18 | 17 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 35 | 29 | 56 | 22 |
| Scarlatina | 118 | 133 | 222 | 215 | 239 | 202 | 188 | 201 | 36 | 38 | 34 | 27 | 3 | ..... | 111 | 106 | 855 | 843 |
| Scrofula | 39 | 41 | 14 | 25 | 6 | 7 | 19 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 35 | 24 | 68 | 60 |
| Skin, disease of | 88 | 82 | 102 | 55 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 7 | 115 | 78 | 43 | 40 |
| Smallpox | ..... | 2 | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 5 | 8 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Spina bifida | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Spine, disease of | 26 | 14 | 8 | 4 | 6 | ..... | 7 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | ..... | 15 | 13 | 28 | 25 |
| Splenitis | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 6 | 1 |
| Still-born | 33 | 27 | 6 | 8 | 20 | 22 | 17 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 4 | 35 | 22 | 59 | 36 |
| Stomach, disease of | 3 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 4 | 4 | 3 | 8 |
| Stone | 16 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 13 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 26 | 3 | 23 | 2 |
| Stricture of urethra | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Sudden death | 28 | 10 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 6 | 13 | 7 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 18 | 20 | 9 | 10 |
| Syphilis | 9 | 5 | ..... | 1 | 23 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 6 | 4 | 1 |
| Tabes mesenteria | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Teething | 230 | 177 | 33 | 33 | 26 | 28 | 31 | 21 | 2 | 4 | 16 | 10 | 27 | 22 | 168 | 151 | 96 | 102 |
| Tetanus | 91 | 60 | 12 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 13 | 3 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 40 | 38 | 29 | 28 |
| Throat, disease of | 33 | 33 | 23 | 25 | 16 | 9 | 22 | 25 | 3 | 7 | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 26 | 20 | 81 | 86 |
| Thrush | 15 | 17 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 19 | 10 | 16 | 23 |
| Tumor | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 18 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 7 | 12 | 11 | 14 |
| Ulcers | 12 | 12 | 7 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | 2 | 12 | 11 | 14 | 9 |
| Ulcer of intestines | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| Unknown | 808 | 800 | 532 | 575 | 145 | 103 | 168 | 127 | 69 | 64 | 68 | 61 | 118 | 108 | 984 | 982 | 819 | 706 |
| Uterus, disease of | ..... | 17 | ..... | 9 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 24 | ..... | 3 |
| Whooping cough | 153 | 181 | 87 | 100 | 7 | 16 | 40 | 57 | 6 | 11 | 18 | 15 | 4 | 10 | 159 | 174 | 183 | 199 |
| Worms | 75 | 88 | 64 | 69 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1 | ..... | 22 | 17 | 112 | 84 | 18 | 26 |
| Yellow fever | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Totals | 6,204 | 5,651 | 4,474 | 4,009 | 2,054 | 1,189 | 2,976 | 2,896 | 575 | 614 | 655 | 585 | 890 | 740 | 6,104 | 5,714 | 9,747 | 8,734 |
| Aggregates | 11,855 | | 8,483 | | 3,243 | | 5,872 | | 1,189 | | 1,240 | | 1,630 | | 11,818 | | 18,481 | |
| Total of violent deaths | 905 | | 377 | | 462 | | 266 | | 57 | | 35 | | 139 | | 989 | | 782 | |
| Grand totals | 12,760 | | 8,860 | | 3,705 | | 6,138 | | 1,246 | | 1,275 | | 1,769 | | 12,807 | | 19,263 | |

*Table of Mortality, distinguishing by Sex the number of Deaths in the United States, &c.*—Continued.

| Causes of death. | INDIANA. | | IOWA. | | KANSAS. | | KENTUCKY. | | LOUISIANA. | | MAINE. | | MARYLAND. | | MASSACHUSETTS. | | MICHIGAN. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| Abscess | 5 | 2 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 12 | 4 | 9 | 10 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 21 | 12 | 5 | 6 |
| Abscess, lumbar | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Anæmia | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 4 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| Angina pectoris | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Aneurism | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Apoplexy | 42 | 30 | 22 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 47 | 34 | 79 | 25 | 33 | 13 | 34 | 20 | 110 | 84 | 24 | 21 |
| Ascites | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Asthma | 10 | 7 | 3 | 7 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 9 | 17 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 26 | 19 | 6 | 4 |
| Bowels, disease of | 24 | 12 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 19 | 14 | 20 | 13 | 31 | 28 | 12 | 10 | 150 | 121 | 12 | 12 |
| Brain, disease of | 116 | 111 | 57 | 58 | 12 | 16 | 91 | 57 | 131 | 77 | 84 | 72 | 52 | 42 | 247 | 182 | 104 | 81 |
| Brain, softening of | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 21 | 12 | 1 | ..... |
| Bronchitis | 39 | 31 | 17 | 28 | 3 | 1 | 46 | 38 | 38 | 25 | 6 | 7 | 21 | 7 | 32 | 21 | 8 | 6 |
| Cancer | 30 | 56 | 18 | 38 | 4 | 5 | 26 | 66 | 18 | 36 | 50 | 62 | 21 | 41 | 95 | 199 | 29 | 30 |
| Canker | 6 | 10 | 7 | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 35 | 33 | ..... | ..... | 80 | 80 | 6 | 12 |
| Carbuncle | 6 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Cephalitis | 345 | 297 | 173 | 141 | 31 | 21 | 284 | 214 | 157 | 131 | 69 | 44 | 99 | 89 | 92 | 84 | 116 | 77 |
| Child-birth | ..... | 150 | ..... | 61 | ..... | 11 | ..... | 135 | ..... | 148 | ..... | 58 | ..... | 84 | ..... | 251 | ..... | 97 |
| Cholera | 24 | 11 | 10 | 3 | 6 | ..... | 21 | 15 | 29 | 20 | 20 | 16 | 13 | 7 | 43 | 33 | 15 | 5 |
| Cholera infantum | 81 | 75 | 51 | 50 | 10 | 8 | 81 | 68 | 53 | 40 | 20 | 16 | 39 | 43 | 436 | 367 | 17 | 15 |
| Chorea | 2 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Cold water | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Colitis | 31 | 23 | 14 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 25 | 20 | 26 | 10 | 15 | 8 | 10 | 10 | 7 | 8 | 14 | 3 |
| Consumption | 848 | 856 | 317 | 431 | 53 | 54 | 722 | 1,020 | 547 | 296 | 871 | 1,298 | 541 | 656 | 2,168 | 2,677 | 553 | 634 |
| Convulsions | 99 | 77 | 65 | 48 | 8 | 7 | 85 | 63 | 60 | 61 | 8 | 9 | 42 | 46 | 133 | 76 | 71 | 64 |
| Croup | 400 | 378 | 235 | 225 | 39 | 31 | 441 | 346 | 91 | 80 | 68 | 51 | 150 | 149 | 307 | 294 | 140 | 111 |
| Cyanosis | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| Cystitis | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 8 | 1 |
| Debility | 20 | 22 | 11 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 26 | 23 | 66 | 62 | 14 | 19 | 14 | 19 | 70 | 80 | 11 | 15 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delirium tremens | 17 | ..... | 6 | ..... | | ..... | 22 | 1 | 70 | 15 | 3 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 27 | 3 | 5 | ..... |
| Diarrhœa | 151 | 127 | 125 | 99 | 25 | 15 | 106 | 84 | 326 | 143 | 52 | 49 | 106 | 75 | 86 | 60 | 61 | 47 |
| Diabetes | 12 | 2 | 5 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 14 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 13 | 7 | 2 | ..... | 21 | 8 | 5 | 1 |
| Diptheria | 21 | 30 | 26 | 17 | ..... | 1 | 45 | 36 | 43 | 45 | ..... | 1 | 4 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 2 | ..... |
| Dropsy | 171 | 165 | 71 | 84 | 16 | 13 | 246 | 227 | 175 | 144 | 108 | 138 | 124 | 122 | 240 | 302 | 94 | 128 |
| Dysentery | 293 | 291 | 152 | 112 | 17 | 24 | 126 | 103 | 265 | 165 | 66 | 71 | 132 | 109 | 278 | 290 | 114 | 117 |
| Dyspepsia | 27 | 13 | 10 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 21 | 15 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 15 | 14 | 2 | 10 | 4 |
| Enteritis | 125 | 73 | 60 | 58 | 14 | 7 | 113 | 79 | 83 | 66 | 35 | 31 | 38 | 39 | 92 | 118 | 60 | 61 |
| Epilepsy | 12 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 13 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 27 | 12 | 8 | 4 |
| Erysipelas | 87 | 74 | 41 | 24 | 9 | 7 | 60 | 62 | 24 | 24 | 33 | 20 | 17 | 9 | 83 | 70 | 37 | 35 |
| Fever, intermittent | 185 | 180 | 122 | 108 | 69 | 76 | 116 | 123 | 116 | 72 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 50 | 43 |
| Fever, remittent | 221 | 215 | 124 | 111 | 58 | 32 | 260 | 274 | 384 | 254 | 85 | 95 | 64 | 65 | 136 | 124 | 112 | 104 |
| Fever, typhoid | 490 | 472 | 225 | 188 | 59 | 40 | 473 | 423 | 317 | 241 | 212 | 222 | 132 | 123 | 363 | 337 | 164 | 163 |
| Fistula | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 1 | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| Fits | 68 | 62 | 27 | 22 | 3 | 2 | 54 | 47 | 49 | 48 | 44 | 44 | 37 | 39 | 120 | 116 | 62 | 47 |
| Gastritis | 17 | 33 | 8 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 33 | 44 | 17 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 18 | 26 | 22 | 8 | 5 |
| Gout | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Heart, disease of | 62 | 76 | 34 | 37 | 2 | 4 | 85 | 77 | 79 | 56 | 139 | 107 | 99 | 82 | 389 | 316 | 59 | 58 |
| Heat | 10 | 1 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 | 1 | 35 | 9 | 1 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 7 | 1 | 4 | ..... |
| Hemorrhage | 15 | 24 | 9 | 4 | ..... | 1 | 26 | 22 | 12 | 18 | 17 | 7 | 15 | 11 | 44 | 40 | 12 | 10 |
| Hepatitis | 4 | 6 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 2 | 13 | 7 | ..... | 2 | 4 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Hernia | 9 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 1 | ..... | 9 | 5 | 9 | 4 | 11 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 1 |
| Hip disease | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 8 | 1 | 1 |
| Hydrocephalus | 32 | 28 | 29 | 20 | 1 | 1 | 30 | 23 | 12 | 8 | 63 | 73 | 34 | 25 | 241 | 237 | 55 | 39 |
| Hydrophobia | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hydrothorax | 3 | 7 | 3 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 4 | 8 | 7 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 19 | 9 | 3 | 2 |
| Ileus | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Infantile | 102 | 92 | 91 | 56 | 12 | 23 | 215 | 172 | 91 | 62 | 26 | 18 | 37 | 64 | 337 | 283 | 34 | 24 |
| Inflammation | 14 | 13 | 9 | 9 | 2 | ..... | 11 | 12 | 25 | 14 | 12 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 28 | 26 | 35 | 23 |
| Influenza | 4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 7 | 8 | 14 | 5 | 10 | 13 | ..... | 1 | 19 | 26 | 1 | 1 |
| Insanity | 4 | 2 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 9 | 11 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 34 | 28 | 4 | ..... |
| Intemperance | 26 | ..... | 6 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 48 | 4 | 47 | 9 | 5 | ..... | 22 | 1 | 38 | 20 | 19 | 1 |
| Intussusception | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Ischuria | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Jaundice | 17 | 13 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 9 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 9 | 11 | 13 | 13 | 5 |
| Joints, disease of | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 1 | ..... | ..... |

*Table of Mortality, distinguishing by Sex the number of Deaths in the United States, &c.*—Continued.

| Causes of death. | INDIANA. | | IOWA. | | KANSAS. | | KENTUCKY. | | LOUISIANA. | | MAINE. | | MARYLAND. | | MASSACHUSETTS. | | MICHIGAN. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female | Male. | Female | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| Kidney, disease of | 19 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 22 | 4 | 19 | 3 | 29 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 46 | 13 | 9 | 2 |
| Laryngitis | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| Liver, disease of | 59 | 44 | 32 | 18 | 7 | 3 | 44 | 38 | 29 | 16 | 41 | 21 | 27 | 23 | 72 | 83 | 36 | 30 |
| Lungs, disease of | 42 | 33 | 56 | 30 | 9 | 8 | 64 | 64 | 36 | 23 | 65 | 55 | 25 | 15 | 171 | 143 | 68 | 22 |
| Malformation | 2 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | 1 |
| Marasmus | 2 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 2 | ..... | 10 | 10 | 21 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 4 | 20 | 22 | ..... | 3 |
| Measles | 92 | 104 | 20 | 24 | ..... | 2 | 73 | 80 | 121 | 95 | 15 | 16 | 61 | 59 | 81 | 60 | 20 | 33 |
| Metritis | ..... | 4 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Mortification | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 14 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 9 | 14 | 7 | 2 |
| Necrosis | 7 | 4 | 20 | 12 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 3 | 2 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| Nephria | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Nephritis | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Neuralgia | 21 | 31 | 12 | 12 | 2 | ..... | 19 | 25 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 7 | 20 | 10 | 3 |
| Old age | 114 | 128 | 65 | 46 | 8 | 3 | 185 | 217 | 128 | 94 | 196 | 235 | 104 | 159 | 361 | 535 | 87 | 104 |
| Ovarian dropsy | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Paralysis | 58 | 72 | 26 | 22 | 3 | 6 | 88 | 80 | 33 | 17 | 88 | 82 | 66 | 68 | 170 | 206 | 34 | 24 |
| Paramenia | ..... | 2 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 |
| Parotitis | 2 | 3 | 4 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 4 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Pericarditis | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| Peritonitis | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | 6 | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 8 | ..... | 2 |
| Phlebitis | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Pleurisy | 10 | 16 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 17 | 15 | 75 | 35 | 10 | 7 | 38 | 16 | 51 | 50 | 15 | 6 |
| Pneumonia | 688 | 461 | 343 | 238 | 91 | 50 | 589 | 430 | 774 | 449 | 160 | 133 | 200 | 117 | 534 | 467 | 320 | 246 |
| Prostate, disease of | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Puerperal fever | ..... | 47 | ..... | 15 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 58 | ..... | 34 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 9 | ..... | 26 | ..... | 16 |
| Purpura and scurvy | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Quinsy | 18 | 23 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ..... | 19 | 19 | 7 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 6 | 3 |
| Rheumatism | 40 | 30 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 1 | 41 | 35 | 39 | 17 | 18 | 12 | 34 | 15 | 37 | 36 | 11 | 12 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scarlatina | 677 | 755 | 177 | 160 | 31 | 27 | 772 | 733 | 211 | 196 | 182 | 165 | 182 | 159 | 382 | 427 | 336 | 321 |
| Scrofula | 90 | 62 | 30 | 27 | 7 | 2 | 102 | 99 | 20 | 15 | 29 | 10 | 27 | 21 | 55 | 55 | 28 | 12 |
| Skin, disease of | 28 | 18 | 6 | 6 | | 2 | 79 | 70 | 22 | 16 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Smallpox | 7 | 2 | | 5 | | 1 | 8 | 7 | 7 | 9 | 35 | 21 | 5 | 2 | 297 | 174 | 6 | 2 |
| Spina bifida | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 4 | | |
| Spine, disease of | 20 | 29 | 7 | 7 | | 4 | 18 | 23 | 15 | 4 | 11 | 14 | 15 | 13 | 33 | 29 | 12 | 12 |
| Splenitis | 3 | 2 | | | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | | | 1 | | 1 | 3 |
| Still-born | 19 | 21 | 69 | 58 | 2 | 8 | 71 | 49 | 13 | 7 | 1 | | 10 | 5 | 70 | 28 | 5 | 5 |
| Stomach, disease of | 4 | 5 | 2 | | | | 1 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 7 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Stone | 23 | 2 | 8 | | 1 | 1 | 29 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 19 | 4 | 8 | 2 | 30 | 7 | 13 | |
| Stricture of urethra | | | 4 | 2 | | | 2 | 1 | 4 | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Sudden death | 13 | 6 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 22 | 15 | 23 | 9 | 4 | 8 |
| Syphilis | 2 | | 1 | 1 | | | 9 | 4 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 15 | 11 | 3 | |
| Tabes mesenteria | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 2 | 4 | | |
| Teething | 30 | 27 | 29 | 18 | 3 | 3 | 37 | 27 | 238 | 251 | 23 | 13 | 61 | 54 | 167 | 126 | 22 | 29 |
| Tetanus | 10 | 8 | 4 | 2 | | | 41 | 20 | 148 | 96 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 16 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Throat, disease of | 119 | 169 | | | | 2 | 2 | 65 | 61 | 79 | 99 | 25 | 39 | 23 | 18 | 57 | 71 | 16 | 19 |
| Thrush | 17 | 14 | 10 | 3 | | 2 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 8 | | | 12 | 10 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 6 |
| Tumor | 8 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 1 | | 6 | 9 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 23 | 7 | 6 | 26 | 50 | 5 | 7 |
| Ulcers | 7 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 2 | | 2 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Ulcer of intestines | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Unknown | 650 | 649 | 349 | 291 | 61 | 46 | 1,178 | 1,071 | 598 | 493 | 139 | 137 | 512 | 444 | 303 | 320 | 237 | 218 |
| Uterus, disease of | | 3 | | 1 | | | | 21 | | 17 | | 1 | | 1 | | 8 | | 1 |
| Whooping cough | 138 | 184 | 84 | 128 | 21 | 17 | 197 | 239 | 143 | 177 | 33 | 39 | 104 | 102 | 139 | 213 | 52 | 66 |
| Worms | 25 | 22 | 6 | 3 | | | 40 | 29 | 115 | 82 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 12 | 10 | 5 | 12 | 10 |
| Yellow fever | 1 | | | | | | 6 | 1 | 118 | 36 | | | 14 | 6 | | | | |
| Totals | 7,421 | 7,181 | 3,645 | 3,298 | 749 | 616 | 8,027 | 7,622 | 6,751 | 4,886 | 3,488 | 3,759 | 3,617 | 3,460 | 10,025 | 10,368 | 3,585 | 3,373 |
| Aggregates | 14,602 | | 6,943 | | 1,365 | | 15,649 | | 11,637 | | 7,247 | | 7,077 | | 20,393 | | 6,958 | |
| Total of violent deaths | 603 | | 317 | | 78 | | 818 | | 692 | | 367 | | 293 | | 911 | | 441 | |
| Grand totals | 15,205 | | 7,260 | | 1,443 | | 16,467 | | 12,329 | | 7,614 | | 7,370 | | 21,304 | | 7,399 | |

*Table of Mortality, distinguishing by Sex the number of Deaths in the United States, &c.*—Continued.

| Causes of death. | MINNESOTA. | | MISSISSIPPI. | | MISSOURI. | | NEW HAMPSHIRE. | | NEW JERSEY. | | NEW YORK. | | NOR'H CAROLINA. | | OHIO. | | OREGON. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| Abscess | ..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 14 | 8 | 6 | 5 | 10 | 9 | 61 | 51 | 1 | 2 | 20 | 11 | ..... | 1 |
| Abscess, lumbar | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Anæmia | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Angina pectoris | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Aneurism | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 7 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Apoplexy | 3 | 4 | 36 | 21 | 50 | 27 | 22 | 17 | 57 | 35 | 307 | 197 | 42 | 45 | 99 | 77 | 1 | 1 |
| Ascites | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Asthma | ..... | ..... | 3 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 49 | 36 | 16 | 13 | 22 | 27 | ..... | ..... |
| Bowels, disease of | 2 | 5 | 38 | 26 | 27 | 22 | 15 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 55 | 62 | 28 | 28 | 31 | 13 | ..... | 1 |
| Brain, disease of | 15 | 8 | 109 | 64 | 119 | 92 | 36 | 25 | 91 | 38 | 526 | 379 | 36 | 43 | 194 | 136 | 2 | 2 |
| Brain, softening of | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 5 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 28 | 10 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Bronchitis | 1 | ..... | 26 | 14 | 62 | 51 | 3 | 5 | 60 | 39 | 99 | 74 | 26 | 23 | 48 | 48 | ..... | 1 |
| Cancer | 1 | 6 | 17 | 44 | 32 | 47 | 36 | 66 | 36 | 39 | 216 | 306 | 28 | 80 | 98 | 131 | 2 | ..... |
| Canker | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 2 | 12 | 17 | 1 | ..... | 10 | 17 | 1 | ..... | 5 | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| Carbuncle | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | 8 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Cephalitis | 17 | 24 | 206 | 169 | 377 | 297 | 23 | 23 | 100 | 100 | 525 | 429 | 127 | 98 | 434 | 341 | 4 | 2 |
| Child-birth | ..... | 33 | ..... | 112 | ..... | 161 | ..... | 20 | ..... | 87 | ..... | 426 | ..... | 156 | ..... | 228 | ..... | 1 |
| Cholera | 3 | 1 | 14 | 10 | 40 | 21 | 5 | 4 | 16 | 8 | 87 | 72 | 6 | 8 | 34 | 32 | 1 | ..... |
| Cholera infantum | 22 | 24 | 69 | 54 | 97 | 79 | 39 | 40 | 77 | 56 | 367 | 323 | 47 | 39 | 143 | 117 | ..... | ..... |
| Chorea | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3 | 6 | ..... | 3 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Cold water | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Colitis | 1 | ..... | 20 | 10 | 27 | 20 | 5 | ..... | 16 | 7 | 56 | 43 | 39 | 33 | 54 | 31 | ..... | ..... |
| Consumption | 67 | 84 | 239 | 315 | 650 | 652 | 508 | 655 | 667 | 683 | 4,021 | 4,186 | 308 | 453 | 1,669 | 1,826 | 9 | 12 |
| Convulsions | 22 | 11 | 57 | 52 | 243 | 161 | 7 | 3 | 82 | 60 | 435 | 398 | 32 | 20 | 271 | 183 | 1 | 3 |
| Croup | 27 | 18 | 224 | 204 | 621 | 480 | 39 | 33 | 158 | 160 | 972 | 825 | 235 | 192 | 476 | 401 | 9 | 6 |
| Cyanosis | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Cystitis | ..... | 1 | 3 | ..... | 6 | 3 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 18 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Debility | 3 | 5 | 26 | 25 | 44 | 51 | 15 | 10 | 37 | 30 | 179 | 179 | 24 | 25 | 35 | 47 | ..... | ..... |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delirium tremens | 1 | | 7 | | 29 | 2 | 8 | | 9 | | 91 | 13 | 5 | | 26 | 2 | | |
| Diarrhœa | 6 | 5 | 167 | 96 | 398 | 309 | 13 | 14 | 67 | 57 | 411 | 375 | 229 | 235 | 237 | 241 | 1 | |
| Diabetes | | | 4 | | 7 | | 9 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 64 | 19 | 4 | 4 | 24 | 10 | 1 | |
| Diptheria | | | 48 | 51 | 36 | 32 | | | 8 | 8 | 150 | 187 | 11 | 11 | 27 | 27 | | |
| Dropsy | 11 | 13 | 198 | 180 | 202 | 188 | 77 | 73 | 121 | 127 | 599 | 712 | 249 | 339 | 293 | 343 | | 2 |
| Dysentery | 9 | 8 | 139 | 132 | 257 | 186 | 46 | 39 | 64 | 75 | 554 | 477 | 239 | 192 | 303 | 227 | 1 | |
| Dyspepsia | 1 | | 18 | 15 | 16 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 50 | 26 | 21 | 14 | 43 | 29 | | |
| Enteritis | 5 | 6 | 61 | 65 | 139 | 119 | 20 | 24 | 78 | 62 | 418 | 372 | 35 | 49 | 210 | 156 | 3 | 3 |
| Epilepsy | | | 2 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 3 | | 10 | 4 | 49 | 36 | 2 | 7 | 17 | 19 | | |
| Erysipelas | 4 | 3 | 29 | 30 | 71 | 61 | 23 | 21 | 31 | 25 | 198 | 165 | 24 | 36 | 109 | 89 | 3 | 4 |
| Fever, intermittent | 5 | 3 | 142 | 116 | 300 | 209 | 1 | | 18 | 10 | 48 | 39 | 46 | 70 | 110 | 89 | 1 | 1 |
| Fever, remittent | 19 | 19 | 335 | 309 | 399 | 399 | 39 | 61 | 75 | 52 | 329 | 226 | 162 | 216 | 219 | 194 | 3 | 4 |
| Fever, typhoid | 24 | 13 | 414 | 394 | 603 | 453 | 121 | 118 | 90 | 69 | 592 | 429 | 517 | 492 | 553 | 485 | 4 | 4 |
| Fistula | | | | 1 | 4 | | | | | | 1 | | | | 1 | | | |
| Fits | 2 | 3 | 40 | 56 | 84 | 62 | 38 | 18 | 66 | 48 | 400 | 332 | 43 | 34 | 118 | 96 | 2 | 4 |
| Gastritis | 2 | | 28 | 22 | 30 | 26 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 45 | 46 | 20 | 9 | 20 | 38 | | 1 |
| Gout | | 1 | | | 1 | | | | 2 | | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Heart, disease of | 4 | 7 | 50 | 45 | 80 | 57 | 85 | 73 | 106 | 84 | 732 | 575 | 68 | 47 | 202 | 185 | | |
| Heat | 2 | | 11 | 6 | 20 | 4 | | 1 | 2 | | 30 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 36 | 4 | 1 | |
| Hemorrhage | 2 | 4 | 19 | 15 | 24 | 16 | 9 | 5 | 17 | 12 | 111 | 59 | 26 | 16 | 46 | 37 | 1 | |
| Hepatitis | 1 | | 6 | 1 | 7 | 4 | | | 4 | 3 | 15 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 4 | | |
| Hernia | 1 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 8 | 3 | 3 | | 9 | 4 | 22 | 13 | 14 | 1 | 15 | 6 | | |
| Hip disease | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 17 | 13 | 1 | | 3 | 2 | | |
| Hydrocephalus | 5 | 3 | 17 | 10 | 27 | 27 | 22 | 15 | 53 | 49 | 591 | 479 | 12 | 6 | 103 | 72 | 2 | |
| Hydrophobia | | | | | 4 | | | | 3 | 1 | 4 | | | 1 | 1 | | | |
| Hydrothorax | 1 | 2 | 18 | 16 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 10 | 2 | 25 | 29 | 27 | 18 | 15 | 5 | | |
| Ileus | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | |
| Infantile | 5 | 2 | 100 | 106 | 129 | 95 | 56 | 30 | 49 | 39 | 303 | 219 | 166 | 134 | 159 | 143 | 1 | |
| Inflammation | 2 | 3 | 19 | 14 | 21 | 17 | 13 | 9 | 18 | 17 | 148 | 141 | 14 | 13 | 33 | 29 | 2 | 2 |
| Influenza | | | 5 | 10 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 8 | | 1 | 25 | 21 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 5 | | |
| Insanity | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 17 | 11 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 37 | 25 | 2 | 6 | 10 | 9 | | |
| Intemperance | 3 | | 19 | | 27 | 3 | 8 | | 20 | 2 | 88 | 13 | 31 | | 31 | 5 | 1 | |
| Intussusception | | | 2 | | 1 | | | | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| Ischuria | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | | | | | | | |
| Jaundice | | 1 | 6 | 4 | 28 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 42 | 42 | 20 | 12 | 36 | 25 | | 1 |
| Joints, disease of | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | |

*Table of Mortality, distinguishing by Sex the number of Deaths in the United States, &c.*—Continued.

| Causes of death. | MINNESOTA. | | MISSISSIPPI. | | MISSOURI. | | NEW HAMPSHIRE. | | NEW JERSEY. | | NEW YORK. | | NOR'H CAROLINA. | | OHIO. | | OREGON. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| Kidney, disease of | ..... | ..... | 13 | 2 | 25 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 10 | 5 | 93 | 26 | 14 | 2 | 30 | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| Laryngitis | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Liver, disease of | 6 | 9 | 33 | 24 | 64 | 35 | 21 | 28 | 21 | 25 | 194 | 144 | 48 | 42 | 88 | 68 | 1 | 5 |
| Lungs, disease of | 11 | 2 | 39 | 35 | 65 | 75 | 35 | 24 | 39 | 26 | 431 | 324 | 15 | 18 | 143 | 113 | 3 | 1 |
| Malformation | ..... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| Marasmus | ..... | 2 | 7 | 3 | 12 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 24 | 14 | 165 | 177 | 14 | 9 | 12 | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| Measles | ..... | 3 | 98 | 82 | 131 | 116 | 3 | 2 | 30 | 46 | 379 | 367 | 58 | 68 | 216 | 233 | 1 | ..... |
| Metritis | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 6 | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... |
| Mortification | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 32 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| Necrosis | ..... | ..... | 5 | 4 | 9 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2 | 7 | ..... | 5 | 4 | 14 | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| Nephria | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 8 | 8 | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nephritis | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 29 | 6 | 1 | ..... | 8 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Neuralgia | 2 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 29 | 28 | ..... | 5 | 4 | 5 | 43 | 66 | 19 | 13 | 26 | 37 | ..... | ..... |
| Old age | 6 | 12 | 98 | 108 | 90 | 123 | 122 | 168 | 114 | 160 | 687 | 858 | 137 | 228 | 374 | 356 | ..... | ..... |
| Ovarian dropsy | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Paralysis | 2 | 5 | 19 | 29 | 44 | 36 | 48 | 88 | 75 | 65 | 379 | 310 | 90 | 76 | 153 | 178 | ..... | 1 |
| Paramenia | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 13 | ..... | ..... |
| Parotitis | 1 | ..... | 6 | 5 | 11 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 6 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Pericarditis | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 7 | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| Peritonitis | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 9 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| Phlebitis | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Pleurisy | ..... | ..... | 12 | 9 | 30 | 22 | 5 | 10 | 18 | 15 | 76 | 51 | 31 | 11 | 28 | 16 | ..... | ..... |
| Pneumonia | 42 | 25 | 940 | 600 | 831 | 575 | 107 | 117 | 159 | 120 | 1,251 | 850 | 499 | 418 | 717 | 594 | 5 | 7 |
| Prostate, disease of | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Puerperal fever | ..... | 3 | ..... | 57 | ..... | 74 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 14 | ..... | 42 | ..... | 38 | ..... | 63 | ..... | 1 |
| Purpura and scurvy | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 7 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Quinsy | ..... | 1 | 22 | 23 | 32 | 32 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 3 | 8 | 13 | 17 | 19 | 14 | 15 | ..... | ..... |
| Rheumatism | 2 | 2 | 23 | 19 | 41 | 28 | 11 | 7 | 20 | 15 | 139 | 83 | 43 | 31 | 55 | 59 | ..... | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scarlatina | 38 | 18 | 149 | 119 | 440 | 456 | 82 | 87 | 365 | 329 | 2,350 | 2,332 | 179 | 184 | 1,636 | 1,781 | 19 | 18 |
| Scrofula | 4 | 7 | 42 | 40 | 62 | 65 | 18 | 22 | 19 | 21 | 105 | 94 | 52 | 49 | 84 | 94 | 2 | ..... |
| Skin, disease of | ..... | ..... | 52 | 49 | 72 | 62 | 4 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 8 | 6 | 55 | 41 | 24 | 10 | ..... | ..... |
| Smallpox | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 163 | 129 | 1 | ..... | 59 | 76 | ..... | ..... |
| Spina bifida | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Spine, disease of | 2 | ..... | 17 | 17 | 21 | 23 | 5 | 9 | 16 | 7 | 81 | 44 | 14 | 8 | 47 | 30 | ..... | 1 |
| Splenitis | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2 | 6 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Still-born | ..... | ..... | 33 | 30 | 28 | 19 | 2 | ..... | 7 | 2 | 86 | 70 | 30 | 25 | 58 | 55 | ..... | ..... |
| Stomach, disease of | ..... | 1 | 3 | 6 | 10 | 6 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 | 21 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 14 | ..... | ..... |
| Stone | ..... | 1 | 13 | ..... | 12 | ..... | 13 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 82 | 4 | 33 | 1 | 51 | 3 | 1 | ..... |
| Stricture of urethra | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 3 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Sudden death | ..... | ..... | 5 | 3 | 12 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 11 | 12 | 38 | 33 | 22 | 23 | 32 | 21 | 2 | 1 |
| Syphilis | ..... | ..... | 6 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 16 | 12 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| Tabes mesenteria | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 14 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Teething | 7 | 1 | 150 | 142 | 111 | 125 | 6 | 14 | 42 | 41 | 263 | 230 | 52 | 45 | 69 | 67 | 2 | ..... |
| Tetanus | 7 | 1 | 57 | 32 | 53 | 25 | 1 | 1 | 14 | 3 | 51 | 39 | 18 | 9 | 32 | 17 | ..... | ..... |
| Throat, disease of | ..... | ..... | 37 | 39 | 74 | 78 | 11 | 16 | 49 | 51 | 215 | 217 | 29 | 30 | 236 | 246 | 7 | 10 |
| Thrush | ..... | 1 | 10 | 8 | 19 | 21 | ..... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 10 | 11 | 18 | 20 | 10 | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| Tumor | 1 | ..... | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 4 | 11 | 12 | 12 | 50 | 62 | 5 | 12 | 19 | 15 | ..... | ..... |
| Ulcers | 3 | ..... | 9 | 4 | 6 | 15 | 2 | ..... | 5 | 3 | 12 | 10 | 8 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 1 | ..... |
| Ulcer of intestines | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 8 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 4 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| Unknown | 66 | 53 | 754 | 726 | 1,054 | 932 | 96 | 101 | 205 | 168 | 1,464 | 1,068 | 1,033 | 1,056 | 959 | 824 | 9 | 13 |
| Uterus, disease of | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 15 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| Whooping cough | 13 | 15 | 172 | 196 | 158 | 193 | 20 | 28 | 84 | 88 | 307 | 397 | 199 | 201 | 169 | 239 | 2 | 2 |
| Worms | 3 | 1 | 73 | 56 | 41 | 34 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 41 | 47 | 78 | 66 | 13 | 26 | 1 | ..... |
| Yellow fever | ..... | ..... | 3 | 3 | 5 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Totals | 520 | 489 | 5,937 | 5,461 | 9,061 | 7,757 | 2,061 | 2,251 | 3,768 | 3,415 | 23,571 | 21,361 | 5,861 | 6,041 | 12,132 | 11,578 | 112 | 117 |
| Aggregates | 1,009 | | 11,398 | | 16,818 | | 4,312 | | 7,183 | | 44,932 | | 11,902 | | 23,710 | | 229 | |
| Total of violent deaths | 100 | | 816 | | 739 | | 157 | | 342 | | 1,949 | | 705 | | 1,014 | | 22 | |
| Grand totals | 1,109 | | 12,214 | | 17,557 | | 4,469 | | 7,525 | | 46,881 | | 12,607 | | 24,724 | | 251 | |

*Table of Mortality, distinguishing by Sex the number of Deaths in the United States, &c.*—Continued.

| Cause of death. | PENNSYLVANIA. | | RHODE ISLAND. | | SOUTH CAROLINA. | | TENNESSEE. | | TEXAS. | | VERMONT. | | VIRGINIA. | | WISCONSIN. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| Abscess | 27 | 15 | 3 | 2 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 18 | 7 | 3 | 3 |
| Abscess, lumbar | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Anæmia | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Angina pectoris | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Aneurism | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Apoplexy | 235 | 176 | 15 | 24 | 50 | 50 | 40 | 35 | 22 | 28 | 21 | 25 | 80 | 66 | 41 | 29 |
| Ascites | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Asthma | 44 | 32 | 1 | 3 | 14 | 9 | 8 | 11 | 7 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 22 | 28 | 9 | 5 |
| Bowels, disease of | 38 | 25 | 9 | 3 | 53 | 37 | 32 | 19 | 19 | 16 | 2 | 6 | 62 | 49 | 10 | 4 |
| Brain, disease of | 232 | 156 | 19 | 12 | 60 | 49 | 70 | 60 | 84 | 56 | 27 | 24 | 142 | 72 | 29 | 25 |
| Brain, softening of | 10 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| Bronchitis | 169 | 140 | 4 | 6 | 35 | 35 | 37 | 45 | 25 | 24 | 3 | 1 | 65 | 68 | 8 | 6 |
| Cancer | 99 | 208 | 14 | 31 | 16 | 48 | 25 | 62 | 19 | 25 | 30 | 52 | 66 | 102 | 26 | 23 |
| Canker | 6 | 4 | 7 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 8 | 13 |
| Carbuncle | 9 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Cephalitis | 439 | 334 | 27 | 17 | 93 | 66 | 330 | 250 | 176 | 112 | 23 | 20 | 231 | 183 | 89 | 71 |
| Child-birth | ..... | 323 | ..... | 16 | ..... | 113 | ..... | 122 | ..... | 100 | ..... | 27 | ..... | 238 | ..... | 131 |
| Cholera | 30 | 34 | 3 | 2 | 11 | 6 | 16 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 24 | 18 | 4 | 5 |
| Cholera infantum | 191 | 182 | 39 | 30 | 42 | 58 | 64 | 60 | 18 | 25 | 10 | 7 | 99 | 70 | 19 | 16 |
| Chorea | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Cold water | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Colitis | 54 | 21 | 3 | ..... | 25 | 19 | 29 | 14 | 19 | 14 | 1 | 2 | 62 | 50 | 20 | 11 |
| Consumption | 2,567 | 2,445 | 254 | 313 | 173 | 217 | 593 | 847 | 221 | 199 | 314 | 465 | 855 | 1,254 | 417 | 493 |
| Convulsions | 345 | 287 | 34 | 18 | 48 | 40 | 77 | 55 | 50 | 41 | 2 | 3 | 191 | 121 | 111 | 87 |
| Croup | 736 | 583 | 43 | 25 | 128 | 126 | 489 | 415 | 172 | 126 | 40 | 38 | 339 | 279 | 136 | 123 |
| Cyanosis | 1 | 4 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Cystitis | 11 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 16 | 4 | 2 | ..... |
| Debility | 172 | 152 | 16 | 12 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 17 | 21 | 14 | 8 | 10 | 36 | 33 | 30 | 21 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delirium tremens | 56 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 8 | ..... | 4 | 1 | 10 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 15 | 1 | 7 | ..... |
| Diarrhœa | 218 | 178 | 25 | 16 | 119 | 142 | 118 | 96 | 125 | 79 | 7 | 9 | 191 | 177 | 78 | 53 |
| Diabetes | 17 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 4 |
| Diptheria | 118 | 128 | 12 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 115 | 155 | 1 | 1 |
| Dropsy | 497 | 510 | 27 | 33 | 257 | 308 | 209 | 230 | 100 | 122 | 49 | 75 | 469 | 452 | 77 | 82 |
| Dysentery | 390 | 332 | 32 | 28 | 139 | 138 | 137 | 158 | 169 | 164 | 25 | 23 | 388 | 340 | 139 | 103 |
| Dyspepsia | 52 | 36 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 19 | 20 | 18 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 40 | 33 | 11 | 1 |
| Enteritis | 262 | 175 | 18 | 7 | 40 | 24 | 97 | 86 | 73 | 61 | 43 | 28 | 104 | 72 | 71 | 43 |
| Epilepsy | 28 | 24 | 6 | ..... | 3 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 9 | 9 | 13 |
| Erysipelas | 134 | 116 | 5 | 17 | 13 | 4 | 48 | 40 | 23 | 32 | 20 | 10 | 48 | 43 | 33 | 26 |
| Fever, intermittent | 40 | 33 | ..... | ..... | 28 | 27 | 107 | 116 | 61 | 72 | 1 | 3 | 44 | 24 | 27 | 13 |
| Fever, remittent | 280 | 235 | 9 | 6 | 201 | 199 | 284 | 320 | 254 | 258 | 20 | 19 | 174 | 155 | 85 | 99 |
| Fever, typhoid | 763 | 579 | 37 | 29 | 333 | 332 | 482 | 436 | 351 | 350 | 111 | 99 | 565 | 491 | 151 | 110 |
| Fistula | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... |
| Fits | 186 | 166 | 14 | 12 | 53 | 42 | 56 | 40 | 32 | 15 | 20 | 22 | 101 | 70 | 60 | 59 |
| Gastritis | 37 | 24 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 9 | 24 | 33 | 22 | 23 | 6 | 6 | 16 | 24 | 10 | 8 |
| Gout | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Heart, disease of | 322 | 327 | 36 | 32 | 43 | 53 | 66 | 45 | 30 | 25 | 79 | 71 | 129 | 142 | 38 | 31 |
| Heat | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 2 | 8 | 5 | 5 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 4 | 8 | ..... |
| Hemorrhage | 67 | 58 | 9 | 7 | 15 | 10 | 30 | 22 | 12 | 14 | 7 | 3 | 46 | 51 | 12 | 8 |
| Hepatitis | 14 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Hernia | 22 | 6 | ..... | 1 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 6 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 25 | 7 | 6 | 3 |
| Hip disease | 8 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Hydrocephalus | 172 | 129 | 34 | 17 | 11 | 13 | 20 | 11 | 9 | 7 | 13 | 15 | 39 | 32 | 38 | 29 |
| Hydrophobia | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| Hydrothorax | 20 | 23 | 3 | 4 | 20 | 14 | 15 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 35 | 17 | 3 | ..... |
| Ileus | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Infantile | 256 | 184 | 6 | 14 | 79 | 95 | 103 | 103 | 65 | 50 | 6 | 5 | 252 | 257 | 73 | 56 |
| Inflammation | 68 | 57 | 5 | 1 | 18 | 10 | 18 | 16 | 24 | 19 | 2 | 3 | 21 | 12 | 22 | 12 |
| Influenza | 3 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 15 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 8 | 3 | 5 |
| Insanity | 32 | 21 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 4 |
| Intemperance | 54 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 16 | 4 | 45 | 1 | 17 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 73 | 6 | 10 | ..... |
| Intussusception | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| Ischuria | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Jaundice | 32 | 28 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 12 | 4 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 24 | 21 | 3 | 7 |

*Table of Mortality, distinguishing by Sex the number of Deaths in the United States, &c.*—Continued.

| Cause of death. | PENNSYLVANIA. | | RHODE ISLAND. | | SOUTH CAROLINA. | | TENNESSEE. | | TEXAS. | | VERMONT. | | VIRGINIA. | | WISCONSIN. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. |
| Joints, disease of | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kidney, disease of | 43 | 9 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 16 | 7 | 13 | 4 | 8 | ..... | 24 | 5 | 3 | 2 |
| Laryngitis | 5 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Liver, disease of | 120 | 99 | 12 | 9 | 42 | 30 | 46 | 39 | 29 | 24 | 12 | 14 | 65 | 58 | 39 | 36 |
| Lungs, disease of | 151 | 115 | 8 | 7 | 23 | 30 | 45 | 47 | 42 | 25 | 31 | 39 | 61 | 58 | 54 | 37 |
| Malformation | 6 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| Marasmus | 64 | 63 | 8 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 11 | 5 | 2 | 2 |
| Measles | 96 | 121 | ..... | 3 | 15 | 34 | 63 | 58 | 59 | 76 | 5 | 5 | 80 | 60 | 29 | 26 |
| Metritis | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... |
| Mortification | 21 | 12 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 7 | 7 | 7 | 3 |
| Necrosis | 11 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 2 | 8 | 4 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 4 | ..... | 1 |
| Nephria | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nephritis | 8 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 5 | 8 | 2 | ..... |
| Neuralgia | 50 | 34 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 19 | 35 | 17 | 11 | 4 | 5 | 14 | 28 | 14 | 17 |
| Old age | 398 | 500 | 42 | 64 | 152 | 153 | 154 | 199 | 47 | 61 | 122 | 133 | 379 | 495 | 83 | 80 |
| Ovarian dropsy | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Paralysis | 279 | 268 | 21 | 11 | 46 | 52 | 64 | 65 | 16 | 18 | 33 | 39 | 163 | 208 | 22 | 23 |
| Paramenia | ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 11 | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | 2 |
| Parotitis | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 3 | 2 | ..... |
| Pericarditis | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Peritonitis | 1 | 5 | 3 | 5 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| Phlebitis | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Pleurisy | 72 | 49 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 14 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 60 | 34 | 10 | 5 |
| Pneumonia | 626 | 494 | 64 | 72 | 621 | 443 | 690 | 475 | 552 | 412 | 94 | 66 | 956 | 649 | 244 | 186 |
| Prostate, disease of | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Puerperal fever | ..... | 44 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 40 | ..... | 94 | ..... | 39 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 100 | ..... | 14 |
| Purpura and scurvy | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 5 | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| Quinsy | 15 | 10 | ..... | 1 | 9 | 6 | 23 | 11 | 35 | 34 | ..... | ..... | 13 | 14 | 5 | 3 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rheumatism | 85 | 66 | 6 | 5 | 28 | 15 | 62 | 46 | 28 | 16 | 5 | 5 | 78 | 64 | 27 | 14 |
| Scarlatina | 1,595 | 1,561 | 48 | 42 | 84 | 78 | 452 | 427 | 109 | 112 | 134 | 110 | 294 | 307 | 480 | 417 |
| Scrofula | 84 | 74 | 5 | 6 | 28 | 29 | 88 | 99 | 24 | 22 | 6 | 9 | 172 | 163 | 20 | 15 |
| Skin, disease of | 19 | 17 | 1 | ..... | 20 | 17 | 92 | 99 | 66 | 48 | 1 | 3 | 44 | 22 | 6 | 1 |
| Smallpox | 41 | 46 | 7 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 5 | ..... | 1 | 4 | 7 | 15 | 9 | 8 | 7 |
| Spina bifida | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Spine, disease of | 56 | 48 | 6 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 24 | 17 | 13 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 45 | 26 | 13 | 3 |
| Splenitis | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... |
| Still-born | 59 | 44 | 3 | 1 | 20 | 29 | 54 | 37 | 15 | 20 | 2 | 2 | 79 | 40 | 15 | 6 |
| Stomach, disease of | 18 | 11 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | 6 | 10 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 11 | 3 | 2 |
| Stone | 60 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 16 | 3 | 24 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 14 | ..... | 34 | 6 | 11 | 2 |
| Stricture of urethra | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Sudden death | 44 | 21 | 5 | 1 | 20 | 18 | 27 | 24 | 8 | 4 | 1 | ..... | 43 | 38 | 5 | 6 |
| Syphilis | 8 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 8 | ..... | ..... |
| Tabes mesenteria | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Teething | 74 | 70 | 21 | 16 | 187 | 173 | 83 | 72 | 105 | 95 | 3 | 1 | 92 | 112 | 50 | 39 |
| Tetanus | 40 | 23 | 2 | 1 | 49 | 57 | 77 | 34 | 56 | 31 | ..... | 3 | 62 | 32 | 25 | 32 |
| Throat, disease of | 107 | 150 | 2 | 5 | 29 | 33 | 37 | 46 | 17 | 19 | 4 | 3 | 166 | 196 | 20 | 26 |
| Thrush | 8 | 9 | ..... | 2 | 11 | 7 | 17 | 14 | 5 | 5 | 1 | ..... | 37 | 30 | 3 | ..... |
| Tumor | 26 | 31 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 10 | 2 | 3 |
| Ulcers | 11 | 13 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 4 | 13 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 6 |
| Ulcer of intestines | 1 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... |
| Unknown | 982 | 833 | 56 | 66 | 608 | 568 | 1,018 | 995 | 619 | 593 | 88 | 75 | 1,881 | 1,786 | 328 | 237 |
| Uterus, disease of | ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 20 | ..... | 16 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 3 |
| Whooping cough | 224 | 253 | 33 | 27 | 173 | 165 | 122 | 169 | 77 | 77 | 15 | 17 | 412 | 509 | 63 | 49 |
| Worms | 19 | 19 | 1 | 4 | 76 | 62 | 49 | 48 | 31 | 24 | 3 | 1 | 71 | 93 | 13 | 6 |
| Yellow fever | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 327 | 103 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Totals | 15,138 | 13,708 | 1,174 | 1,167 | 4,612 | 4,501 | 7,240 | 7,108 | 4,633 | 4,056 | 1,567 | 1,673 | 10,699 | 10,512 | 3,574 | 3,157 |
| Aggregates | 28,846 | | 2,341 | | 9,113 | | 14,348 | | 8,689 | | 3,240 | | 21,211 | | 6,731 | |
| Total of violent deaths | 1,368 | | 138 | | 632 | | 828 | | 680 | | 115 | | 1,263 | | 398 | |
| Grand totals | 30,214 | | 2,479 | | 9,745 | | 15,176 | | 9,369 | | 3,355 | | 22,474 | | 7,129 | |

*Table of Mortality, distinguishing by Sex the number of Deaths in the United States, &c.*—Continued.

| Causes of death. | DAKOTA. | | NEBRASKA. | | NEW MEXICO. | | UTAH. | | WASHINGTON. | | TOTALS. | | Grand totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | |
| Abscess | | | 1 | | | 2 | | | | | 329 | 215 | 544 |
| Abscess, lumbar | | | | | | | | | | | 19 | 4 | 23 |
| Anæmia | | | | | | | | | | | 21 | 18 | 39 |
| Angina pectoris | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Aneurism | | | | | | | | | | | 33 | 11 | 44 |
| Apoplexy | | | | 3 | 7 | 4 | | 1 | | | 1,776 | 1,302 | 3,078 |
| Ascites | | | | | | | | | | | 43 | 10 | 53 |
| Asthma | | | 1 | | 7 | 5 | | | | | 358 | 312 | 670 |
| Bowels, disease of | | | | | 2 | 3 | | 2 | | | 904 | 708 | 1,612 |
| Brain, disease of | | | 2 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 3,219 | 2,326 | 5,545 |
| Brain, softening of | | | | | | | | | | | 110 | 54 | 164 |
| Bronchitis | | | 1 | | 4 | 1 | | | | | 1,053 | 867 | 1,920 |
| Cancer | | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 1,228 | 2,064 | 3,292 |
| Canker | | | 2 | 1 | | | 10 | 5 | | | 231 | 230 | 461 |
| Carbuncle | | | | | | | | | | | 63 | 35 | 98 |
| Cephalitis | | | 8 | 13 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 5,762 | 4,573 | 10,335 |
| Child-birth | | | | 3 | | 40 | | 7 | | 3 | | 4,065 | 4,065 |
| Cholera | 1 | | | | 4 | 2 | | | | | 595 | 390 | 985 |
| Cholera infantum | 1 | | | 2 | 1 | | 4 | | | | 2,579 | 2,225 | 4,804 |
| Chorea | | | | | | | | | | | 21 | 35 | 56 |
| Cold water | | | | | | | | | | | 5 | | 5 |
| Colitis | | | | | 2 | | | | | | 713 | 447 | 1,160 |
| Consumption | | | 13 | 15 | 18 | 16 | 8 | 10 | 2 | 6 | 23,029 | 25,942 | 48,971 |
| Convulsions | | | 5 | 2 | | | 4 | 1 | | 2 | 2,961 | 2,280 | 5,241 |
| Croup | | | 2 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 13 | 10 | 3 | 3 | 8,232 | 6,956 | 15,188 |
| Cyanosis | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | 20 | 31 |
| Cystitis | | | | | 6 | 1 | | | | | 149 | 31 | 180 |
| Debility | | | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1,075 | 1,067 | 2,142 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delirium tremens | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 520 | 56 | 576 |
| Diarrhœa | | | 3 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 5 | | | 4,337 | 3,510 | 7,847 |
| Diabetes | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 289 | 95 | 384 |
| Diptheria | | | 1 | 2 | | | | | | | 788 | 875 | 1,663 |
| Dropsy | | | 2 | 3 | 21 | 20 | | 3 | | 2 | 5,804 | 6,230 | 12,034 |
| Dysentery | | | 6 | 6 | 12 | 13 | 3 | 5 | 1 | | 5,620 | 4,841 | 10,461 |
| Dyspepsia | | | 1 | | 4 | 2 | | 1 | | | 517 | 319 | 836 |
| Enteritis | | | 5 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 17 | 7 | 1 | | 2,791 | 2,268 | 5,059 |
| Epilepsy | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | | 285 | 217 | 502 |
| Erysipelas | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 | | | 1,460 | 1,296 | 2,756 |
| Fever, intermittent | | | 12 | 15 | 8 | 1 | | | | | 2,392 | 2,055 | 4,447 |
| Fever, remittent | | | 13 | 8 | 98 | 94 | 4 | 4 | | | 5,760 | 5,342 | 11,102 |
| Fever, typhoid | | | 10 | 8 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 6 | | | 10,321 | 8,886 | 19,207 |
| Fistula | | | | | | | | | | | 30 | 7 | 37 |
| Fits | | | 4 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | 2,057 | 1,778 | 3,835 |
| Gastritis | | | | 1 | 7 | 4 | | | | | 478 | 540 | 1,018 |
| Gout | | | | | | | | | | | 33 | 8 | 41 |
| Heart, disease of | | | 1 | 1 | 9 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | 3,453 | 2,952 | 6,405 |
| Heat | | | 1 | | 2 | | | | | | 299 | 61 | 360 |
| Hemorrhage | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | | | | | 741 | 577 | 1,318 |
| Hepatitis | | | | | | | | | | | 118 | 82 | 200 |
| Hernia | | | | | | | | | | | 260 | 100 | 360 |
| Hip disease | | | | | | | | | | | 75 | 47 | 122 |
| Hydrocephalus | | | 1 | 1 | | | 3 | | | | 1,880 | 1,535 | 3,415 |
| Hydrophobia | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 27 | 12 | 39 |
| Hydrothorax | | | 2 | | | | | | | | 309 | 257 | 566 |
| Ileus | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Infantile | | | 9 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 37 | 20 | | | 3,364 | 2,848 | 6,212 |
| Inflammation | | | | 1 | 14 | | 3 | 7 | | | 726 | 596 | 1,322 |
| Influenza | | | | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 194 | 193 | 387 |
| Insanity | | | | | | | | | | | 251 | 200 | 451 |
| Intemperance | | | 1 | | 7 | | | | | | 840 | 88 | 928 |
| Intussusception | | | | | | | | | | | 29 | 12 | 41 |
| Ischuria | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | 4 |
| Jaundice | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 367 | 314 | 681 |
| Joints, disease of | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | 4 | 14 |

*Table of Mortality, distinguishing by Sex the number of Deaths in the United States, &c.*—Continued.

| Causes of death. | DAKOTA. | | NEBRASKA. | | NEW MEXICO. | | UTAH. | | WASHINGTON. | | TOTALS. | | Grand totals. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | Male. | Female. | |
| Kidney, disease of | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 540 | 124 | 664 |
| Laryngitis | | | | | | | | | | | 48 | 26 | 74 |
| Liver, disease of | | | | 1 | 11 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 | | 1,464 | 1,165 | 2,629 |
| Lungs, disease of | | | 2 | | 7 | 2 | 2 | | | | 1,999 | 1,576 | 3,575 |
| Malformation | | | | | | | | | | | 76 | 55 | 131 |
| Marasmus | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 444 | 416 | 860 |
| Measles | | | 1 | 2 | | | 1 | | | | 1,937 | 1,963 | 3,900 |
| Metritis | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | | 100 | 100 |
| Mortification | | | 1 | | | 1 | | | 1 | | 185 | 95 | 280 |
| Necrosis | | | | | | 1 | | | | | 142 | 71 | 213 |
| Nephria | | | | | | | | | | | 17 | 11 | 28 |
| Nephritis | | | | | | | | | | | 89 | 34 | 123 |
| Neuralgia | | | 1 | | 1 | 4 | | | | | 418 | 491 | 909 |
| Old age | | | 2 | 1 | 11 | 14 | 2 | 1 | 1 | | 4,895 | 5,992 | 10,887 |
| Ovarian dropsy | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | 9 |
| Paralysis | | | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | | 1 | | 2,308 | 2,319 | 4,627 |
| Paramenia | | | | | | 5 | | | | | | 157 | 157 |
| Parotitis | | | | | | | | | | | 75 | 47 | 122 |
| Pericarditis | | | | | | | | | | | 27 | 22 | 49 |
| Peritonitis | | | | | | | | | | | 49 | 64 | 113 |
| Phlebitis | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | 14 | 26 |
| Pleurisy | | | | | 38 | 46 | | 1 | | | 728 | 534 | 1,262 |
| Pneumonia | | | 20 | 13 | | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | | 15,804 | 11,272 | 27,076 |
| Prostate, disease of | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | | 7 |
| Puerperal fever | | | | 1 | | | | | | | | 1,097 | 1,097 |
| Purpura and scurvy | | | | | 2 | | | | | | 52 | 27 | 79 |
| Quinsy | | | | | 1 | | 3 | | | | 367 | 361 | 728 |
| Rheumatism | | | | | 10 | 7 | | 1 | | | 1,101 | 772 | 1,873 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Scarlatina | | | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 13,217 | 13,176 | 26,393 |
| Scrofula | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 1,389 | 1,294 | 2,683 |
| Skin, disease of | | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | | | 981 | 771 | 1,752 |
| Smallpox | | | | 1 | | 1 | | | | | 729 | 534 | 1,263 |
| Spina bifida | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | 7 | 15 |
| Spine, disease of | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 609 | 454 | 1,063 |
| Splenitis | | | | | | | | | | | 47 | 29 | 76 |
| Still-born | | | | | 2 | 2 | | | | | 926 | 691 | 1,617 |
| Stomach, disease of | | | | | 4 | 6 | | | | | 134 | 133 | 267 |
| Stone | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 606 | 67 | 673 |
| Stricture of urethra | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 48 | 11 | 59 |
| Sudden death | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 469 | 347 | 816 |
| Syphilis | | | | | | 2 | | | | | 138 | 93 | 231 |
| Tabes mesenteria | | | | | | | | | | | 29 | 22 | 51 |
| Teething | | | 2 | | | | 6 | 5 | | 1 | 2,564 | 2,345 | 4,909 |
| Tetanus | | | | | 1 | 1 | | | | | 994 | 624 | 1,618 |
| Throat, disease of | | | 1 | | 11 | 2 | | 1 | | | 1,646 | 1,851 | 3,497 |
| Thrush | | | | | | | 1 | | | | 282 | 272 | 554 |
| Tumor | | | | | 4 | 2 | | | | | 256 | 355 | 611 |
| Ulcers | | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | | | | 200 | 171 | 371 |
| Ulcer of intestines | | | | | | | | | 1 | | 38 | 36 | 74 |
| Unknown | 1 | 1 | 23 | 18 | 151 | 157 | 18 | 31 | | 1 | 19,151 | 17,497 | 36,648 |
| Uterus, disease of | | | | | | 1 | | | | | | 246 | 246 |
| Whooping cough | | | 9 | 12 | 5 | 10 | | | | | 3,825 | 4,575 | 8,400 |
| Worms | | | | 1 | 1 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1,045 | 958 | 2,003 |
| Yellow fever | | | | | | | | | | | 502 | 155 | 657 |
| Totals | 3 | 1 | 180 | 179 | 551 | 531 | 173 | 147 | 18 | 23 | 193,572 | 179,919 | 373,491 |
| Aggregates | 4 | | 350 | | 1,082 | | 320 | | 41 | | 373,491 | | |
| Total of violent deaths | | | 31 | | 223 | | 54 | | 9 | | 20,115 | | |
| Grand totals | 4 | | 381 | | 1,305 | | 374 | | 50 | | 393,606 | | |

TABLE No. 6.—

| DEATHS. | Alabama. | | Arkansas. | | California. | | Connecticut. | | Delaware. | | District of Columbia. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| I. ACCIDENTAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accidents not specified.. | 103 | 35 | 79 | 9 | 126 | 2 | 61 | 9 | 10 | 2 | 6 | .... |
| Burns and scalds..... | 90 | 152 | 26 | 35 | 16 | 17 | 13 | 34 | 3 | 5 | 2 | 3 |
| Drowning ..... ..... | 61 | 12 | 38 | 9 | 87 | 8 | 47 | 6 | 15 | 1 | 7 | ..... |
| Fall ..... | 27 | 7 | 13 | 4 | 15 | 4 | 10 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Fire-arms ..... | 36 | 2 | 22 | 1 | 43 | .... | 7 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 6 | .... |
| Freezing ..... | 2 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| Lightning ..... | 3 | 6 | 1 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Neglect and exposure.... | 1 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Poison ..... | 20 | 14 | 14 | 9 | 12 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| Railroad..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | .... | 9 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ... |
| Strangulation ..... | 10 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ... | ..... |
| Suffocation ..... | 135 | 121 | 35 | 36 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | ..... | 1 | .... |
| Total accidents ..... | 495 | 353 | 235 | 109 | 310 | 35 | 163 | 66 | 37 | 13 | 28 | 5 |
| II. SUICIDE: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cutting throat ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ... .. | ..... | .... |
| Drowning ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| Fire-arms..... | 3 | .. .. | ..... | ..... | 12 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Hanging..... | 10 | 1 | ..... | .... | 5 | 1 | 5 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Poison ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 3 | ..... | ... .. | ..... | ..... |
| Strangulation..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | . ... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Suicides not specified ... | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | 9 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... |
| Total suicides..... | 18 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 34 | 4 | 25 | 6 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| III. HOMICIDE ..... ..... | 17 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 40 | 1 | 1 | .... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| IV. MURDER ..... | 18 | ..... | 17 | 3 | 31 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| V. EXECUTED ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 4 | .... | ..... | .... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total violent deaths.. | 549 | 356 | 264 | 113 | 419 | 43 | 192 | 74 | 43 | 14 | 30 | 5 |

*Violent Deaths.*

| Florida. | | Georgia. | | Illinois. | | Indiana. | | Iowa. | | Kansas. | | Kentucky. | | Louisiana. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 10 | 5 | 102 | 30 | 168 | 23 | 130 | 24 | 70 | 9 | 13 | 2 | 130 | 23 | 134 | 23 |
| 18 | 28 | 121 | 195 | 79 | 69 | 63 | 86 | 25 | 41 | 6 | 11 | 72 | 84 | 52 | 82 |
| 14 | 2 | 40 | 15 | 102 | 19 | 75 | 10 | 47 | 8 | 6 | 1 | 82 | 15 | 103 | 12 |
| 3 | 1 | 32 | 14 | 42 | 13 | 22 | 14 | 15 | 6 | 1 | ..... | 42 | 18 | 31 | 5 |
| 8 | ..... | 23 | ..... | 30 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 9 | ..... | 35 | 1 | 46 | 1 |
| ..... | 1 | 6 | 1 | 3 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | 2 | 1 |
| ..... | 2 | 4 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 4 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| ..... | ..... | 8 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | ..... |
| 3 | 4 | 18 | 16 | 34 | 33 | 37 | 26 | 15 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 37 | 28 | 29 | 13 |
| 5 | ..... | 11 | ..... | 33 | 7 | 27 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 2 | 1 | ..... |
| 1 | 2 | 10 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 7 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| 7 | 5 | 125 | 146 | 5 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 79 | 51 | 34 | 39 |
| 69 | 50 | 500 | 428 | 525 | 177 | 383 | 178 | 207 | 82 | 40 | 16 | 502 | 228 | 438 | 181 |
| 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 8 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 5 | ..... | 5 | ..... |
| 1 | ..... | 2 | 3 | 11 | 3 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 14 | 2 | 3 | ..... |
| 2 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 4 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | 7 | 3 | 9 | 5 | 7 | 3 | ..... | 2 | 1 | ..... | 6 | 1 | 4 | 1 |
| 4 | ..... | 14 | 7 | 34 | 10 | 21 | 4 | 14 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 27 | 5 | 18 | 3 |
| 4 | ..... | 15 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 8 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 8 | 1 | 30 | ..... | 15 | 2 |
| 5 | ..... | 17 | 2 | 22 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 4 | ..... | 7 | ..... | 23 | 1 | 29 | 3 |
| 7 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| 89 | 50 | 547 | 442 | 593 | 189 | 420 | 183 | 231 | 86 | 58 | 20 | 584 | 234 | 503 | 189 |

TABLE No. 6—*Violent*

| DEATHS. | Maine. | | Maryland. | | Massachusetts. | | Michigan. | | Minnesota. | | Mississippi. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| I. ACCIDENTAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accidents not specified.. | 45 | 4 | 51 | 10 | 140 | 88 | 96 | 12 | 16 | 1 | 113 | 36 |
| Burns and scalds..... | 26 | 25 | 29 | 43 | 48 | 62 | 32 | 46 | 8 | 10 | 65 | 108 |
| Drowning.. ..... | 139 | 13 | 48 | 8 | 218 | 27 | 84 | 18 | 32 | 9 | 45 | 12 |
| Fall ..... | 33 | 10 | 14 | 3 | 69 | 15 | 26 | 11 | 1 | ..... | 15 | 6 |
| Fire-arms .... ..... | 5 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 8 | ..... | 20 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 28 | 6 |
| Freezing. ..... | 2 | 1 | 2 | .... | 1 | ..... | 12 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 9 | 1 |
| Lightning .. ..... | ..... | 2 | 5 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 4 |
| Neglect and exposure. .. | 2 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 6 | 11 | 2 | ..... | ..... | .... | 8 | 6 |
| Poison . .... ..... | 5 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 22 | 15 |
| Railroad. .. ..... | 8 | 1 | 13 | ..... | 44 | 8 | 11 | . .... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 1 |
| Strangulation. ..... | 3 | ..... | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 2 | .... . | 1 | 9 | 3 |
| Suffocation. ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 116 | 123 |
| Total accidents..... | 268 | 61 | 195 | 74 | 557 | 225 | 300 | 96 | 65 | 24 | 445 | 321 |
| II. SUICIDE: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cutting throat ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 7 | 1 | .... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Drowning ..... | 4 | 3 | 1 | ..... | 4 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 |
| Fire-arms..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 7 | .... . | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| Hanging. ..... | 12 | 4 | 2 | 2 | 19 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 3 | ..... | 2 | 1 |
| Poison . ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 5 | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Strangulation. ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... |
| Suicides not specified. .. | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 43 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 8 | 3 |
| Total suicides ..... | 24 | 9 | 11 | 4 | 90 | 20 | 29 | 7 | 4 | ..... | 15 | 6 |
| III. HOMICIDE . ..... | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 6 | 8 | 5 | ..... | 3 | 1 | 21 | 1 |
| IV. MURDER. ..... | 1 | ..... | 4 | 1 | 5 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 2 | ..... | 5 | ..... |
| V. EXECUTED. ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | ..... |
| Total violent deaths... | 297 | 70 | 214 | 79 | 658 | 253 | 336 | 105 | 74 | 26 | 488 | 328 |

*Deaths*—Continued.

| Missouri. | | New Hampshire. | | New Jersey. | | New York. | | North Carolina. | | Ohio. | | Oregon. | | Pennsylvania. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| 125 | 23 | 30 | 7 | 63 | 7 | 467 | 72 | 74 | 15 | 216 | 39 | 1 | .. ... | 342 | 34 |
| 75 | 77 | 6 | 10 | 34 | 40 | 155 | 186 | 80 | 149 | 105 | 121 | 3 | 1 | 149 | 125 |
| 79 | 15 | 34 | 2 | 71 | 8 | 353 | 41 | 51 | 8 | 140 | 28 | 3 | 2 | 225 | 45 |
| 30 | 18 | 10 | 4 | 22 | 5 | 166 | 37 | 20 | 7 | 81 | 23 | ..... | ..... | 101 | 14 |
| 33 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 39 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 38 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 33 | ..... |
| 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 10 | 1 | 5 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... |
| 10 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 7 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 7 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 5 | 3 |
| 5 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 15 | 7 | 5 | ..... | 6 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 5 |
| 36 | 21 | 3 | ..... | 5 | 3 | 34 | 30 | 14 | 9 | 23 | 22 | ..... | 1 | 22 | 8 |
| 11 | 1 | 4 | ..... | 24 | 6 | 96 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 53 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 96 | 8 |
| 10 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 15 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 9 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 10 |
| 37 | 38 | 1 | ..... | 3 | 6 | 21 | 12 | 88 | 95 | 6 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 5 |
| 454 | 207 | 98 | 26 | 232 | 79 | 1,378 | 404 | 369 | 296 | 688 | 247 | 7 | 4 | 1,002 | 257 |
| 1 | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 3 |
| 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | 1 |
| 4 | .... | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 8 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... |
| 10 | 2 | 12 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 36 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 26 | 7 |
| 4 | ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 10 | 10 | 3 | ..... | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 10 | 4 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 31 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 4 | 1 | ..... | 15 | 1 |
| 25 | 5 | 27 | 4 | 17 | 7 | 96 | 34 | 12 | 3 | 37 | 10 | 1 | ..... | 67 | 16 |
| 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 19 | 2 | 6 | 1 | 18 | 3 | 5 | ..... | 17 | ..... |
| 21 | 1 | ..... | 2 | 3 | ..... | 13 | ..... | 15 | 1 | 11 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 8 | 1 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 2 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 526 | 213 | 125 | 32 | 256 | 86 | 1,509 | 440 | 404 | 301 | 754 | 260 | 18 | 4 | 1,094 | 274 |

TABLE No. 6.—*Violent*

| DEATHS. | Rhode Island. | | South Carolina. | | Tennessee. | | Texas. | | Vermont. | | Virginia. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. |
| I. ACCIDENTAL: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Accidents not specified.. | 26 | 1 | 80 | 24 | 112 | 20 | 79 | 91 | 21 | 2 | 164 | 42 |
| Burns and scalds..... | 8 | 16 | 82 | 124 | 64 | 108 | 37 | 74 | 11 | 14 | 142 | 231 |
| Drowning .... ..... | 28 | 7 | 47 | 24 | 42 | 14 | 60 | 12 | 18 | 5 | 108 | 20 |
| Fall ..... | 10 | 2 | 26 | 13 | 27 | 7 | 30 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 41 | 22 |
| Fire-arms ..... | 1 | ..... | 11 | ..... | 35 | 3 | 49 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 33 | 1 |
| Freezing ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 7 | ..... |
| Lightning .... ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 11 | 6 |
| Neglect and exposure ... | 2 | 2 | .... | 6 | 7 | ..... | 4 | 6 | ..... | .... | 2 | 1 |
| Poison . ..... | 4 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 33 | 33 | 25 | 19 | 1 | 4 | 34 | 22 |
| Railroad ..... | 4 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 12 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | ..... | 15 | ..... |
| Strangulation .. .... .... | 1 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 1 | ..... | 21 | 5 |
| Suffocation .... .... .... | ..... | ..... | 56 | 74 | 111 | 101 | 39 | 38 | 1 | 2 | 139 | 122 |
| Total accidents..... | 86 | 35 | 331 | 282 | 458 | 292 | 345 | 183 | 63 | 31 | 717 | 427 |
| II. SUICIDE: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Cutting throat .... ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Drowning ..... | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | .... | 2 |
| Fire-arms ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 1 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... |
| Hanging . ..... ... .... | 1 | ..... | 2 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 4 | 1 | 7 | 3 | 5 | 6 |
| Poison ..... | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | ..... | 3 | ..... |
| Strangulation ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Suicides not specified ... | 2 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 14 | ..... | 3 | ..... | 5 | 2 |
| Total suicides ..... | 9 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 25 | 5 | 27 | 3 | 17 | 4 | 21 | 10 |
| III. HOMICIDE . ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 19 | ..... | 53 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 9 | 3 |
| IV. MURDER. ..... | 3 | ..... | 3 | 2 | 20 | 1 | 62 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 19 | 3 |
| V. EXECUTED ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | 7 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7 | 2 |
| Total violent deaths. | 98 | 40 | 347 | 285 | 529 | 299 | 488 | 192 | 80 | 35 | 773 | 490 |

NOTES.

Under "accidents not specified," are included deaths of 20 males and 57 females by the fall of Pemberton Mills, at Lawrence, Massachusetts.

Under accidental deaths by "poison," are counted deaths of 3 males and 2 females by arsenic, 3 males by corrosive sublimate, and 9 males and 3 females by strychnine.

*Deaths*—Continued.

| Wisconsin. | | Dakota. | | Nebraska. | | New Mexico. | | Utah. | | Washington. | | Total. | | Aggregate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. | F. | M. & F. |
| 75 | 10 | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | 12 | 2 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,502 | 664 | 4,166 |
| 41 | 41 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3 | 7 | 16 | 4 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 1,798 | 2,477 | 4,275 |
| 88 | 11 | ..... | ..... | 2 | 3 | 7 | 4 | 9 | 5 | 5 | ..... | 2,660 | 459 | 3,119 |
| 25 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1,018 | 303 | 1,321 |
| ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 6 | 1 | 15 | ..... | 6 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 684 | 46 | 730 |
| 6 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 125 | 14 | 139 |
| 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 5 | 3 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 134 | 58 | 192 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 103 | 60 | 163 |
| 20 | 14 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 1 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 552 | 391 | 943 |
| 28 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 544 | 55 | 599 |
| 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 188 | 97 | 285 |
| 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,091 | 1,045 | 2,136 |
| 291 | 85 | ..... | ..... | 19 | 10 | 62 | 26 | 29 | 11 | 8 | ..... | 12,399 | 5,669 | 18,068 |
| 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57 | 10 | 67 |
| ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 40 | 31 | 71 |
| 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 109 | 4 | 113 |
| 6 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 249 | 55 | 304 |
| 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 99 | 46 | 145 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 238 | 61 | 299 |
| 14 | 4 | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 794 | 208 | 1,002 |
| 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 23 | ..... | 13 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 426 | 32 | 458 |
| 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 94 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 479 | 47 | 526 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57 | 4 | 61 |
| 308 | 90 | ..... | ..... | 21 | 10 | 185 | 38 | 42 | 12 | 9 | ..... | 14,155 | 5,960 | 20,115 |

NOTE.

Among the suicides by "poison," are included 3 males and 3 females by arsenic, 1 male by corrosive sublimate, and 12 males and 3 females by strychnine.

## TABLE No. 7.

*Table showing the number of Deaf and Dumb in the United States and Territories, according to the Eighth Census*, 1860.

| STATES. | DEAF AND DUMB. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Free. | Slave. |
| Alabama | 235 | 67 |
| Arkansas | 127 | 15 |
| California | 68 | ..... |
| Connecticut | 473 | ..... |
| Delaware | 57 | 1 |
| Florida | 18 | 9 |
| Georgia | 345 | 83 |
| Illinois | 801 | ..... |
| Indiana | 691 | ..... |
| Iowa | 282 | ..... |
| Kansas | 30 | ..... |
| Kentucky | 641 | 75 |
| Louisiana | 215 | 38 |
| Maine | 354 | ..... |
| Maryland | 246 | 35 |
| Massachusetts | 512 | ..... |
| Michigan | 335 | ..... |
| Minnesota | 33 | ..... |
| Mississippi | 164 | 55 |
| Missouri | 520 | 46 |
| New Hamphsire | 212 | ..... |
| New Jersey | 282 | ..... |
| New York | 2,077 | ..... |
| North Carolina | 440 | 106 |
| Ohio | 1,171 | ..... |
| Oregon | 16 | ..... |
| Pennsylvania | 1,587 | ..... |
| Rhode Island | 62 | ..... |
| South Carolina | 170 | 59 |
| Tennessee | 422 | 73 |
| Texas | 180 | 24 |
| Vermont | 180 | ..... |
| Virginia | 768 | 121 |
| Wisconsin | 378 | ..... |
| **TERRITORIES.** | | |
| District of Columbia | 54 | 1 |
| Dakota | ..... | ..... |
| Nebraska | 15 | ..... |
| New Mexico | 85 | ..... |
| Utah | 14 | ..... |
| Washington | 9 | ..... |
| | 14,269 | 808 |
| | | 14,269 |
| Total | ..... | 15,077 |

## TABLE No. 8.

*Value of Agricultural Implements produced in the United States during the year ending June* 1, 1860.

| States and Territories. | Value of products in 1850. | Value of products in 1860. | Per cent. increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | $259,787 | *$339,180 | 30.5 |
| New Hampshire | 119,096 | *134,935 | 12.4 |
| Vermont | 133,355 | 157,647 | 10.7 |
| Massachusetts | 820,141 | *1,740,943 | 112.2 |
| Rhode Island | 72,000 | *117,845 | 63.6 |
| Connecticut | 258,047 | 266,162 | 3.1 |
| Total in New England States | 1,662,426 | 2,756,712 | 65.8 |
| New York | 1,266,276 | 3,429,037 | 170.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 853,513 | 1,455,760 | 70.5 |
| New Jersey | 72,636 | 198,211 | 172.9 |
| Delaware | 15,175 | 90,581 | 49.7 |
| Maryland | 257,656 | 318,980 | 23.8 |
| District of Columbia | 6,550 | ..... | ..... |
| Total in Middle States | 2,471,806 | 5,492,569 | 122.2 |
| Ohio | 557,932 | 2,690,943 | 382.3 |
| Indiana | 146,025 | 709,645 | 386.1 |
| Michigan | 30,600 | 412,192 | 1250.3 |
| Illinois | 761,970 | 2,552,165 | 235.0 |
| Wisconsin | 187,335 | 563,855 | 201.0 |
| Minnesota | ..... | 17,000 | ..... |
| Iowa | 17,900 | 112,590 | 529.0 |
| Missouri | 37,550 | 280,037 | 645.7 |
| Kentucky | 184,615 | 597,118 | 245.1 |
| Kansas | ..... | 20,000 | ..... |
| Total in Western States | 1,923,927 | 7,955,545 | 313.7 |
| Virginia | 213,906 | 339,959 | 58.9 |
| North Carolina | 32,930 | 40,000 | 21.4 |
| South Carolina | 29,939 | 4,800 | Decrease. |
| Georgia | 228,837 | 252,075 | 10.1 |
| Florida | ..... | 17,600 | ..... |
| Alabama | 34,500 | †583,678 | 16.9 |
| Louisiana | 25,610 | 86,408 | 237.5 |
| Texas | ..... | 140,000 | Decrease. |
| Mississippi | 109,260 | 94,283 | Decrease. |
| Arkansas | 11,900 | 5,700 | Decrease. |
| Tennessee | 97,570 | 17,980 | Decrease. |
| Total in Southern States | 784,452 | 1,582,483 | 101.7 |
| California | ..... | 9,375 | ..... |
| Oregon | ..... | 5,830 | ..... |
| Total in Pacific States | ..... | 15,205 | ..... |
| Aggregate in United States | 6,842,611 | 17,802,514 | 160.1 |

* Including forks, shovels, and scythes.

† This amount includes $418,925 worth of cotton gins.

TABLE NO. 9.—*Statistics of Pig Iron produced in the United States during the year ending June* 1, 1860.

| States. | Tons of ore mined. | Tons of pig iron. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| New Hampshire | 1,000 | 3,224 | $92,910 |
| Vermont | 4,500 | | |
| Massachusetts | 25,000 | 13,700 | 403,000 |
| Connecticut | 20,700 | 11,000 | 379,500 |
| New York | 176,375 | 63,145 | 1,385,208 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,706,476 | 553,560 | *11,427,379 |
| New Jersey | 57,800 | 29,048 | 574,820 |
| Maryland | 79,200 | 30,500 | 739,600 |
| Ohio | 228,794 | 94,647 | 2,327,261 |
| Indiana | ..... | 375 | 9,375 |
| Michigan | 17,900 | 10,400 | 291,400 |
| Wisconsin | 4,500 | 2,000 | 40,000 |
| Missouri | 42,000 | 22,000 | 575,000 |
| Kentucky | 73,600 | 23,362 | 534,164 |
| Virginia | 23,217 | 9,096 | 251,173 |
| Tennessee | 53,220 | 18,417 | 457,000 |
| Total | 2,514,282 | 884,474 | 19,487,790 |
| Product in 1850 | ..... | ..... | 13,491,898 |
| Increase, (44.4 per cent.) | ..... | ..... | 5,995,892 |

* Pennsylvania makes 62.5 per cent. of the quantity, and 58.6 per cent. of the value of the whole production.

TABLE NO. 10.—*Statement of quantity and value of Bar and other Rolled Iron made in the United States during the year ending June* 1, 1860.

| States. | Tons. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| Maine | 5,300 | $332,000 |
| New Hampshire | 70 | 7,000 |
| Massachusetts | 20,285 | 1,291,200 |
| Vermont | 1,100 | 63,250 |
| Connecticut | 2,060 | 175,500 |
| New York | 38,275 | 2,215,250 |
| New Jersey | 25,006 | 1,370,725 |
| Pennsylvania | 259,709 | 12,643,500 |
| Maryland | 7,000 | 556,000 |
| Ohio | 10,439 | 692,000 |
| Indiana | 2,000 | 105,000 |
| Missouri | 4,678 | 535,000 |
| Kentucky | 6,200 | 514,000 |
| Tennessee | 5,024 | 483,248 |
| North Carolina | 1,007 | 92,948 |
| Virginia | 17,870 | 1,147,425 |
| South Carolina | 275 | 24,750 |
| Total | 406,298 | 22,248,796 |
| Product in 1850 | ..... | 15,938,786 |
| Increase, (39.5 per cent.) | ..... | 6,310,010 |

## TABLE No. 11.

*Value of Steam Engines and Machinery produced in the United States during the year ending June* 1, 1860.

| States and Territories. | Value of product in 1850. | Value of product in 1860. | Per cent. increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | $648,180 | $681,295 | 5.1 |
| New Hampshire | 606,170 | 898,560 | 48.0 |
| Vermont | 363,494 | 493,836 | 36.0 |
| Massachusetts | 5,220,482 | 5,131,238 | Decrease. |
| Rhode Island | 1,210,728 | 1,068,825 | Decrease. |
| Connecticut | 735,455 | 1,953,535 | 165.0 |
| Total in New England States | 8,784,509 | 10,227,289 | 16.4 |
| New York | 8,422,744 | 10,484,853 | 24.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 4,214,213 | 7,243,453 | 71.1 |
| New Jersey | 890,123 | 3,215,673 | 260.0 |
| Delaware | 301,044 | 550,500 | 82.0 |
| Maryland | 910,100 | 1,285,000 | 41.0 |
| District of Columbia | 17,000 | 130,583 | 668.0 |
| Total in Middle States | 14,755,224 | 22,910,072 | 55.2 |
| Ohio | 2,153,297 | 4,855,005 | 120.0 |
| Indiana | 215,970 | 426,805 | 97.0 |
| Michigan | 329,050 | 309,082 | Decrease. |
| Illinois | 247,595 | 307,500 | 24.0 |
| Wisconsin | 124,790 | 384,600 | 208.0 |
| Iowa | 6,200 | 186,720 | 2911.0 |
| Missouri | 228,675 | 719,500 | 210.0 |
| Kentucky | 319,740 | 1,004,664 | 214.0 |
| Kansas | ..... | 40,000 | ..... |
| Total in Western States | 3,625,317 | 8,233,876 | 127.1 |
| Virginia | 439,455 | 1,478,036 | 236.0 |
| North Carolina | 34,300 | 92,750 | 170.0 |
| South Carolina | 73,400 | 462,192 | 529.0 |
| Georgia | 69,000 | 375,325 | 443.9 |
| Florida | ..... | 31,000 | ..... |
| Alabama | 140,075 | 524,350 | 274.0 |
| Louisiana | ..... | 318,400 | ..... |
| Texas | 5,850 | 55,000 | 840.0 |
| Mississippi | 30,000 | 528,000 | 1660.0 |
| Arkansas | 9,600 | 21,750 | 126.0 |
| Tennessee | 31,604 | 174,000 | 450.0 |
| Total in Southern States | 833,284 | 4,060,803 | 387.3 |
| Utah | ..... | 15,000 | ..... |
| California | ..... | 1,600,510 | ..... |
| Oregon | ..... | 71,000 | ..... |
| Total in Pacific States | ..... | 1,686,510 | ..... |
| Aggregate | 27,998,334 | 47,118,550 | 68.2 |

## TABLE No. 12.

*Statistics of Iron Founding in the United States during the year ending June 1, 1860.*

| States | Value in 1850. | Value in 1860. |
|---|---|---|
| Maine | $309,671 | $429,896 |
| New Hampshire | 256,129 | 379,923 |
| Vermont | 413,501 | 296,430 |
| Massachusetts | 1,921,895 | 1,801,035 |
| Rhode Island | 195,700 | 336,600 |
| Connecticut | 851,888 | 752,895 |
| Total in New England States | 3,948,784 | 3,996,779 |
| New York | 5,912,698 | 8,216,124 |
| Pennsylvania | 3,092,347 | 4,977,793 |
| New Jersey | 1,016,151 | 2,203,338 |
| Delaware | 156,462 | 640,000 |
| Maryland | 515,862 | 742,876 |
| District of Columbia | 41,296 | 94,400 |
| Total in Middle States | 10,734,816 | 16,874,531 |
| Ohio | 2,484,878 | 1,650,323 |
| Indiana | 296,080 | 168,575 |
| Michigan | 61,000 | 383,002 |
| Illinois | 347,180 | 605,428 |
| Wisconsin | 114,214 | 377,301 |
| Iowa | 8,800 | 187,435 |
| Missouri | 341,495 | 1,041,520 |
| Kentucky | 186,340 | 757,400 |
| Total in Western States | 3,839,987 | 5,170,984 |
| Virginia | 409,836 | 809,955 |
| North Carolina | 48,577 | 56,650 |
| South Carolina | 98,959 | 5,000 |
| Georgia | 99,040 | 79,000 |
| Florida | ..... | 63,000 |
| Alabama | 238,500 | 142,480 |
| Louisiana | 312,500 | 525,800 |
| Texas | 60,500 | 70,877 |
| Mississippi | 84,400 | 147,550 |
| Arkansas | ..... | 52,000 |
| Tennessee | 235,618 | 552,050 |
| Total in Southern States | 6,587,930 | 2,504,362 |
| Aggregate in United States | 20,111,517 | 28,546,656 |
| Increase, (42 per cent.) | ..... | 8,435,139 |

TABLE No. 13.—*Statistics of Coal produced in the United States during the year ending June* 1, 1860.

| STATES. | BITUMINOUS. | | ANTHRACITE. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Bushels. | Value. | Tons. | Value. |
| Rhode Island | 95,000 | $28,500 | 1,000 | $5,000 |
| Pennsylvania | 66,994,295 | 2,833,859 | *9,397,332 | 11,869,574 |
| Maryland | 14,200,000 | 464,338 | ..... | ..... |
| Ohio | 28,339,900 | 1,539,713 | ..... | ..... |
| Indiana | 379,035 | 27,000 | ..... | ..... |
| Illinois | 14,258,120 | 964,187 | ..... | ..... |
| Iowa | 72,500 | 6,500 | ..... | ..... |
| Missouri | 97,000 | 8,200 | ..... | ..... |
| Kentucky | 6,732,000 | 476,800 | ..... | ..... |
| Virginia | 9,542,627 | 690,188 | ..... | ..... |
| Georgia | 48,000 | 4,800 | ..... | ..... |
| Alabama | 10,000 | 1,200 | ..... | ..... |
| Tennessee | 3,474,100 | 413,662 | ..... | ..... |
| Washington Territory | 134,350 | 32,244 | ..... | ..... |
| | 144,376,927 | 7,491,191 | 9,398,332 | 11,874,574 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Anthracite—tons | 9,398,332 | $11,874,574 |
| Bituminous—tons | 5,775,077 | 7,491,191 |
| Aggregate tons | 15,173,409 | 19,365,765 |
| Value of coal mined in 1850 | | 7,173,750 |
| Increase, (169.9 per cent.) | | 12,192,015 |

*Of bituminous coal, Pennsylvania produced 46.4 per cent. of the quantity, and 37.8 per cent. of the value of the whole; of all kinds of coal, 75.9 per cent. of the whole value.

TABLE No. 14.—*Statistics of Copper and other metals mined in the United States during the year ending June* 1, 1860.

| STATES. | NICKEL. | | ZINC. | | LEAD. | | COPPER. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Tons of ore. | Value. | Tons of ore. | Value. | Tons of ore. | Value. | Tons of ore. | Value. |
| New York | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | $800 | ..... | ..... |
| Pennsylvania | 2,348 | $28,176 | 11,800 | $72,600 | ..... | ..... | 70 | $2,450 |
| Maryland | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,500 | 60,000 |
| Michigan | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,283 | 2,292,186 |
| Illinois | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 72,953 | ..... | ..... |
| Wisconsin | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 325,368 | ..... | ..... |
| Iowa | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 160,500 | ..... | ..... |
| Missouri | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,164 | 356,660 | 50 | 6,000 |
| Virginia | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 61,000 | 1,500 | 31,880 |
| North Carolina | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,000 | 105,000 |
| Tennessee | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,379 | 404,000 |
| New Mexico | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 650 | 415,000 |
| Total | 2,348 | 28,176 | 11,800 | 72,600 | ..... | 977,281 | 14,432 | 3,316,516 |

## TABLE No. 15.

*Statistics of Printing in the following States during the year ending June* 1, 1860

| States. | Books. | Jobs. | Newspapers. | Value in 1860. | Value in 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | $54,000 | $63,836 | $177,103 | $294,939 | $119,988 |
| New Hampshire | ..... | 120,080 | 124,790 | 244,879 | 44,706 |
| Vermont | 9,975 | 36,450 | 53,276 | 99,701 | 19,980 |
| Massachusetts | 397,500 | 529,347 | 1,979,069 | 2,905,916 | 1,493,232 |
| Connecticut | 487,900 | 36,000 | 117,600 | 641,500 | 577,850 |
| Rhode Island | 20,500 | 70,062 | 114,700 | 205,262 | ..... |
| New York | 6,920,102 | 2,574,529 | 13,422,254 | 22,916,885 | 6,163,809 |
| New Jersey | 24,163 | 43,469 | 149,638 | 217,270 | 36,142 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,264,250 | 1,905,205 | 2,112,132 | 6,281,587 | 1,717,612 |
| Delaware | ..... | 81,400 | 23,932 | 105,332 | ..... |
| Maryland | 58,000 | 122,800 | 169,355 | 350,155 | 379,569 |
| District of Columbia | 635,000 | 39,500 | 104,000 | 778,500 | 77,736 |
| Michigan | 4,200 | 83,281 | 122,248 | 209,729 | 20,000 |
| Illinois | 13,900 | 327,925 | 412,148 | 753,973 | 18,475 |
| Wisconsin | 15,419 | 74,070 | 90,955 | 180,444 | 28,698 |
| Iowa | 15,000 | 76,077 | 49,136 | 140,213 | 5,450 |
| Missouri | 10,000 | 119,753 | 139,996 | 269,749 | 22,150 |
| Kentucky | 64,000 | 49,500 | 191,100 | 304,600 | 131,200 |
| Ohio | 673,800 | 632,606 | 844,377 | 2,150,783 | 357,565 |
| Indiana | ..... | 62,123 | 73,292 | 135,415 | 92,648 |
| Tennessee | 175,750 | 133,200 | 182,270 | 491,220 | 45,895 |
| Aggregate | 11,843,459 | 7,181,213 | 20,653,371 | 39,678,043 | 11,352,705 |

## TABLE No. 16.

*Statistics of Sewing Machines produced in the United States during the year ending June* 1, 1860.

| STATES | No. of establishments. | Capital invested in real and personal estate in the business. | Value of raw material, including fuel. | AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. | | Cost of labor. | Number of machines. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Male. | Fem. | | | |
| New Hampshire | 5 | $20,350 | $25,160 | 97 | ..... | $39,540 | 6,000 | $134,500 |
| Vermont | ..... | 25,000 | 8,320 | 40 | ..... | 19,200 | 3,500 | 42,000 |
| Massachusetts | ..... | 253,000 | 61,171 | 509 | 8 | 244,560 | 21,400 | 1,067,300 |
| Rhode Island | 1 | 35,000 | 6,745 | 60 | ..... | 21,600 | 6,000 | 90,000 |
| Connecticut | ..... | 420,000 | 162,450 | 679 | ..... | 443,400 | 39,268 | 2,784,600 |
| New York | 19 | 368,200 | 212,440 | 412 | ..... | 132,720 | 27,230 | 1,043,805 |
| Pennsylvania | 12 | 212,500 | 52,598 | 240 | 20 | 115,440 | 5,149 | 249,355 |
| Ohio | 8 | 46,200 | 36,072 | 114 | ..... | 40,776 | 7,283 | 178,785 |
| Delaware | 1 | 10,000 | 2,875 | 15 | ..... | 6,000 | 500 | 15,000 |
| Aggregate | 46 | 1,390,250 | 567,831 | 2,166 | 28 | 1,063,236 | 116,330 | 5,605,345 |

## TABLE No. 17.

*Clothing made in the following States during the year ending June* 1, 1860.

| STATES. | Number of establishments. | Capital invested, in real and personal estate, in the business. | Raw material used, including fuel. | AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. | | Annual cost of labor. | ANNUAL PRODUCTS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Male. | Female. | | Value in 1850. | Value in 1860. |
| Maine | 93 | $352,750 | $940,709 | 258 | 2,218 | $359,324 | $917,311 | $1,632,946 |
| New Hampshire | 67 | 144,180 | 334,589 | 136 | 1,046 | 212,664 | 616,233 | 669,044 |
| Vermont | 39 | 72,100 | 131,899 | 83 | 239 | 68,832 | 124,560 | 250,669 |
| Massachusetts | 194 | 1,303,100 | 4,084,771 | 1,503 | 3,180 | 1,134,400 | 8,757,156 | 6,440,671 |
| Rhode Island | 65 | 316,700 | 604,831 | 398 | 970 | 268,260 | 422,372 | 1,138,086 |
| Connecticut | 57 | 337,000 | 782,105 | 406 | 1,085 | 275,604 | 1,519,433 | 1,338,985 |
| New York | 842 | 8,028,811 | 14,341,094 | 14,576 | 17,732 | 6,265,015 | 16,007,534 | 24,969,852 |
| Pennsylvania | 667 | 5,325,088 | 6,244,185 | 7,776 | 10,152 | 2,911,612 | 6,988,498 | 12,192,603 |
| New Jersey | 137 | 1,592,775 | 2,232,145 | 2,224 | 4,922 | 1,164,854 | 2,484,594 | 3,975,436 |
| Delaware | 20 | 69,675 | 102,208 | 64 | 167 | 46,176 | 83,602 | 179,840 |
| Maryland | 148 | 1,266,150 | 1,909,676 | 2,233 | 3,779 | 931,056 | 2,694,377 | 3,256,716 |
| District of Columbia | 34 | 125,150 | 191,668 | 150 | 177 | 91,860 | 297,900 | 342,798 |
| Ohio | 436 | 3,021,221 | 4,339,684 | 6,348 | 6,848 | 2,264,352 | 2,765,232 | 8,615,329 |
| Aggregate in 12 States and D. C. | 2,799 | 21,954,700 | 36,239,564 | 36,155 | 52,515 | 15,994,009 | 43,678,802 | 64,002,975 |
| Increase, (47. per cent.) | | | | | | | | 20,324,173 |

TABLE No. 18.—*Value of Sawed and Planed Lumber produced during the year ending June* 1, 1860.

| States and Territories. | Value of product in 1850. | Value of product in 1860. | Per cent. increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | $5,872,573 | $6,784,981 | 15.5 |
| New Hampshire | 1,099,492 | 1,226,784 | 11.6 |
| Vermont | 618,065 | 1,065,886 | 72 4 |
| Massachusetts | 1,552,265 | 2,288,419 | 47.4 |
| Rhode Island | 241,556 | 172,174 | Decrease. |
| Connecticut | 534,794 | 531,651 | Decrease. |
| Total in New England States | 9,918,745 | 12,069,895 | 21.5 |
| New York | 13,126,759 | 12,485,418 | Decrease. |
| Pennsylvania | 7,729,058 | 11,311,149 | 46.3 |
| New Jersey | 1,123,052 | 1,602,319 | 42.6 |
| Delaware | 236,863 | 261,172 | 10.0 |
| Maryland | 585,168 | 724,122 | 23.7 |
| District of Columbia | 29,000 | 70,825 | 144.2 |
| Total in Middle States | 22,829,900 | 26,455,005 | 15.8 |
| Ohio | 3,864,452 | 5,600,045 | 47.5 |
| Indiana | 2,195,351 | 3,169,843 | 44.3 |
| Michigan | 2,464,329 | 7,033,427 | 185.4 |
| Illinois | 1,324,484 | 2,275,124 | 71.8 |
| Wisconsin | 1,218,516 | 4,836,159 | 297.0 |
| Minnesota | 57,800 | 816,808 | 131.3 |
| Iowa | 470,760 | 2,378,529 | 405.9 |
| Missouri | 1,479,124 | 3,702,992 | 150.3 |
| Kentucky | 1,502,434 | 2,200,674 | 46.4 |
| Kansas | ..... | 945,088 | ..... |
| Nebraska | ..... | 316,104 | ..... |
| Total in Western States | 14,577,250 | 33,274,793 | 128.2 |
| Virginia | 977,412 | 2,537,130 | 159.5 |
| North Carolina | 985,075 | 1,073,968 | 9.0 |
| South Carolina | 1,108,880 | 1,077,712 | Decrease. |
| Georgia | 923,403 | 2,064,026 | 123.5 |
| Florida | 391,034 | 1,475,240 | 277.3 |
| Alabama | 1,103,481 | 2,017,641 | 82.8 |
| Louisiana | 1,129,677 | 1,018,554 | Decrease. |
| Texas | 466,012 | 1,612,829 | 246.1 |
| Mississippi | 913,197 | 2,055,396 | 125.1 |
| Arkansas | 122,918 | 1,033,185 | 746.0 |
| Tennessee | 725,387 | 1.975,481 | 172.4 |
| Total in Southern States | 8,846,476 | 17,941,162 | 102 3 |
| New Mexico | 20,000 | 65,150 | ..... |
| Utah | 14,620 | 132,565 | 807.8 |
| California | 959,485 | 4,214,596 | 339.4 |
| Oregon | 1,355,500 | 586.600 | 29.7 |
| Washington | ..... | 1,172,520 | |
| Total in Pacific States | 2,349,605 | 6,171,431 | 162.7 |
| Aggregate in United States | 58,521,976 | 95,912,286 | 63.9 |

TABLE NO. 19.—*Value of Flour and Meal produced during the year ending June 1, 1860.*

| States and Territories. | Value of product in 1850. | Value of product in 1860. | Per cent. increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | $946,358 | $1,576,863 | 64.8 |
| New Hampshire | 1,127,016 | 1,486,981 | 31.9 |
| Vermont | 719,231 | 1,659,898 | 130.7 |
| Massachusetts | 2,475,553 | 4,196,710 | 69.5 |
| Rhode Island | 90,651 | 515,699 | 469.9 |
| Connecticut | 961,677 | 1,719,294 | 78.7 |
| Total in New England States | 6,320,486 | 11,155,445 | 76.5 |
| New York | 33,037,121 | 35,064,906 | 6.1 |
| Pennsylvania | 24,115,575 | 26,572,261 | 10.1 |
| New Jersey | 4,056,761 | 6,399,610 | 57.7 |
| Delaware | 1,214,017 | 1,844,919 | 52.0 |
| Maryland | 5,499,265 | 8,020,122 | 45.6 |
| District of Columbia | 510,440 | 1,184,593 | 132.1 |
| Total in Middle States | 68,433.179 | 79,086,411 | 15.5 |
| Ohio | 14,372,270 | 27,129,405 | 88.7 |
| Indiana | 5,564,091 | 11,292,665 | 104.9 |
| Michigan | 4,093,681 | 8,663,288 | 111.1 |
| Illinois | 5,781,483 | 18,104,804 | 213.0 |
| Wisconsin | 3,536,293 | 8,161,183 | 130.7 |
| Minnesota | 500 | 1,310,000 | 2619.0 |
| Iowa | 2,019,448 | 6,950,949 | 239.0 |
| Missouri | 5,124,003 | 8,997,083 | 75.5 |
| Kentucky | 2,182,223 | 5,034,745 | 130.7 |
| Kansas | ..... | 284,281 | ..... |
| Nebraska | ..... | 110,391 | ..... |
| Total in Western States | 42,673,992 | 96,038,794 | 125.0 |
| Virginia | 9,408,892 | 15,212,060 | 61.6 |
| North Carolina | 1,447,211 | 3,185,251 | 120.1 |
| South Carolina | 1,151,128 | 876,250 | Decrease. |
| Georgia | 1,362,437 | 3,323,730 | 143.9 |
| Florida | 28,575 | 355,066 | 1145.5 |
| Alabama | 860,241 | 807,502 | Decrease. |
| Louisiana | 93,939 | 11,694 | Decrease. |
| Texas | 50,540 | 2,179,610 | 4324.6 |
| Mississippi | 461,838 | 541,994 | 17.3 |
| Arkansas | 115,875 | 453,999 | 294.0 |
| Tennessee | 1,601,141 | 3,820,301 | 138.6 |
| Total in Southern States | 16,581,817 | 30,767,457 | 85.5 |
| New Mexico | ..... | 374,190 | ..... |
| Utah | 253,000 | 237,635 | Decrease. |
| California | 754,192 | 4,335,809 | 475.0 |
| Oregon | 881,140 | 1,074,828 | 219 8 |
| Washington | ..... | 73,800 | ..... |
| Total in Pacific States | 1,888,332 | 6,096,262 | 222.8 |
| Aggregate in United States | 135,897,806 | 223,144,369 | 64.2 |

## TABLE No. 20.

*Spirituous Liquors distilled during the year ending June* 1, 1860.

| States and Territories. | No. of establishments. | Gallons of whiskey, high wines, and alcohol. | Gallons of brandy, gin, &c. | Gallons of New England rum. | Total gallons. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 1 | ..... | ..... | 452,000 | 452,000 | $142,500 |
| Massachusetts | 11 | 972,000 | ..... | 2,396,800 | 3,368,800 | 1,266,570 |
| Connecticut | 7 | ..... | 203,100 | ..... | 203,100 | 109,250 |
| Total in N. England States | 19 | 972,000 | 203,100 | 2,848,800 | 4,023,900 | 1,518,320 |
| New York | 77 | 21,923,732 | 2,924,800 | 1,303,680 | 26,152,212 | 7,698,464 |
| New Jersey | 52 | 1,517,985 | ..... | ..... | 1,517,985 | 490,842 |
| Pennsylvania | 191 | 8,335,302 | ..... | ..... | 8,335,302 | 2,183,421 |
| Maryland | 20 | 1,182,700 | ..... | ..... | 1,182,700 | 329,641 |
| Total in Middle States | 340 | 32,959,719 | 2,924,800 | 1,303,680 | 37,188,199 | 10,702,368 |
| Ohio | 137 | 15,140,475 | 20,500 | ..... | 15,160,975 | 4,197,429 |
| Indiana | 32 | 8,358,560 | ..... | ..... | 8,358,560 | 1,951,530 |
| Kentucky | 166 | 3,247,203 | 880 | ..... | 3,248,083 | 959,651 |
| Illinois | 42 | 15,165,760 | ..... | ..... | 15,165,760 | 3,204,176 |
| Michigan | 7 | 251,320 | ..... | ..... | 251,320 | 73,704 |
| Wisconsin | 15 | 531,250 | ..... | ..... | 531,250 | 101,346 |
| Minnesota | 8 | 58,000 | ..... | ..... | 58,000 | 15,950 |
| Iowa | 13 | 383,320 | ..... | ..... | 383,320 | 81,830 |
| Missouri | 19 | 1,572,200 | ..... | ..... | 1,572,200 | 309,000 |
| Kansas | 1 | 1,800 | ..... | ..... | 1,800 | 3,750 |
| New Mexico | 12 | 10,750 | 1,575 | ..... | 12,325 | 22,425 |
| Utah | 3 | 2,600 | ..... | ..... | 2,600 | 6,800 |
| Total in Western States | 455 | 44,723,238 | 22,955 | ..... | 44,746,193 | 10,927,591 |
| California | 24 | 526,965 | 236,300 | ..... | 763,265 | 349,410 |
| Oregon | 1 | 40,000 | ..... | ..... | 40,000 | 40,000 |
| Total in Pacific States | 25 | 566,965 | 236,300 | ..... | 803,265 | 389,410 |
| Tennessee | 85 | 272,930 | 10,264 | ..... | 283,194 | 176,648 |
| Virginia | 62 | 757,980 | ..... | ..... | 757,980 | 391,143 |
| North Carolina | 100 | 100,155 | ..... | ..... | 100,155 | 72,341 |
| South Carolina | 29 | 33,532 | ..... | ..... | 33,532 | 31,982 |
| Georgia | 8 | 16,620 | ..... | ..... | 16,620 | 11,804 |
| Alabama | 5 | 28,800 | ..... | ..... | 28,800 | 13,044 |
| Texas | 8 | 12,650 | ..... | ..... | 12,650 | 12,400 |
| Arkansas | 2 | 8,500 | ..... | ..... | 8,500 | 6,125 |
| Total in Southern States | 299 | 1,231,167 | 10,264 | ..... | 1,241,431 | 715,487 |
| Aggregate in United States | 1,138 | 80,453,089 | 3,397,419 | 4,152,480 | 88,002,988 | 24,253,176 |

## TABLE No. 21.

*Malt Liquors brewed in the following States and Territories during the year ending June* 1, 1860.

| States and Territories. | No. of establishments. | Barrels. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 5 | 7,230 | $36,169 |
| New Hampshire | 3 | 17,200 | 86,000 |
| Massachusetts | 13 | 133,600 | 658,700 |
| Rhode Island | 4 | 6,400 | 31,267 |
| Connecticut | 6 | 16,030 | 91,210 |
| Total in New England States | 31 | 180,460 | 903,346 |
| New York | 175 | 990,767 | 4,996,151 |
| New Jersey | 22 | 155,430 | 865,910 |
| Pennsylvania | 172 | 585,206 | 3,246,681 |
| Maryland | 26 | 44,664 | 242,286 |
| District of Columbia | 4 | 13,484 | 84,300 |
| Total in Middle States | 399 | 1,789,551 | 9,435,328 |
| Ohio | 29 | 402,035 | 1,912,419 |
| Indiana | 50 | 66,338 | 328,116 |
| Kentucky | 17 | 74,850 | 219,700 |
| Illinois | 75 | 218,043 | 1,309,180 |
| Michigan | 42 | 57,671 | 354,758 |
| Wisconsin | 121 | 124,956 | 702,812 |
| Minnesota | 24 | 14,080 | 77,740 |
| Iowa | 39 | 35,588 | 221,495 |
| Missouri | 55 | 172,570 | 1,143,450 |
| Kansas | 4 | 5,100 | 52,800 |
| Nebraska | 2 | 2,200 | 16,400 |
| Utah | 2 | 145 | 4,200 |
| Total in Western States | 460 | 1,173,576 | 6,343,070 |
| California | 71 | 87,806 | 1,211,641 |
| Oregon | 8 | 4,152 | 83,750 |
| Total in Pacific States | 89 | 91,958 | 1,295,391 |
| Tennessee | 1 | 4,000 | 24,000 |
| Aggregate | 970 | 3,239,545 | 18,001,135 |

## TABLE No. 22.

*Cotton Goods produced during the year ending June 1, 1860.*

| STATES. | No. of establishments. | Capital invested. | Pounds of cotton. | Value of raw material. | NUMBER OF— | | AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. | | Annual cost of labor. | ANNUAL PRODUCT. | | Per cent. increase. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Spindles. | Looms. | Male. | Female. | | In 1850. | In 1860. | |
| Maine | 19 | $6,108,325 | 23,438,723 | $3,000,000 | 300,000 | 6,000 | 1,908 | 4,342 | $1,244,928 | $2,630,616 | $6,636,623 | 152.3 |
| New Hampshire | 44 | 13,878,000 | 39,212,644 | 9,758,921 | 669,885 | 17,015 | 6,300 | 13,859 | 4,574,520 | 8,861,749 | 16,651,531 | 87.0 |
| Vermont | 10 | 321,000 | 1,057,250 | 133,000 | 19,712 | 424 | 142 | 225 | 78,468 | 280,300 | 357,400 | 27.5 |
| Massachusetts | 200 | 33,300,000 | 126,666,089 | 14,778,344 | 1,739,700 | 44,978 | 12,635 | 22,353 | 7,221,156 | 21,394,401 | 36,745,864 | 68.9 |
| Rhode Island | 135 | 11,500,000 | 38,521,608 | 5,281,000 | 766,000 | 26,000 | 5,474 | 6,615 | 2,417,640 | 6,495,972 | 12,258,657 | 88.7 |
| Connecticut | 64 | 6,000,000 | 15,799,140 | 4,000,000 | 464,000 | 8,787 | 3,314 | 4,275 | 1,453,128 | 4,122,952 | 7,641,460 | 87.0 |
| Total in N. E. States | 472 | 71,107,325 | 244,695,454 | 36,951,265 | 3,959,297 | 103,204 | 29,773 | 51,669 | 16,989,840 | 43,785,990 | 80,301,535 | 83.4 |
| New York | 70 | 5,427,079 | 25,910,876 | 2,988,270 | 328,816 | 7,511 | 3,043 | 4,288 | 1,271,592 | 5,019,323 | 7,471,961 | 48.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 151 | 8,253,640 | 32,855,669 | 6,732,275 | 358,578 | 10,678 | 5,350 | 7,370 | 2,265,912 | 5,812,126 | 11,759,000 | 102.0 |
| New Jersey | 29 | 1,845,000 | 2,257,885 | 1,693,663 | 96,112 | 1,181 | 853 | 1,371 | 435,684 | 1,289,648 | 3,250,770 | 152.1 |
| Delaware | 11 | 572,000 | 2,717,000 | 521,492 | 25,704 | 494 | 486 | 521 | 202,884 | 538,439 | 919,103 | 70.7 |
| Maryland | 19 | 2,214,500 | 12,020,119 | 1,641,913 | 49,891 | 1,520 | 947 | 1,568 | 464,112 | 2,021,396 | 2,796,877 | 38.3 |
| District of Columbia | 1 | 45,000 | 294,117 | 47,403 | 2,560 | 82 | 70 | 25 | 19,800 | 100,000 | 74,400 | Dec. |
| Total in Middle States | 281 | 18,357,219 | 76,055,666 | 13,625,016 | 861,661 | 21,466 | 10,749 | 15,143 | 4,659,984 | 14,780,932 | 26,272,111 | 77.7 |
| Virginia | 13 | 1,325,243 | 7,302,797 | 770,977 | 28,700 | 524 | 741 | 952 | 262,440 | 1,446,109 | 1,063,611 | Dec. |
| North Carolina | 36 | 1,049,750 | 5,152,750 | 564,612 | 30,144 | 479 | 416 | 1,210 | 168,840 | 985,411 | 930,567 | Dec. |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| South Carolina | 17 | 827,825 | 3,845,811 | 419,500 | 16,461 | 931 | 372 | 584 | 132,180 | 842,440 | 588,950 | Dec. |
| Georgia | 32 | 1,854,603 | 12,977,904 | 1,689,075 | 44,312 | 1,058 | 1,376 | 1,909 | 482,520 | 1,395,056 | 2,215,636 | 58.8 |
| Florida | 1 | 30,000 | 200,000 | 22,000 | ..... | ..... | 40 | 25 | 7,872 | 49,920 | 40,000 | Dec. |
| Alabama | 11 | 1,306,500 | 4,389,641 | 623,963 | 26,540 | 663 | 567 | 765 | 206,124 | 398,585 | 917,105 | 130.0 |
| Louisiana | 2 | 1,075,000 | 1,995,700 | 283,900 | 4,225 | 150 | 70 | 70 | 24,000 | ..... | 509,700 | ..... |
| Texas | 1 | 500,000 | 588,000 | 78,920 | 2,700 | 100 | 160 | ..... | 36,480 | ..... | 99,241 | ..... |
| Mississippi | 4 | 350,000 | 534,400 | 163,419 | 1,844 | 28 | 155 | 155 | 33,996 | 22,000 | 261,135 | 108.7 |
| Arkansas | 1 | 55,000 | 60,000 | 6,750 | ..... | ..... | 20 | 10 | 7,200 | 17,360 | 13,000 | Dec. |
| Tennessee | 25 | 930,000 | 3,172,000 | 283,838 | 7,914 | 80 | 244 | 437 | 109,764 | 508,481 | 533,348 | 4.8 |
| Total in Southern States | 143 | 9,303,921 | 40,219,003 | 4,906,954 | 164,840 | 4,013 | 4,161 | 6,117 | 1,471,416 | 5,665,362 | 7,172,293 | 26.6 |
| Ohio | 7 | 250,000 | 1,815,000 | 250,000 | 15,000 | 400 | 270 | 340 | 112,400 | 594,204 | 629,500 | 5.9 |
| Indiana | 2 | 250,000 | 800,000 | 100,000 | 11,000 | 375 | 176 | 190 | 72,468 | 86,660 | 349,000 | 302.0 |
| Illinois | 3 | 10,000 | 40,000 | 8,000 | ..... | ..... | 8 | 8 | 1,980 | ..... | 15,987 | ..... |
| Missouri | 3 | 169,000 | 100,000 | 14,500 | 14,500 | ..... | 85 | 85 | 31,080 | 142,900 | 230,000 | 60.8 |
| Kentucky | 4 | 104,000 | 311,000 | 139,000 | 9,500 | ..... | 93 | 53 | 21,000 | 445,639 | 167,500 | Dec. |
| Total in Western States | 19 | 783,000 | 3,066,000 | 511,500 | 50,000 | 775 | 632 | 676 | 238,928 | 1,269,403 | 1,391,987 | 9.6 |
| Aggregate | 915 | 99,551,465 | 364,036,123 | 55,994,735 | 5,035,798 | 129,458 | 45,315 | 73,605 | 23,360,168 | 65,501,687 | 115,137,926 | 75.78 |

## TABLE No. 23.

*Woollen Goods, (including Carding and Fulling and Mixed Goods,) produced during the year ending June 1, 1860.*

| STATES AND TERRITORIES. | Number of establishments. | Capital invested. | Pounds of wool. | Pounds of cotton used in mixed goods. | Value of raw material. | NUMBER OF— | | AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. | | Annual cost of labor. | ANNUAL PRODUCT. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Spindles. | Looms. | Male. | Female. | | In 1850. | In 1860. |
| Maine | 61 | $989,400 | 2,646,200 | 100,000 | $1,047,496 | 11,765 | 185 | 604 | 499 | $277,440 | $1,022,929 | $1,674,800 |
| New Hampshire | 71 | 1,519,550 | 3,596,730 | 321,280 | 1,732,074 | 36,320 | 696 | 1,003 | 1,003 | 499,764 | 2,139,967 | 2,876,000 |
| Vermont | 50 | 1,781,550 | 3,303,500 | 59,300 | 1,679,594 | 23,371 | 463 | 830 | 1,065 | 388,956 | 1,820,769 | 2,550,000 |
| Massachusetts | 131 | 10,179,500 | 26,271,200 | 3,589,500 | 11,613,174 | 159,651 | 4,237 | 6,645 | 4,608 | 2,645,868 | 12,781,514 | 18,930,000 |
| Rhode Island | 50 | 2,986,000 | 5,000,000 | 1,881,200 | 3,920,155 | 86,048 | 1,586 | 2,483 | 1,568 | 1,012,836 | 2,504,700 | 6,599,280 |
| Connecticut | 90 | 2,494,000 | 8,000,000 | 995,932 | 4,206,000 | 76,178 | 1,753 | 2,291 | 1,460 | 917,437 | 4,974,959 | 5,879,000 |
| Total in N. E. States | 453 | 19,950,000 | 48,817,630 | 6,947,212 | 24,198,493 | 393,333 | 8,920 | 13,856 | 10,203 | 5,742,301 | 25,244,838 | 38,509,080 |
| New York | 235 | 4,598,233 | 11,708,230 | 2,685,000 | 4,979.631 | 87,887 | 1,686 | 3,786 | 4,255 | 1,591,248 | 7,605,774 | 9,090,316 |
| Pennsylvania | 447 | 5,642,425 | 6,223,850 | 4,753,413 | 6,770,347 | 108,326 | 4,334 | 6,682 | 4,022 | 2,229,936 | 5,792,566 | 12,744,373 |
| New Jersey | 35 | 937,400 | 1,712,000 | 656,000 | 682,743 | 10,361 | 270 | 812 | 527 | 320,304 | 1,020,941 | 1,527,209 |
| Delaware | 6 | 98,000 | 147,500 | 120,000 | 78,807 | 1,000 | 76 | 79 | 38 | 27,888 | 249,510 | 156,635 |
| Maryland | 25 | 287,200 | 955,800 | 77,000 | 254,874 | 2,480 | 66 | 228 | 127 | 77,868 | 319,240 | 581,955 |
| Total in Middle States | 748 | 11,563,258 | 20,747,380 | 8,291,413 | 12,766,402 | 210,054 | 6,432 | 11,587 | 8,969 | 4,247,244 | 14,988,031 | 24,100,488 |
| Virginia | 69 | 476,380 | 1,329,738 | 70,000 | 466,020 | 7,574 | 121 | 517 | 108 | 114,636 | 826,746 | 809,760 |
| North Carolina | 22 | 286,700 | 441,290 | 125,000 | 170,111 | 1,000 | 20 | 145 | 149 | 46,092 | 71,470 | 260,279 |
| South Carolina | 8 | 9,500 | 37,800 | ..... | 13,420 | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | 1,964 | 15,100 | 17,177 |
| Georgia | 28 | 174,600 | 1,500,000 | 150,000 | 243,700 | 1,480 | 20 | 62 | 45 | 17,480 | ..... | 465,000 |
| Alabama | 15 | 100,000 | 342,235 | 20,000 | 90,000 | 1,000 | 20 | 46 | 28 | 18,000 | 21,800 | 218,000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Texas | 9 | 24,100 | 106,250 | 18,000 | 30,950 | ..... | ..... | 17 | 7 | 6,780 | 22,000 | 49,125 |
| Mississippi | 9 | 109,500 | 376,400 | 107,000 | 133,290 | 1,000 | 21 | 204 | 20 | 12,408 | 31,670 | 184,500 |
| Arkansas | 8 | 8,550 | 90,800 | 20,000 | 26,960 | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | 1,680 | 8,800 | 31,840 |
| Tennessee | 59 | 128,650 | 570,865 | 260,000 | 143,151 | 500 | ..... | 145 | 58 | 36,636 | 111,225 | 267,622 |
| Total in Southern States. | 227 | 1,317,980 | 4,795,378 | 770,000 | 1,317,602 | 12,554 | 202 | 1,155 | 415 | 255,676 | 1,108,811 | 2,303,303 |
| Ohio | 113 | 623,650 | 1,054,540 | ..... | 393,344 | 5,827 | 96 | 356 | 153 | 137,064 | 1,513,978 | 692,333 |
| Indiana | 84 | 458,144 | 1,009,000 | ..... | 344,500 | 8,266 | 177 | 561 | 93 | 165,108 | 528,700 | 695,370 |
| Illinois | 33 | 233,450 | 545,000 | ..... | 182,320 | 1,000 | 20 | 173 | 33 | 51,072 | 370,870 | 266,230 |
| Michigan | 20 | 139,500 | 223,100 | ..... | 91,090 | 1,000 | 20 | 98 | 50 | 38,316 | 192,043 | 174,398 |
| Wisconsin | 15 | 96,800 | 212,400 | ..... | 56,820 | 1,000 | 20 | 78 | 24 | 26,868 | 60,105 | 167,600 |
| Iowa | 23 | 109,100 | 265,200 | ..... | 103,373 | 1,000 | 20 | 120 | 21 | 35,916 | 112,454 | 167,960 |
| Missouri | 99 | 212,845 | 856,244 | ..... | 230,911 | 896 | 29 | 190 | 14 | 47,172 | 358,427 | 425,319 |
| Kentucky | 92 | 645,800 | 1,310,700 | ..... | 598,445 | 3,990 | 94 | 539 | 112 | 131,340 | 803,507 | 1,128,882 |
| Total in Western States. | 479 | 2,519,289 | 5,476,184 | ..... | 2,000,803 | 22,979 | 476 | 2,115 | 500 | 632,856 | 3,940,084 | 3,718,092 |
| California | 1 | 100,000 | 400,000 | ..... | 50,000 | 500 | 30 | 40 | 20 | 33,600 | ..... | 150,000 |
| Oregon | 1 | 70,000 | 150,000 | ..... | 27,000 | 280 | 15 | 27 | 13 | 16,200 | ..... | 85,000 |
| Total in Pacific States... | 2 | 170,000 | 550,000 | ..... | 77,000 | 780 | 45 | 67 | 33 | 49,800 | ..... | 235,000 |
| Aggregate | 1,909 | 35,520,527 | 80,386,572 | 16,008,625 | 40,360,300 | 639,700 | 16,075 | 28,780 | 20,120 | 10,927,877 | 45,281,764 | 68,865,963 |

## TABLE No. 24.

### *Leather produced during the year ending June* 1, 1860.

| States and Territories. | Value of product in 1850. | Value of product in 1860. | Per cent. increase. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | $1,701,299 | $2,011,034 | 18.2 |
| New Hampshire | 944,554 | 1,933,949 | 104 7 |
| Vermont | 640,665 | 1,000,153 | 56.1 |
| Massachusetts | 5,672,559 | 10,354,056 | 82 3 |
| Rhode Island | 133,050 | 80,897 | Decrease. |
| Connecticut | 775,325 | 953.782 | 23.0 |
| Total in New England States | 9,867,452 | 16,333,871 | 66.6 |
| New York | 9,802,670 | 20,758,017 | 111.7 |
| Pennsylvania | 6,296,363 | 12,491,631 | 98.4 |
| New Jersey | 1,269,982 | 1,297,627 | 2.1 |
| Delaware | 213,742 | 37,240 | Decrease. |
| Maryland | 1,426,734 | 1,723,033 | 17.2 |
| District of Columbia | 56,000 | 37,000 | Decrease. |
| Total in Middle States | 19,065,491 | 36,344,548 | 90.7 |
| Ohio | 2,110,982 | 2,799,239 | 32 6 |
| Indiana | 750,801 | 800,387 | 6 6 |
| Michigan | 401,730 | 574,172 | 42.4 |
| Illinois | 337,384 | 150,000 | Decrease. |
| Wisconsin | 181,010 | 498,268 | 175.2 |
| Minnesota | ..... | 11,400 | ..... |
| Iowa | 24,550 | 81,760 | 23.3 |
| Missouri | 366,361 | 368,826 | .6 |
| Kentucky | 1,108,533 | 701,555 | Decrease. |
| Kansas | ..... | 850 | ..... |
| Total in Western States | 5,281,351 | 5,986,457 | 13.3 |
| Utah | ..... | 93,255 | ..... |
| California | ..... | 226,214 | ..... |
| Oregon | ..... | 14,500 | ..... |
| Washington | ..... | 17,500 | ..... |
| Total in Pacific States | ..... | 351,469 | ..... |
| Virginia | 927,877 | 1,218,700 | 31 3 |
| North Carolina | 363,647 | 343,020 | Decrease. |
| South Carolina | 282,399 | 150,985 | Decrease. |
| Georgia | 403,439 | 393,164 | Decrease. |
| Alabama | 344,445 | 340,400 | Decrease. |
| Louisiana | 78,085 | 47,000 | Decrease. |
| Texas | 52,600 | 123,050 | 132.0 |
| Mississippi | 241,632 | 223,862 | Decrease. |
| Arkansas | 78,824 | 115,375 | 46.3 |
| Tennessee | 804,631 | 1,118,850 | 38 9 |
| Total in Southern States | 3,577,579 | 4,074,406 | 13.8 |
| Aggregate in United States | 37,791,873 | 63,090,751 | 66.9 |

TABLE No. 25.—*Boots and Shoes manufactured in the following States during the year ending June* 1, 1860.

| STATES AND TERRITORIES. | Number of establishments. | Capital invested in real and personal estate in the business. | Value of raw material, including fuel. | AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. | | Cost of labor. | ANNUAL PRODUCTS. | | Per cent. increase. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Male. | Female. | | Value in 1850. | Value in 1860. | |
| Maine | 295 | $420,984 | $879,031 | 1,820 | 702 | $592,032 | $961,556 | $1,661,915 | 72.8 |
| New Hampshire | 337 | 583,285 | 2,497,471 | 3,479 | 1,365 | 1,077,048 | 2,610,169 | 3,863,866 | 48.0 |
| Vermont | 148 | 133,962 | 210,595 | 484 | 58 | 169,224 | 342,353 | 440,366 | 25.6 |
| Massachusetts | 1,497 | 11,169,277 | 24,497,344 | 47,353 | 22,045 | 17,226,408 | 24,102,366 | 46,440,209 | 92.6 |
| Rhode Island | 66 | 104,495 | 155,937 | 382 | 31 | 86,028 | 69,098 | 315,959 | 357.2 |
| Connecticut | 211 | 510,400 | 839,435 | 2,521 | 777 | 831,108 | 1,861,783 | 2,044,762 | 9.8 |
| Total in N. E. States | 2,554 | 12,922,403 | 29,079,813 | 56,039 | 24,978 | 19,981,848 | 29,947,325 | 54,767,077 | 82.8 |
| New York | 2,276 | 3,212,423 | 4,848,877 | 11,838 | 2,028 | 3,567,636 | 7,766,428 | 10,878,797 | 39.8 |
| Pennsylvania | 2,178 | 2,823,672 | 3,127,628 | 10,826 | 2,344 | 3,102,128 | 5,636,733 | 8,178,935 | 36 0 |
| New Jersey | 373 | 574,055 | 814,926 | 2,357 | 482 | 761,976 | 1,698,877 | 1,850,137 | 8.9 |
| Maryland | 453 | 333,955 | 515,254 | 1,577 | 292 | ..... | 1,372,358 | 1,244,167 | Dec. |
| Delaware | 53 | 85,026 | 98,107 | 263 | 58 | 80,664 | 157,254 | 226,470 | 37.7 |
| District of Columbia | 56 | 67,505 | 96,549 | 273 | 20 | ..... | 144,597 | 209,785 | 45.2 |
| Total in Middle States | 5,389 | 7,096,636 | 9,501,341 | 27,134 | 5,224 | 7,512,404 | 16,776,247 | 22,588,291 | 34 6 |
| Ohio | 950 | 1,115,476 | 1,455,686 | 4,259 | 342 | 1,340,712 | 2,320,096 | 3,623,827 | 56.1 |
| Michigan | 273 | 339,167 | 380,676 | 976 | 58 | 295,392 | 527,479 | 863,315 | 63.7 |
| Indiana | 461 | 347,370 | 428,614 | 1,148 | 51 | 381,516 | 506,039 | 1,034,341 | 104.4 |
| Illinois | 321 | 378,110 | 400,348 | 1,047 | 27 | 292,292 | 478,925 | 963,052 | 101.2 |
| Wisconsin | 217 | 266,065 | 431,175 | 917 | 50 | 204,964 | 289,998 | 901,944 | 211.7 |
| Minnesota | 60 | 45,980 | 59,578 | 120 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 133,395 | ..... |
| Iowa | 118 | 125,377 | 141,922 | 336 | 10 | 109,404 | 56,533 | 325,296 | 475.6 |
| Missouri | 277 | 291,680 | 326,699 | 904 | 43 | 331,704 | 559,238 | 868,768 | 55.5 |
| Kentucky | 264 | 218,215 | 290,766 | 828 | 29 | 255,840 | 403,212 | 685,783 | 70.1 |
| Utah | 13 | 4,520 | 17,535 | 28 | ..... | 15,480 | ..... | 36,833 | ..... |
| Nebraska | 9 | 9,950 | 9,824 | 33 | 1 | 12,072 | ..... | 28,651 | ..... |
| Total in Western States. | 2,963 | 3,141,910 | 3,942,823 | 10,596 | 631 | 3,239,376 | 5,141,520 | 9,465,205 | 84.1 |
| Virginia | 250 | 263,547 | 265,113 | 879 | 116 | 258,768 | 596,883 | 718,591 | 20.4 |
| Louisiana | 497 | 388,440 | 547,001 | 1,137 | 170 | 382,572 | 406,825 | 1,391,121 | 242.4 |
| Tennessee | 94 | 84,617 | 111,681 | 153 | 11 | 72,684 | 243,976 | 262,348 | 7.5 |
| Georgia | 117 | 153,430 | 173,666 | 349 | 10 | 92,904 | 244,260 | 357,267 | 46.3 |
| Tot. in 4 South'n States. | 958 | 890,034 | 1,097,461 | 2,518 | 307 | 806,928 | 1,491,944 | 2,729,327 | 80.3 |
| Aggregate | 11,864 | 24,050,983 | 43,621,438 | 96,287 | 31,140 | 31,540,556 | 53,357,036 | 89,549,900 | 67.8 |

*India-rubber Goods produced in the following States during the year ending June* 1, 1860.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Massachusetts | 5 | 638,000 | 532,900 | 324 | 74 | 107,832 | 276,080 | 803,000 | 190.9 |
| Rhode Island | 2 | 156,000 | 105,011 | 60 | 44 | 29,434 | 215,000 | 246,700 | 14.7 |
| Connecticut | 13 | 1,415,000 | 1,245,800 | 662 | 347 | 320,436 | 1,218,500 | 2,676,000 | 119.6 |
| New York | 6 | 625,000 | 369,000 | 458 | 207 | 153,924 | 548,500 | 977,700 | 78.3 |
| Pennsylvania | 2 | 7,500 | 5,300 | 6 | 4 | 3,106 | 19,400 | 13,500 | Dec. |
| New Jersey | 3 | 720,000 | 52,900 | 315 | 382 | 186,768 | 723,605 | 1,013,000 | 40.0 |
| Aggregate | 31 | 3,561,500 | 2,760,911 | 1,825 | 1,058 | 801,500 | 3,001,085 | 5,729,900 | 90.9 |

## TABLE No. 26.—*Furniture produced during the year ending June* 1, 1860.

| STATES. | No. of establishments. | Capital invested in real and personal estate in the business. | Raw materials used, including fuel. | AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. | | Value of product in 1850. | Value of product in 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Male. | Female | | |
| Maine | 55 | 103,717 | 73,329 | 263 | 10 | $164,112 | $236,534 |
| New Hampshire | 59 | 179,000 | 119,397 | 348 | 7 | 191,048 | 357,195 |
| Vermont | 64 | 149,200 | 82,248 | 340 | 2 | 123,960 | 268,735 |
| Massachusetts | 190 | 1,521,858 | 1,114,483 | 3,216 | 1,269 | 2,635,216 | 3,365,415 |
| Rhode Island | 23 | 140,500 | 97,843 | 166 | 12 | 59,036 | 217,472 |
| Connecticut | 44 | 277,900 | 207,025 | 400 | 6 | 358,310 | 514,425 |
| Total in New England States | 435 | 2,372,175 | 1,694,325 | 4,733 | 1,306 | 3,531,682 | 4,959,776 |
| New York | 625 | 3,723,931 | 2,325,015 | 6,295 | 380 | 4,966,092 | 7,175,060 |
| Pennsylvania | 494 | 1,725,456 | 948,969 | 3,109 | 17 | 2,553,790 | 2,938,503 |
| New Jersey | 60 | 170,250 | 100,106 | 252 | 17 | 384,807 | 232,500 |
| Delaware | 15 | 55,700 | 20,007 | 36 | 4 | 42,905 | 50,052 |
| Maryland | 63 | 301,700 | 210,869 | 507 | ..... | 705,165 | 626,154 |
| District of Columbia | 12 | 22,950 | 15,630 | 28 | 2 | 85,975 | 44,420 |
| Total in Middle States | 1,269 | 5,999,987 | 3,620,596 | 10,227 | 420 | 8,738,734 | 11,066,689 |
| Ohio | 355 | 2,273,743 | 844,797 | 3,993 | 97 | 1,809,390 | 3,703,605 |
| Indiana | 153 | 291,692 | 160,767 | 675 | ..... | 430,393 | 601,124 |
| Michigan | 105 | 269,955 | 107,949 | 604 | 12 | 196,255 | 450,028 |
| Illinois | 130 | 442,060 | 166,889 | 634 | 6 | 357,203 | 873,609 |
| Wisconsin | 85 | 228,500 | 97,598 | 351 | 39 | 177,377 | 366,525 |
| Minnesota | 29 | 47,000 | 17,705 | 93 | ..... | ..... | 63,269 |
| Iowa | 60 | 134,950 | 35,282 | 224 | ..... | 51,805 | 157,491 |
| Missouri | 47 | 128,095 | 66,052 | 157 | ..... | 258,391 | 203,142 |
| Kentucky | 68 | 155,915 | 66,688 | 262 | ..... | 680,179 | 256,046 |
| Total in Western States | 1,032 | 3,971,910 | 1,563,727 | 6,993 | 154 | 3,960,993 | 6,674,839 |
| Agg'te of 20 States and Dis. Col. | 2,736 | 12,344,072 | 6,878,648 | 21,953 | 1,880 | 16,231,409 | 22,701.304 |
| Increase, (39.8 per cent.) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,469,895 |

## TABLE No. 27.—*Musical Instruments produced in the following States during the year ending June* 1, 1860.

| STATES. | No. of establishments. | Capital invested in real and personal estate in the business. | Raw materials used, including fuel. | MONTHLY AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. | | onthly cost of labor. | Value of annual product. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Male. | Female. | | |
| Maine | 5 | 37,000 | 9,075 | 23 | ..... | $965 | $32,850 |
| New Hampshire | 6 | 34,200 | 16,375 | 76 | ..... | 2,564 | 64,800 |
| Vermont | 4 | 25,500 | 17,840 | 42 | ..... | 1,560 | 57,960 |
| Massachusetts | 36 | 980,500 | 608,927 | 945 | ..... | 53,424 | 1,762,470 |
| Rhode Island | 1 | 500 | 50 | 3 | ..... | 100 | 1,200 |
| Connecticut | 1 | 4,000 | 1,495 | 4 | ..... | 140 | 4,000 |
| New York | 77 | 2,654,700 | 1,083,419 | 2,449 | 4 | ..... | 3,392,577 |
| Pennsylvania | 27 | 265,000 | 103,050 | 323 | ..... | ..... | 475,950 |
| Total in 8 States | 157 | 4,001,400 | 1,840,231 | 3,865 | 4 | 58,753 | 5,791,807 |

TABLE No. 28.—*Jewelry, Silverware, &c, produced during the year ending June* 1, 1860.

| States. | Value of gold assayed and refined. | Value of watches. | Value of gold-leaf and foil. | Value of silverware. | Val. of silver plated & Britannia ware. | Val. of jewelry, watch-cases, &c. | Total value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | $23,000 | $11,240 | $34,240 |
| New Hampshire | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,300 | 11,300 |
| Vermont | ..... | ..... | ..... | $24,700 | 7,500 | 5,750 | 37,950 |
| Massachusetts | ..... | $348,900 | $17,700 | 196,360 | 341,375 | 1,744,306 | 2,648,641 |
| Rhode Island | $269,500 | ..... | 9,000 | 490,000 | ..... | 2,238,178 | 3,006,678 |
| Connecticut | ..... | ..... | 80,000 | 32,600 | 1,579,760 | 195,124 | 1,887,484 |
| New York | 420,570 | ..... | 108,372 | 1,593,795 | 563,745 | 2,779,981 | 5,466,463 |
| Pennsylvania | 430,000 | ..... | 264,600 | 519,650 | 561,650 | 2,356,230 | 4,132,130 |
| New Jersey | ..... | 4,500 | ..... | 7,000 | 665,500 | 1,604,344 | 2,281,344 |
| Delaware | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,800 | 1,800 |
| Maryland | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30,000 | ..... | 600 | 30,600 |
| District of Columbia | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,950 | 15,950 |
| | 1,120,070 | 353,400 | 479,672 | 2,894,105 | 3,742,530 | 10,964,803 | 19,554,580 |

TABLE No. 29.—*Illuminating Gas produced during the year ending June* 1, 1860.

| STATES AND TERRITORIES. | No. of establishments. | Capital invested in real and personal estate in the business. | RAW MATERIAL USED, INCLUDING FUEL. | | No. of men employed. | Cost of labor. | ANNUAL PRODUCTS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Tons of coal. | Val. of raw material. | | | Quantities, in 1,000 ft. | Value, includ'g coke. |
| Maine | 10 | $840,000 | 5,482 | $41,865 | 59 | $21,732 | 44,087 | $143,852 |
| New Hampshire | 5 | 248,000 | 3,436 | 36,226 | 31 | 5,760 | 25,980 | 86,843 |
| Vermont | 2 | 106,000 | 570 | 4,600 | 7 | 2,640 | 2,824 | 15,215 |
| Massachusetts | 10 | 2,686,500 | 59,200 | 362,565 | 225 | 109,404 | 366,553 | 967,058 |
| Rhode Island | 4 | 792,600 | 8,383 | 62,213 | 64 | 22,320 | 68,450 | 197,735 |
| Connecticut | 8 | 566,000 | 14,664 | 56,473 | 53 | 20,196 | 70,338 | 232,054 |
| Total in New England | 39 | 5,239,100 | 91,735 | 563,942 | 439 | 182,052 | 578,232 | 1,642,757 |
| New York | 43 | 7,558,150 | 215,516 | 1,564,884 | 2,691 | 979,464 | 1,809,921 | 4,881,805 |
| Pennsylvania | 30 | 5,248,554 | 120,131 | 651,919 | 1,006 | 472,452 | 828,553 | 2,147,802 |
| New Jersey | 15 | 986,130 | 7,660 | 64,004 | 86 | 45,156 | 70,599 | 239,474 |
| Delaware | 2 | 177,300 | 1,520 | 10,500 | 12 | 5,220 | 12,800 | 33,175 |
| Maryland | 2 | 87,000 | 550 | 5,200 | 9 | 3,600 | 2,800 | 13,500 |
| District of Columbia | 2 | 612,000 | 10,500 | 52,625 | 108 | 4,800 | 77,764 | 242,388 |
| Total in Middle States | 94 | 14,669,134 | 355,877 | 2,349,132 | 3,912 | 1,510,692 | 2,802,437 | 7,558,144 |
| Ohio | 22 | 1,668,650 | 30,173 | 92,470 | 356 | 135,936 | 195,701 | 491,748 |
| Indiana | 7 | 388,850 | 6,470 | 24,426 | 49 | 23,772 | 36,628 | 96,012 |
| Illinois | 8 | 1,335,000 | 5,083 | 81,096 | 182 | 65,700 | 105,029 | 342,142 |
| Wisconsin | 4 | 100,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30,000 | 94,176 |
| Iowa | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,900 | 55,900 |
| Missouri | 2 | 605,000 | 15,317 | 48,750 | 61 | 30,480 | 101,817 | 419,306 |
| Kentucky | 2 | 117,966 | 5,625 | 25,220 | 88 | 38,040 | 60,857 | 96,449 |
| California | 4 | 270,000 | 1,815 | 62,975 | 20 | 26,880 | 16,950 | 146,200 |
| Total in Western States. | 53 | 4,485,466 | 64,483 | 334,937 | 756 | 320,808 | 559,882 | 1,741,933 |
| Virginia | 15 | 264,000 | 1,840 | 12,955 | 31 | 6,396 | 22,580 | 59,700 |
| North Carolina | 1 | 27,000 | ..... | 788 | 3 | 900 | 674 | 4,046 |
| Georgia | 2 | 273,000 | 2,500 | 31,100 | 35 | 17,520 | 21,058 | 96,000 |
| Alabama | 1 | 125,000 | 3,000 | 22,000 | 20 | 21,600 | 13,218 | 58,000 |
| Tennessee | 1 | 200,000 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 13,200 | 16,000 | 63,800 |
| Total in Southern States. | 20 | 889,000 | 7,340 | 66,843 | 114 | 59,616 | 73,530 | 281,546 |
| Aggregate United States. | 206 | 25,282,700 | 519,435 | 3,314,854 | 5,221 | 2,073,168 | 4,014,081 | 11,224,380 |

## TABLE NO. 30.

*Quantity and value of Salt made in the following States during the year ending June* 1, 1860.

| States. | Bushels. | Value. |
|---|---|---|
| Massachusetts | 30,900 | $7,874 |
| New York | 7,521,335 | 1,289,511 |
| Pennsylvania | 604,300 | 154,264 |
| Ohio | 1,744,240 | 276,879 |
| Virginia | 2,056,513 | 478,684 |
| Kentucky | 69,665 | 21,190 |
| Texas | 120,000 | 29,800 |
| California | 44,000 | 7,100 |
| Total | 12,190,953 | 2,265,302 |

## TABLE NO. 31.

*Product of the Fisheries during the year ending June* 1, 1860.

| States and Territories. | Value of the product of whale fisheries. | Value of codfish, mackerel, &c. | Value of shad, &c. | Value of white fish. | Value of salmon. | Value of oysters. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | | $1,050,755 | | | | | $1,050,755 |
| New Hampshire | | | $64,500 | | | | 64,500 |
| Massachusetts | $6,526,238 | 2,774,204 | | | | | 9,300,442 |
| Rhode Island | 246,350 | 62,400 | | | | | 308,750 |
| Connecticut | 731,000 | 281,189 | | | | | 1,012,189 |
| New York | | 14,955 | 6,815 | $36,000 | | $93,270 | 151,040 |
| New Jersey | | | 41,617 | | | 167,660 | 209,277 |
| Maryland | | | 5,800 | | | 15,305 | 21,105 |
| Indiana | | | | 17,500 | | | 17,500 |
| Michigan | | | | 250,467 | | | 250,467 |
| Wisconsin | | | | 83,512 | | | 83,512 |
| Virginia | | | 33,600 | | | 53,145 | 86,745 |
| North Carolina | | | 99,768 | | | 2,100 | 101,868 |
| Florida | | | 68,952 | | | | 68,952 |
| Texas | | | | | | 6,093 | 6,093 |
| California | 18,000 | | | 77,000 | $18,950 | | 113,950 |
| Oregon | | | | | 13,450 | | 13,450 |
| Washington | | | | | 18,900 | 44,597 | 63,497 |
| Aggregate | 7,521,588 | 4,183,503 | 321,052 | 464,479 | 51,300 | 382,170 | 12,924,092 |

## TABLE No. 32.

*Soap and Candles produced during the year ending June* 1, 1860.

| STATES. | Number of establishments. | Capital invested in real and personal estate in the business. | Raw material used, including fuel. | AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. | | ANNUAL PRODUCTS. | | Per cent. increase |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Male. | Female. | Value in 1850. | Value in 1860. | |
| Maine | 13 | $25,100 | $37,954 | 35 | ..... | $52,180 | $53,637 | ..... |
| New Hampshire | 11 | 31,800 | 34,756 | 31 | ..... | 30,165 | 64,514 | 114.4 |
| Massachusetts | 76 | 632,650 | 1,348,481 | 389 | 18 | 1,263,678 | 1,910,206 | 51.1 |
| Rhode Island | 6 | 47,000 | 81,698 | 22 | ..... | 525,370 | 107,332 | Dec. |
| Connecticut | 31 | 140,650 | 259,836 | 84 | 2 | 124,285 | 396,045 | 219.0 |
| Total in New England | 137 | 877,200 | 1,762,725 | 561 | 20 | 1,995,678 | 2,531,734 | 26.8 |
| New York | 130 | 1,378,600 | 2,692,836 | 410 | ..... | 3,363,207 | 3,836,503 | 14.0 |
| Pennsylvania | 92 | 1,302,458 | 2,011,665 | 507 | ..... | 1,496,209 | 2,937,798 | 96.0 |
| New Jersey | 10 | 73,000 | 224,825 | 42 | 4 | 444,885 | 595,075 | 33.0 |
| Delaware | 2 | 32,000 | 30,730 | 12 | ..... | 43,000 | 61,500 | 41.8 |
| Maryland | 10 | 143,700 | 346,703 | 4 | ..... | 579,553 | 433,345 | Dec. |
| District of Columbia | 3 | 10,000 | 42,930 | 15 | ..... | 18,100 | 62,587 | 247.6 |
| Total in Middle States | 247 | 2,939,758 | 5,349,689 | 990 | 4 | 5,944,954 | 7,926,808 | 33.3 |
| Ohio | 25 | 621,927 | 1,778,642 | 212 | 32 | 611,193 | 2,418,972 | 294.0 |
| Indiana | 16 | 89,100 | 198,900 | 58 | ..... | 52,262 | 256,535 | 388.0 |
| Michigan | 9 | 46,200 | 83,200 | 42 | 2 | 86,032 | 108,478 | 25.0 |
| Illinois | 22 | 113,500 | 258,939 | 73 | ..... | 184,739 | 386,442 | 109.0 |
| Wisconsin | 12 | 67,100 | 113,760 | 37 | ..... | 149,374 | 187,010 | 25.2 |
| Iowa | 7 | 35,000 | 69,805 | 20 | ..... | ..... | 113,470 | ..... |
| Missouri | 12 | 620,800 | 1,313,328 | 246 | 55 | 513,593 | 1,649,380 | 207.0 |
| Kentucky | 10 | 189,500 | 166,162 | 105 | 25 | 239,609 | 486,900 | 103 0 |
| Total in Western States. | 113 | 1,783,127 | 3,982,736 | 793 | 114 | 1,836,802 | 5,607,187 | 205.0 |
| Virginia | 18 | 146,800 | 187,496 | 83 | 4 | 179,073 | 279,903 | 56.0 |
| Louisiana | 16 | 27,700 | 76,261 | 50 | ..... | 175,000 | 156,310 | Dec. |
| Texas | 1 | 10,000 | 995 | 4 | ..... | ..... ..... | 9,700 | ..... |
| Tennessee | 2 | 20,000 | 27,800 | 9 | ..... | 40,705 | 44,000 | ..... |
| Total in Southern States. | 37 | 204,500 | 292,552 | 146 | 4 | 394,778 | 489,913 | 24.0 |
| California | 11 | 57,300 | 124,551 | 23 | ..... | ..... | 204,900 | ..... |
| Other States, (estimated) | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27,518 | 200,000 | ..... |
| Aggregate in U. States | 545 | 5,861,885 | 11,512,253 | 2,513 | 142 | 10,199,730 | 16,960,542 | 66.0 |

TABLE No. 33.—*Approximate statistics of the Products of Industry for the year ending June* 1, 1860.

| STATES AND TERRITORIES. | Number of establishments. | Capital invested, in real and personal estate, in the business. | Value of raw material used, including fuel. | AVERAGE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED. | | Value of annual product. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | Male. | Female. | |
| Maine | 3,582 | $22,000,000 | $20,861,452 | 25,000 | 14,710 | $36,075,498 |
| New Hampshire | 2,582 | 25,900,000 | 21,400,000 | 19,200 | 16,900 | 45,500,000 |
| Vermont | 1,501 | 9,500,000 | 8,110,000 | 8,940 | 1,860 | 16,000,000 |
| Massachusetts | 7,766 | 133,000,000 | 141,000,000 | 148,800 | 68,300 | 266,000,000 |
| Rhode Island | 1,160 | 23,300,000 | 23,400,000 | 21,200 | 12,000 | 47,500,000 |
| Connecticut | 2,923 | 45,720,000 | 40,140,000 | 44,160 | 21,620 | 83,000,000 |
| Total in New England States. | 19,514 | 259,420,000 | 257,911,452 | 267,300 | 135,390 | 494,075,498 |
| New York | 23,236 | 175,449,206 | 209,899,890 | 174,059 | 47,422 | 379,623,560 |
| Pennsylvania | 21,100 | 189,000,000 | 145,300,000 | 185,141 | 38,000 | 285,500,000 |
| New Jersey | 4,060 | 40,000,000 | 42,600,000 | 114,660 | 13,060 | 81,000,000 |
| Delaware | 564 | 5,360,000 | 5,375,000 | 5,332 | 860 | 9,920,000 |
| Maryland | 2,980 | 51,800,000 | 21,900,000 | 20,800 | 20,100 | 42,576,000 |
| District of Columbia | 424 | 2,650,000 | 2,801,000 | 2,556 | 387 | 5,512,000 |
| Total in Middle States | 52,364 | 464,259,206 | 427,875,890 | 502,548 | 119,829 | 804,131,560 |
| Ohio | 10,710 | 58,000,000 | 70,000,000 | 69,800 | 11,400 | 125,000,000 |
| Indiana | 5,120 | 18,875,000 | 27,360,000 | 20,600 | 710 | 43,250,000 |
| Michigan | 2,530 | 24,000,000 | 19,000,000 | 22,860 | 1,260 | 35,200,000 |
| Illinois | 4,100 | 27,700,000 | 33,800,000 | 23,500 | 870 | 56,750,000 |
| Wisconsin | 3,120 | 16,580,000 | 17,250,000 | 16,320 | 770 | 28,500,000 |
| Minnesota | 565 | 2,400,000 | 2,060,000 | 2,215 | 15 | 3,600,000 |
| Iowa | 1,790 | 7,500,000 | 8,500,000 | 6,475 | 102 | 14,900,000 |
| Missouri | 2,800 | 20,500,000 | 24,000,000 | 20,130 | 1,200 | 43,500,000 |
| Kentucky | 3,160 | 20,000,000 | 21,380,000 | 20,580 | 1,460 | 36,330,000 |
| Kansas | 299 | 1,063,000 | 669,269 | 1,719 | ..... | 2,800,000 |
| Nebraska | 107 | 271,475 | 238,225 | 331 | 8 | 581,942 |
| Total in Western States | 34,301 | 196,889,475 | 224,257,494 | 204,530 | 17,795 | 390,411,942 |
| Virginia | 4,890 | 26,640,000 | 30,880,000 | 33,050 | 3,540 | 51,300,000 |
| North Carolina | 2,790 | 9,310,000 | 9,860,000 | 11,760 | 2,130 | 14,450,000 |
| South Carolina | 1,050 | 5,610,000 | 3,620,000 | 6,000 | 800 | 6,800,000 |
| Georgia | 1,724 | 11,160,000 | 10,000,000 | 9,910 | 2,180 | 13,700,000 |
| Florida | 180 | 6,675,000 | 965,000 | 2,310 | 170 | 2,700,000 |
| Alabama | 1,117 | 8,260,000 | 4,400,000 | 6,620 | 1,140 | 9,400,000 |
| Louisiana | 1,710 | 7,110,000 | 7,380,000 | 7,610 | 80 | 15,500,000 |
| Texas | 910 | 3,850,000 | 2,770,000 | 3,360 | 110 | 6,250,000 |
| Mississippi | 860 | 3,740,000 | 2,460,000 | 4,540 | 150 | 6,000,000 |
| Arkansas | 375 | 1,040,000 | 909,000 | 1,520 | 35 | 2,150,000 |
| Tennessee | 2,420 | 17,270,000 | 9,365,000 | 11,960 | 1,135 | 17,100,000 |
| Total in Southern States | 18,026 | 100,665,000 | 82,609,000 | 98,640 | 11,470 | 145,350,000 |
| Utah | 152 | 412,126 | 398,528 | 348 | 9 | 823,000 |
| California | 3,505 | 23,682,593 | 16,558,636 | 23,803 | 463 | 59,500,000 |
| Oregon | 300 | 1,293,000 | 1,452,000 | 996 | 10 | 3,138,000 |
| Washington | 52 | 1,296,700 | 505,000 | 886 | 4 | 1,405,000 |
| New Mexico | 86 | 2,081,900 | 432,000 | 949 | 30 | 1,165,000 |
| Total in Pacific States | 4,095 | 28,766,319 | 19,346,164 | 26,982 | 516 | 65,031,000 |
| Aggregate in United States | 128,300 | 1,050,000,000 | 1,012,000,000 | 1,100,000 | 285,000 | 1,900,000,000 |

## TABLE No. 33 *a*.

*Statement of the Leading Manufactures, and the value of product of each for the year ending June* 1, 1860.

| No. | Leading manufactures. | Value of product in round numbers. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Flour and meal | $224,000,000 |
| 2 | Cotton goods | 115,000,000 |
| 3 | Lumber | 96,000,000 |
| 4 | Boots and shoes | 90,000,000 |
| 5 | Leather, including morocco and patent leather | 72,000,000 |
| 6 | Clothing | 70,000,000 |
| 7 | Woollen goods | 69,000,000 |
| 8 | Machinery, steam engines, &c | 47,000,000 |
| 9 | Printing: Book, job, and newspaper | 42,000,000 |
| 10 | Sugar refining | 38,500,000 |
| 11 | Iron founding | 28,500,000 |
| 12 | Spirituous liquors | 25,000,000 |
| 13 | Cabinet furniture | 24,000,000 |
| 14 | Bar and other rolled iron | 22,000,000 |
| 15 | Pig iron | 19,500,000 |
| 16 | Malt liquors | 18,000,000 |
| 17 | Agricultural implements | 17,800,000 |
| 18 | Paper | 17,500,000 |
| 19 | Soap and candles | 17,000,000 |

## TABLE No. 34.

*A comparative statement showing by States the number of Banks, the capital, loans, specie, circulation, and deposits.*

| STATES. | SEVENTH CENSUS, 1850. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of banks and branches. | Capital. | Loans. | Specie. | Circulation. | Deposits. |
| Alabama | 2 | $1,800,580 | $4,670,458 | $1,998,820 | $3,568,285 | $1,474,963 |
| Connecticut | 43 | 9,907,503 | 15,607,315 | 640,622 | 5,253,884 | 2,395.311 |
| Delaware | 9 | 1,293,185 | 2,264,313 | 159,773 | 833,960 | 502,765 |
| Florida | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Georgia | 21 | 13,482,198 | 11,421,626 | 2,112,446 | 9,898,827 | 2,580,826 |
| Illinois | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Indiana | 14 | 2,082,950 | 4,395,099 | 1,197,880 | 3,422,445 | 630,325 |
| Iowa | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kansas | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kentucky | 26 | 7,536,927 | 12,506,305 | 2,794,351 | 7,643,075 | 2,323,657 |
| Louisiana | 25 | 12,370,390 | 19,309,108 | 5,716,001 | 5,059,229 | 8,464,389 |
| Maine | 32 | 3,248,000 | 5,830,230 | 475,589 | 2,654,208 | 1,233,671 |
| Maryland | 25 | 8,128,881 | 14,900,816 | 2,709,699 | 3,532,869 | 5,838,766 |
| Massachusetts | 126 | 36,925,050 | 63,330,024 | 2,993,178 | 17,005,826 | 11,176,827 |
| Michigan | 6 | 764,022 | 1,319,305 | 125,722 | 897,364 | 416,147 |
| Missouri | 6 | 1,209,131 | 3,533,463 | 1,198,268 | 2,522,500 | 1,098,981 |
| New Hampshire | 22 | 2,375,900 | 3,821,120 | 129,399 | 1,897,111 | 566,634 |
| New Jersey | 26 | 3,754,900 | 7,158,977 | 622,885 | 3,046,658 | 2,411,861 |
| New York | 198 | 48,618,762 | 107,132,389 | 10,045,330 | 26,415,526 | 50,774,193 |
| North Carolina | 18 | 3,789,250 | 6,056,726 | 1,645,028 | 4,249,883 | 942,098 |
| Ohio | 57 | 8,718,366 | 17,059,593 | 2,750,587 | 11,059,700 | 5,310,555 |
| Pennsylvania | 52 | 17,701,206 | 38,423,274 | 4,327,394 | 11,798,996 | 17,689,212 |
| Rhode Island | 63 | 11,645,492 | 15,492,547 | 297,661 | 2,553,865 | 1,488,596 |
| South Carolina | 14 | 13,213,031 | 23,312,330 | 2,218,228 | 11,771,270 | 3,065,686 |
| Tennessee | 23 | 6,881,568 | 10,992,139 | 1,456,778 | 6,814,376 | 1,917,757 |
| Vermont | 27 | 2,197,240 | 4,423,719 | 127,325 | 2,856,027 | 546,703 |
| Virginia | 37 | 9,824,545 | 19,646,777 | 2,928,174 | 10,256,997 | 4,717,732 |
| Wisconsin | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 872 | 227,469,077 | 412,607,653 | 48,671,138 | 155,012,881 | 127,567,655 |

TABLE No. 34.—*Statement of the number of Banks, &c.*—Continued.

| STATES. | EIGHTH CENSUS, 1860. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of banks and branches. | Capital. | Loans. | Specie. | Circulation. | Deposits. |
| Alabama | 8 | $4,901,000 | $13,570,027 | $2,747,174 | $7,477,976 | $4,851,153 |
| Connecticut | 74 | 21,512,176 | 27,856,785 | 989,920 | 7,561,519 | 5,574,900 |
| Delaware | 12 | 1,640,775 | 3,150,215 | 208,924 | 1,135,772 | 976,226 |
| Florida | 2 | 300,000 | 464,630 | 32,876 | 183,640 | 129,518 |
| Georgia | 29 | 16,689,560 | 16,776,282 | 3,211,974 | 8,798,100 | 4,738,289 |
| Illinois | 74 | 5,251,225 | 387,229 | 223,812 | 8,981,723 | 697,037 |
| Indiana | 97 | 4,343,210 | 7,675,861 | 1,583,140 | 5,390,246 | 1,700,479 |
| Iowa | 12 | 460,450 | 724,228 | 225,545 | 563,803 | 527,378 |
| Kansas | 1 | 52,000 | 48,256 | 8,268 | 8,895 | 2,695 |
| Kentucky | 45 | 12,835,670 | 25,284,869 | 4,502,250 | 13,520,207 | 5,662,892 |
| Louisiana | 13 | 24,496,866 | 35,401,609 | 12,115,431 | 11,579,313 | 19,777,812 |
| Maine | 68 | 7,506,890 | 12,654,794 | 670,979 | 4,149,718 | 2,411,022 |
| Maryland | 31 | 12,568,962 | 20,898,762 | 2,779,418 | 4,106,869 | 8,874,180 |
| Massachusetts | 174 | 64,519,200 | 107,417,323 | 7,532,647 | 22,086,920 | 27,804,699 |
| Michigan | 4 | 755,465 | 892,949 | 24,175 | 222,197 | 375,397 |
| Missouri | 38 | 9,082,951 | 15,461,192 | 4,160,912 | 7,884,885 | 3,357,176 |
| New Hampshire | 52 | 5,016,000 | 8,591,688 | 255,278 | 3,271,183 | 1,187,991 |
| New Jersey | 49 | 7,884,412 | 14,909,174 | 940,700 | 4,811,832 | 5,741,465 |
| New York | 303 | 111,441,320 | 200,351,332 | 20,921,545 | 29,959,506 | 104,070,273 |
| North Carolina | 50 | 6,626,478 | 12,213,272 | 1,617,687 | 5,594,047 | 1,487,273 |
| Ohio | 52 | 6,890,839 | 11,100,462 | 1,828,640 | 7,983,889 | 4,039,614 |
| Pennsylvania | 90 | 25,565,582 | 50,327,157 | 8,378,474 | 13,132,892 | 26,167,843 |
| Rhode Island | 91 | 20,865,569 | 25,719,877 | 450,920 | 3,558,295 | 3,553,104 |
| South Carolina | 20 | 14,962,062 | 27,801,912 | 2,324,121 | 11,475,634 | 4,165,615 |
| Tennessee | 34 | 8,067,037 | 11,751,019 | 2,267,710 | 5,538,378 | 4,324,799 |
| Vermont | 46 | 4,029,240 | 6,496,523 | 198,409 | 3,882,983 | 787,834 |
| Virginia | 65 | 16,005,156 | 24,975,792 | 2,943,652 | 9,812,197 | 7,729,652 |
| Wisconsin | 108 | 7,620,000 | 7,592,351 | 419,947 | 4,429,855 | 3,085,813 |
| Total | 1,642 | 421,890,095 | 691,495,580 | 83,564,528 | 207,102,477 | 253,802,129 |
| Total Seventh Census. | 872 | 227,469,077 | 412,607,653 | 48,671,138 | 155,012,881 | 127,567,655 |
| Increase | 770 | 194,421,018 | 278,887,927 | 34,893,390 | 52,089,596 | 126,234,474 |

## TABLE NO. 35.

*The assessed value of Real Estate and Personal Property, according to the Eighth Census*, 1860.

| States and Territories. | Real estate. | Personal property. |
|---|---|---|
| Alabama | $155,034,089 | $277,164,673 |
| Arkansas | 63,254,740 | 116,956,590 |
| California | 66,906,631 | 72,748,036 |
| Connecticut | 191,478,842 | 149,778,134 |
| Delaware | 26,273,803 | 13,493,430 |
| Florida | 21,722,810 | 47,206,875 |
| Georgia | 179,801,441 | 438,430,946 |
| Illinois | 287,219,940 | 101,987,432 |
| Indiana | 291,829,992 | 119,212,432 |
| Iowa | 149,433,423 | 55,733,560 |
| Kansas | 16,088,602 | 6,429,630 |
| Kentucky | 277,925,054 | 250,287,639 |
| Louisiana | 280,704,988 | 155,082,277 |
| Maine | 86,717,716 | 67,662,672 |
| Maryland | 65,341,438 | 231,793,800 |
| Massachusetts | 475,413,165 | 301,744,651 |
| Michigan | 123,605,084 | 39,927,921 |
| Minnesota | 25,391,771 | 6,727,002 |
| Mississippi | 157,836,737 | 351,636,175 |
| Missouri | 153,450,577 | 113,485,274 |
| New Hampshire | 59,638,346 | 64,171,743 |
| New Jersey | 151,161,942 | 145,520,550 |
| New York | 1,069,658,080 | 320,8 6,558 |
| North Carolina | 116,366,573 | 175,931,029 |
| Ohio | 687,518,121 | 272,348,980 |
| Oregon | 6,279,602 | 12,745,313 |
| Pennsylvania | 561,192,980 | 158,060,355 |
| Rhode Island | 83,778,204 | 41,326,101 |
| South Carolina | 129,772,684 | 359,546,444 |
| Tennessee | 219,991,180 | 162,504,020 |
| Texas | 112,476,013 | 155,316,322 |
| Vermont | 65,639,973 | 19,118,646 |
| Virginia | 417,952,228 | 239,069,108 |
| Wisconsin | 148,238,766 | 37,706,723 |
| District of Columbia | 33,097,542 | 7,987,403 |
| Nebraska Territory | 5,732,145 | 1,694,804 |
| New Mexico Territory | 7,018,260 | 13,820,520 |
| Utah Territory | 286,504 | 3,871,516 |
| Washington Territory | 1,876,063 | 2,518,672 |
| | 6,973,106,049 | 5,111,553,956 |

## TABLE No. 35—Continued.

*The true value of Real Estate and Personal Property according to the Seventh Census* (1850) *and the Eighth Census,* (1860,) *respectively; also the increase, and increase per cent.*

| STATES AND TERRITORIES. | REAL ESTATE AND PERSONAL PROPERTY. | | Increase. | Increase per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1850. | 1860. | | |
| Alabama | $228,204,332 | $495,237,078 | $267,032,746 | 117.01 |
| Arkansas | 39,841,025 | 219,256,473 | 179,415,448 | 450 32 |
| California | 22,161,872 | 207,874,613 | 185,712,741 | 837 98 |
| Connecticut | 155,707,980 | 444,274,114 | 288,566,134 | 185.32 |
| Delaware | 21,062,556 | 46,242,181 | 25,179,625 | 119.54 |
| Florida | 22,862,270 | 73,101,500 | 50,239,230 | 219.74 |
| Georgia | 335,425,714 | 645,895,237 | 310,469,523 | 92.56 |
| Illinois | 156,265,006 | 871,860,282 | 715,595,276 | 457.93 |
| Indiana | 202,650,264 | 528,835,371 | 326,185,107 | 160.95 |
| Iowa | 23,714,638 | 247,338,265 | 223,623,627 | 942.97 |
| Kansas | ..... | 31,327,895 | ..... | ..... |
| Kentucky | 301,628,456 | 666,043,112 | 364,414,656 | 120.81 |
| Louisiana | 233,998,764 | 602,118,568 | 368,119,804 | 157.31 |
| Maine | 122,777,571 | 190,211,600 | 67,434,029 | 54.92 |
| Maryland | 219,217,364 | 376,919,944 | 157,702,580 | 71 93 |
| Massachusetts | 573,342,286 | 815,237,433 | 241,895,147 | 42.19 |
| Michigan | 59,787,255 | 257,163,983 | 197,376,728 | 330.13 |
| Minnesota | Not returned. | 52,294,413 | ..... | ..... |
| Mississippi | 228,951,130 | 607,324,911 | 378,373,781 | 165.26 |
| Missouri | 137,247,707 | 501,214,398 | 363,966,691 | 265.18 |
| New Hampshire | 103,652,835 | 156,310,860 | 52,658,025 | 50.80 |
| New Jersey* | 200,000,000 | 467,918,324 | 267,918,324 | 133.95 |
| New York | 1,080,309,216 | 1,843,338,517 | 763,029,301 | 70.63 |
| North Carolina | 226,800,472 | 358,739,399 | 131,938,927 | 58.17 |
| Ohio | 504,726,120 | 1,193,898,422 | 689,172,302 | 136.54 |
| Oregon | 5,063,474 | 28,930,637 | 23,867,163 | 471.35 |
| Pennsylvania | 722,486,120 | 1,416,501,818 | 694,015,698 | 96.05 |
| Rhode Island | 80,508,794 | 135,337,588 | 54,828,794 | 68.10 |
| South Carolina | 288,257,694 | 548,138,754 | 259,881,060 | 90.15 |
| Tennessee | 201,246,686 | 493,903,892 | 292,657,206 | 145 42 |
| Texas | 52,740,473 | 365,200,614 | 312,460,141 | 592.44 |
| Vermont | 92,205,049 | 122,477,170 | 30,272,121 | 32.83 |
| Virginia | 430,701,082 | 793,249,681 | 362,548,599 | 84.17 |
| Wisconsin | 42,056,595 | 273,671,668 | 231,615,073 | 550.72 |
| District of Columbia | 14,018,874 | 41,084,945 | 27,066,071 | 193.06 |
| Nebraska Territory | ..... | 9,131,056 | ..... | ..... |
| New Mexico Territory | 5,174,471 | 20,813,768 | 15,639,298 | 302.24 |
| Utah Territory | 986,083 | 5,596,118 | 4,610,035 | 467.50 |
| Washington Territory | ..... | 5,601,466 | ..... | ..... |
| | 7,135,780,228 | 16,159,616,068 | 8,925,481,011 | 126.45 |

* Partly estimated.

## TABLE No. 36.—*Productions of Agriculture for* 1850 *and* 1860.

| STATES. | LANDS IMPROVED. | | LANDS UNIMPROVED. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* | *Acres.* |
| Alabama | 4,435,614 | 6,462,987 | 7,702,067 | 12,687,913 |
| Arkansas | 781,530 | 1,933,036 | 1,816,684 | 7,609,938 |
| California | 32,454 | 2,430,882 | 3,861,531 | 6,533,858 |
| Connecticut | 1,768,178 | 1,830,808 | 615,701 | 673,457 |
| Delaware | 580,862 | 637,065 | 375,282 | 367,230 |
| Florida | 349,049 | 676,464 | 1,246,240 | 2,273,008 |
| Georgia | 6,378,479 | 8,062,758 | 16,442,900 | 18,587,732 |
| Illinois | 5,039,545 | 13,251,473 | 6,997,867 | 7,993,557 |
| Indiana | 5,046,543 | 8,161,717 | 7,746,879 | 8,154,059 |
| Iowa | 824,682 | 3,780,253 | 1,911,382 | 5,649,136 |
| Kansas | ..... | 372,835 | ..... | 1,284,626 |
| Kentucky | 5,968,270 | 7,644,217 | 10,981,478 | 11,519,059 |
| Louisiana | 1,590,025 | 2,734,901 | 3,399,018 | 6,765,879 |
| Maine | 2,039,596 | 2,677,216 | 2,515,797 | 3,023,539 |
| Maryland | 2,797,905 | 3,002,269 | 1,836,445 | 1,833,306 |
| Massachusetts | 2,133,436 | 2,155,512 | 1,222,576 | 1,183,212 |
| Michigan | 1,929,110 | 3,419,861 | 2,454,780 | 3,511,581 |
| Minnesota | 5,035 | 554,397 | 23,846 | 2,222,734 |
| Mississippi | 3,444,358 | 5,150,008 | 7,046,061 | 11,703,556 |
| Missouri | 2,938,425 | 6,246,871 | 6,794,245 | 13,737,938 |
| New Hampshire | 2,251,488 | 2,367,039 | 1,140,926 | 1,377,591 |
| New Jersey | 1,767,991 | 1,944,445 | 984,955 | 1,039,086 |
| New York | 12,408,964 | 14,376,397 | 6,710,120 | 6,616,553 |
| North Carolina | 5,453,975 | 6,517,284 | 15,543,008 | 17,245,685 |
| Ohio | 9,851,493 | 12,665,587 | 8,146,000 | 8,075,551 |
| Oregon | 132,857 | 895,375 | 299,951 | 5,316,817 |
| Pennsylvania | 8,623,619 | 10,463,306 | 6,294,728 | 6,548,847 |
| Rhode Island | 356,487 | 329,884 | 197,451 | 189,814 |
| South Carolina | 4,072,551 | 4,572,060 | 12,145,049 | 11,623,860 |
| Tennessee | 5,175,173 | 6,897,974 | 13,808,849 | 13,457,960 |
| Texas | 643,976 | 2,649,207 | 10,852,363 | 20,486,990 |
| Vermont | 2,601,409 | 2,758,443 | 1,524,413 | 1,402,396 |
| Virginia | 10,360,135 | 11,435,954 | 15,792,176 | 19,578,946 |
| Wisconsin | 1,045,499 | 3,746,036 | 1,931,159 | 4,153,134 |
| Total States | 112,833,813 | 162,804,521 | 180,361,927 | 244,428,549 |
| TERRITORIES. | | | | |
| Columbia, District of | 16,267 | 17,474 | 11,187 | 16,789 |
| Dakota | ..... | 2,115 | ..... | 24,333 |
| Nebraska | ..... | 122,582 | ..... | 501,723 |
| New Mexico | 166,201 | 149,415 | 124,370 | 1,177,055 |
| Utah | 16,333 | 82,260 | 30,516 | 58,898 |
| Washington | ..... | 83,022 | ..... | 300,897 |
| Total Territories | 198,801 | 456,868 | 166,073 | 2,079,695 |
| Aggregate | 113,032,614 | 163,261,389 | 180,528,000 | 246,508,244 |

## TABLE No. 36.—*Productions of Agriculture for* 1850 *and* 1860—Continued.

| STATES. | CASH VALUE OF FARMS. | | VALUE OF FARMING IMPLEMENTS AND MACHINERY. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| | *Dollars.* | *Dollars.* | *Dollars.* | *Doliars.* |
| Alabama | 64,323,224 | 172,176,168 | 5,125,663 | 7,287,599 |
| Arkansas | 15,265,245 | 91,673,403 | 1,601,296 | 4,024,114 |
| California | 3,874,041 | 46,571,994 | 103,483 | 2,443,297 |
| Connecticut | 72,726,422 | 90,830,005 | 1,892,541 | 2,339,481 |
| Delaware | 18,880,031 | 31,426,357 | 510,279 | 817,883 |
| Florida | 6,323,109 | 16,371,684 | 658,795 | 888,930 |
| Georgia | 95,753,445 | 157,072,803 | 5,894,150 | 6,844,387 |
| Illinois | 96,133,290 | 432,531,072 | 6,405,561 | 18,276,160 |
| Indiana | 136,385,173 | 344,902,776 | 6,704,444 | 10,420,826 |
| Iowa | 16,657,567 | 118,741,405 | 1,172,869 | 5,190,042 |
| Kansas | ..... | 11,394,184 | ..... | 675,336 |
| Kentucky | 155,021,262 | 291,496,955 | 5,169,037 | 7,474,573 |
| Louisiana | 75,814,398 | 215,565,421 | 11,576,938 | 20,391,883 |
| Maine | 54,861,748 | 78,690,725 | 2,284,557 | 3,298,327 |
| Maryland | 87,178,545 | 145,973,677 | 2,463,443 | 4,010,529 |
| Massachusetts | 109,076,347 | 123,255,948 | 3,209,584 | 3,894,998 |
| Michigan | 51,872,446 | 163,279,087 | 2,891,371 | 5,855,642 |
| Minnesota | 161,948 | 19,070,737 | 15,981 | 1,044,009 |
| Mississippi | 54,738,634 | 186,866,914 | 5,762,927 | 8,664,816 |
| Missouri | 63,225,543 | 230,632,126 | 3,981,525 | 8,711,508 |
| New Hampshire | 55,245,997 | 69,689,761 | 2,314,125 | 2,682,412 |
| New Jersey | 120,237,511 | 180,250,338 | 4,425,503 | 5,746,567 |
| New York | 554,546,642 | 803,343,593 | 22,084,926 | 29,166,565 |
| North Carolina | 67,891,766 | 143,301,065 | 3,931,532 | 5,873,942 |
| Ohio | 358,758,603 | 666,564,171 | 12,750,585 | 16,790,226 |
| Oregon | 2,849,170 | 14,765,355 | 183,423 | 949,103 |
| Pennsylvania | 407,876,099 | 662,050,707 | 14,722,541 | 22,442,842 |
| Rhode Island | 17,070,802 | 19,385,573 | 497,201 | 587,241 |
| South Carolina | 82,431,684 | 139,652,508 | 4,136,354 | 6,151,657 |
| Tennessee | 97,851,212 | 272,555,054 | 5,360,210 | 8,371,095 |
| Texas | 16,550,008 | 104,007,689 | 2,151,704 | 6,114,362 |
| Vermont | 63,367,227 | 91,511,673 | 2,739,282 | 3,554,728 |
| Virginia | 216,401,543 | 371,696,211 | 7,021,772 | 9,381,008 |
| Wisconsin | 28,528,563 | 131,117,082 | 1,641,568 | 5,758,847 |
| Total States | 3,267,879,245 | 6,638,414,221 | 151,385,170 | 246,125,065 |
| TERRITORIES. | | | | |
| Columbia, District of | 1,730,460 | 2,989,267 | 40,220 | 54,410 |
| Dakota | ..... | 97,335 | ..... | 15,574 |
| Nebraska | ..... | 3,916,002 | ..... | 180,082 |
| New Mexico | 1,653,922 | 2,701,626 | 77,960 | 194,005 |
| Utah | 311,799 | 1,637,854 | 84,288 | 255,854 |
| Washington | ..... | 1,116,202 | ..... | 202,506 |
| Total Territories | 3,696,181 | 12,458,286 | 202,468 | 902,431 |
| Aggregate | 3,271,575,426 | 6,650,872,507 | 151,587,638 | 247,027,496 |

TABLE No. 36.—*Productions of*

| STATES. | LIVE STOCK. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Horses. | | Asses and mules. | | Milch cows. | | Working oxen. | |
| | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| | *Number.* | *Number.* | *Number.* | *Number.* | *Number.* | *Number.* | *Number.* | *Number.* |
| Alabama | 128,001 | 127,205 | 59,895 | 108,701 | 227,791 | 234,045 | 66,961 | 92,495 |
| Arkansas | 60,197 | 101,249 | 11,559 | 44,158 | 93,151 | 158,873 | 34,239 | 70,944 |
| California | 21,719 | 160,395 | 1,666 | 13,744 | 4,280 | 198,859 | 4,780 | 31,527 |
| Connecticut | 26,879 | 33,276 | 49 | 82 | 85,461 | 98,877 | 46,988 | 47,939 |
| Delaware | 13,852 | 16,562 | 791 | 2,294 | 19,248 | 22,595 | 9,797 | 9,530 |
| Florida | 10,848 | 13,424 | 5,002 | 10,909 | 72,876 | 92,704 | 5,794 | 7,787 |
| Georgia | 151,331 | 130,771 | 57,379 | 101,069 | 334,223 | 299,688 | 73,286 | 74,487 |
| Illinois | 267,653 | 575,161 | 10,573 | 38,881 | 294,671 | 532,731 | 76,156 | 90,973 |
| Indiana | 314,299 | 409,504 | 6,599 | 18,627 | 284,554 | 491,033 | 40,221 | 95,982 |
| Iowa | 38,536 | 174,957 | 754 | 5,713 | 45,704 | 188,546 | 21,892 | 56,563 |
| Kansas | ..... | 18,882 | ..... | 1,430 | ..... | 26,726 | ..... | 20,133 |
| Kentucky | 315,682 | 355,704 | 65,609 | 117,635 | 247,475 | 269,215 | 62,274 | 108,999 |
| Louisiana | 89,514 | 79,068 | 44,849 | 92,259 | 105,576 | 130,672 | 54,968 | 61,008 |
| Maine | 41,721 | 60,638 | 55 | 104 | 133,556 | 147,315 | 83,893 | 79,792 |
| Maryland | 75,684 | 93,406 | 5,644 | 9,829 | 86,856 | 99,463 | 34,135 | 34,524 |
| Massachusetts | 42,216 | 47,786 | 34 | 108 | 130,099 | 144,492 | 46,611 | 38,221 |
| Michigan | 58,506 | 154,168 | 70 | 359 | 99,676 | 200,635 | 55,350 | 65,949 |
| Minnesota | 860 | 17,122 | 14 | 395 | 607 | 40,386 | 655 | 27,574 |
| Mississippi | 115,460 | 117,134 | 54,547 | 112,488 | 214,231 | 207,134 | 83,485 | 104,184 |
| Missouri | 225,319 | 361,874 | 41,667 | 80,941 | 230,169 | 345,243 | 112,168 | 166,588 |
| New Hampshire | 34,233 | 41,101 | 19 | 10 | 94,277 | 94,880 | 59,027 | 51,512 |
| New Jersey | 63,955 | 79,707 | 4,089 | 6,362 | 118,736 | 138,818 | 12,070 | 10,067 |
| New York | 447,014 | 503,725 | 963 | 1,553 | 931,324 | 1,123,634 | 178,909 | 121,702 |
| North Carolina | 148,693 | 150,661 | 25,259 | 51,388 | 221,799 | 228,623 | 37,309 | 48,511 |
| Ohio | 463,397 | 622,829 | 3,423 | 6,917 | 544,499 | 696,309 | 65,381 | 61,760 |
| Oregon | 8,046 | 36,600 | 420 | 990 | 9,427 | 53,072 | 8,114 | 7,426 |
| Pennsylvania | 350,398 | 437,654 | 2,259 | 8,832 | 530,221 | 673,547 | 61,527 | 60,371 |
| Rhode Island | 6,168 | 7,121 | 1 | 10 | 18,698 | 19,700 | 8,139 | 7,857 |
| South Carolina | 97,171 | 81,125 | 37,483 | 56,456 | 193,244 | 163,938 | 20,507 | 22,629 |
| Tennessee | 270,636 | 289,548 | 75,303 | 119,221 | 250,456 | 247,105 | 86,255 | 104,495 |
| Texas | 76,760 | 320,621 | 12,463 | 63,000 | 217,811 | 598,086 | 51,285 | 172,243 |
| Vermont | 61,057 | 67,250 | 218 | 35 | 146,218 | 171,698 | 48,577 | 42,860 |
| Virginia | 272,403 | 287,522 | 21,483 | 41,014 | 317,619 | 330,627 | 89,513 | 97,862 |
| Wisconsin | 30,179 | 116,192 | 156 | 1,019 | 64,339 | 193,996 | 42,801 | 93,660 |
| Total States | 4,328,387 | 6,089,942 | 550,295 | 1,116,533 | 6,368,785 | 8,663,265 | 1,683,067 | 2,188,154 |
| TERRITORIES. | | | | | | | | |
| Columbia, District of | 824 | 641 | 57 | 122 | 813 | 639 | 104 | 69 |
| Dakota | ..... | 84 | ..... | 19 | ..... | 286 | ..... | 348 |
| Nebraska | ..... | 4,522 | ..... | 473 | ..... | 7,125 | ..... | 12,720 |
| New Mexico | 5,079 | 10,119 | 8,654 | 11,255 | 10,635 | 34,461 | 12,557 | 26,104 |
| Utah | 2,429 | 5,145 | 325 | 973 | 4,861 | 13,052 | 5,266 | 9,903 |
| Washington | ..... | 5,005 | ..... | 178 | ..... | 10,034 | ..... | 2,777 |
| Total Territories | 8,332 | 25,516 | 9,036 | 13,020 | 16,309 | 65,597 | 17,627 | 51,921 |
| Aggregate | 4,336,719 | 6,115,458 | 559,331 | 1,129,553 | 6,385,094 | 8,728,862 | 1,700,694 | 2,240,075 |

*Agriculture for* 1850 *and* 1860—Continued.

LIVE STOCK.

| Other cattle. | | Sheep. | | Swine. | | Value of live stock. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| *Number.* | *Number.* | *Number.* | *Number.* | *Number.* | *Number.* | *Dollars.* | *Dollars.* |
| 433,263 | 452,643 | 371,880 | 369,061 | 1,904,540 | 1,736,959 | 21,690,112 | 43,061,805 |
| 165,320 | 318,355 | 91,256 | 202,674 | 836,727 | 1,155,379 | 6,647,969 | 22,040,211 |
| 253,599 | 952,048 | 17,574 | 1,075,718 | 2,776 | 453,523 | 3,351,058 | 36,601,154 |
| 80,226 | 95,091 | 174,181 | 117,107 | 76,472 | 75,120 | 7,467,490 | 11,311,079 |
| 24,166 | 25,596 | 27,503 | 18,857 | 56,261 | 47,848 | 1,849,281 | 3,144,706 |
| 182,415 | 284,736 | 23,311 | 29,958 | 209,453 | 274,314 | 2,880,058 | 5,480,789 |
| 690,019 | 631,707 | 560,435 | 512,618 | 2,168,617 | 2,036,116 | 25,728,416 | 38,372,734 |
| 541,209 | 881,877 | 894,043 | 775,230 | 1,915,907 | 2,279,722 | 24,209,258 | 73,434,621 |
| 389,891 | 582,990 | 1,122,493 | 2,157,375 | 2,263,776 | 2,498,528 | 22,478,555 | 50,116,964 |
| 69,025 | 291,145 | 149,960 | 258,228 | 323,247 | 921,161 | 3,689,275 | 21,776,786 |
| ..... | 41,000 | ..... | 15,702 | ..... | 128,309 | ..... | 3,205,522 |
| 442,763 | 457,845 | 1,102,091 | 938,990 | 2,891,163 | 2,330,595 | 29,661,436 | 61,868,237 |
| 414,798 | 329,855 | 110,333 | 180,855 | 597,301 | 642,855 | 11,152,275 | 24,751,822 |
| 125,890 | 149,827 | 451,577 | 452,472 | 54,598 | 54,783 | 9,705,726 | 15,437,533 |
| 98,595 | 119,254 | 177,902 | 155,765 | 352,911 | 387,756 | 7,997,634 | 14,667,853 |
| 83,284 | 97,201 | 188,651 | 114,829 | 81,119 | 73,948 | 9,647,710 | 12,737,744 |
| 119,471 | 267,683 | 746,435 | 1,465,477 | 205,847 | 374,664 | 8,008,734 | 23,220,025 |
| 740 | 51,043 | 80 | 13,123 | 734 | 101,252 | 92,859 | 3,655,366 |
| 436,254 | 415,559 | 304,929 | 337,754 | 1,582,734 | 1,534,097 | 19,403,662 | 40,245,079 |
| 449,173 | 657,153 | 762,511 | 937,445 | 1,702,625 | 2,354,425 | 19,887,580 | 53,693,673 |
| 114,606 | 118,075 | 384,756 | 310,534 | 63,487 | 51,935 | 8,871,901 | 10,924,627 |
| 80,455 | 89,909 | 160,488 | 135,228 | 250,370 | 236,089 | 10,679,291 | 16,134,693 |
| 767,406 | 727,837 | 3,453,241 | 2,617,855 | 1,018,252 | 910,178 | 73,570,499 | 103,856,296 |
| 434,402 | 416,676 | 595,249 | 546,749 | 1,812,813 | 1,883,214 | 17,717,647 | 31,130,805 |
| 749,067 | 901,781 | 3,942,929 | 3,063,887 | 1,964,770 | 2,175,623 | 44,121,741 | 80,433,780 |
| 24,188 | 93,001 | 15,382 | 75,936 | 30,235 | 79,660 | 1,876,189 | 6,272,892 |
| 562,195 | 685,575 | 1,822,357 | 1,631,540 | 1,040,366 | 1,031,266 | 41,500,053 | 69,672,726 |
| 9,375 | 11,548 | 44,296 | 32,624 | 19,509 | 17,478 | 1,532,637 | 2,042,044 |
| 563,935 | 320,209 | 285,551 | 233,509 | 1,065,503 | 965,779 | 15,060,015 | 23,934,465 |
| 414,051 | 408,574 | 811,591 | 773,317 | 3,104,800 | 2,343,948 | 29,978,016 | 61,257,374 |
| 661,018 | 2,733,267 | 100,530 | 783,618 | 692,022 | 1,368,378 | 10,412,927 | 52,892,934 |
| 154,143 | 149,359 | 1,014,122 | 721,993 | 66,296 | 49,433 | 12,643,228 | 15,884,393 |
| 669,137 | 615,696 | 1,310,004 | 1,042,946 | 1,829,843 | 1,589,519 | 33,656,659 | 47,794,256 |
| 76,293 | 225,210 | 124,896 | 332,454 | 159,276 | 333,957 | 4,897,385 | 17,807,366 |
| 10,280,372 | 14,599,325 | 21,342,537 | 22,431,428 | 30,344,350 | 32,497,811 | 542,067,276 | 1,098,862,355 |
| 123 | 198 | 150 | 40 | 1,635 | 1,099 | 71,643 | 109,610 |
| ..... | 338 | ..... | 22 | ..... | 287 | ..... | 39,116 |
| ..... | 8,870 | ..... | 1,757 | ..... | 25,965 | ..... | 1,216,323 |
| 10,085 | 29,228 | 377,271 | 836,459 | 7,314 | 9,489 | 1,494,629 | 4,386,084 |
| 2,489 | 17,369 | 3,262 | 37,888 | 914 | 10,780 | 546,968 | 1,729,012 |
| ..... | 16,072 | ..... | 10,162 | ..... | 9,836 | ..... | 1,147,681 |
| 12,697 | 72,075 | 380,683 | 886,328 | 9,863 | 57,456 | 2,113,240 | 8,627,861 |
| 10,293,069 | 14,671,400 | 21,723,220 | 23,317,756 | 30,354,213 | 32,555,267 | 544,180,516 | 1,107,490,216 |

TABLE No. 36.—*Productions of Agriculture*

| STATES. | WHEAT. | | RYE. | | INDIAN CORN. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| | *Bushels.* | *Bushels.* | *Bushels.* | *Bushels.* | *Bushels.* | *Bushels.* |
| Alabama | 294,044 | 1,222,487 | 17,261 | 73,942 | 28,754,048 | 32,761,194 |
| Arkansas | 199,639 | 955,298 | 8,047 | 77,869 | 8,893,939 | 17,758,665 |
| California | 17,228 | 5,946,619 | ..... | 51,244 | 12,236 | 524,857 |
| Connecticut | 41,762 | 52,401 | 600,893 | 618,702 | 1,935,043 | 2,059,835 |
| Delaware | 482,511 | 912,941 | 8,066 | 27,209 | 3,145,542 | 3,892,337 |
| Florida | 1,027 | 2,808 | 1,152 | 21,314 | 1,996,809 | 2,824,538 |
| Georgia | 1,088,534 | 2,544,913 | 53,750 | 115,532 | 39,080,099 | 30,776,293 |
| Illinois | 9,414,575 | 24,159,500 | 83,364 | 981,322 | 57,646,984 | 115,296,779 |
| Indiana | 6,214,458 | 15,219,120 | 78,792 | 400,226 | 52,964,363 | 69,641,591 |
| Iowa | 1,530,581 | 8,433,205 | 19,916 | 176,055 | 8,656,799 | 41,116,994 |
| Kansas | ..... | 168,527 | ..... | 3,928 | ..... | 5,678,834 |
| Kentucky | 2,142,822 | 7,394,811 | 415,073 | 1,055,262 | 58,672,591 | 64,043,633 |
| Louisiana | 417 | 29,283 | 475 | 12,789 | 10,266,373 | 16,205,856 |
| Maine | 296,259 | 233,877 | 102,916 | 123,290 | 1,750,056 | 1,546,071 |
| Maryland | 4,494,680 | 6,103,480 | 226,014 | 518,901 | 10,749,858 | 13,444,922 |
| Massachusetts | 31,211 | 119,783 | 481,021 | 388,085 | 2,345,490 | 2,157,063 |
| Michigan | 4,925,889 | 8,313,185 | 105,871 | 494,197 | 5,641,420 | 12,152,110 |
| Minnesota | 1,401 | 2,195,812 | 125 | 124,259 | 16,725 | 2,987,570 |
| Mississippi | 137,990 | 579,452 | 9,606 | 41,260 | 22,446,552 | 29,563,735 |
| Missouri | 2,981,652 | 4,227,586 | 44,268 | 293,262 | 36,214,537 | 72,892,157 |
| New Hampshire | 185,658 | 238,966 | 183,117 | 128,248 | 1,573,670 | 1,414,628 |
| New Jersey | 1,601,190 | 1,763,128 | 1,255,578 | 1,439,497 | 8,759,704 | 9,723,336 |
| New York | 13,121,498 | 8,681,100 | 4,148,182 | 4,786,905 | 17,858,400 | 20,061,048 |
| North Carolina | 2,130,102 | 4,743,706 | 229,563 | 436,856 | 27,941,051 | 30,078,564 |
| Ohio | 14,487,351 | 14,532,570 | 425,918 | 656,146 | 59,078,695 | 70,637,140 |
| Oregon | 211,943 | 822,408 | 106 | 2,714 | 2,918 | 74,566 |
| Pennsylvania | 15,367,691 | 13,045,231 | 4,805,160 | 5,474,792 | 19,835,214 | 28,196,821 |
| Rhode Island | 49 | 1,131 | 26,409 | 28,259 | 539,201 | 458,912 |
| South Carolina | 1,066,277 | 1,285,631 | 43,790 | 89,091 | 16,271,454 | 15,065,606 |
| Tennessee | 1,619,386 | 5,409,863 | 89,137 | 265,344 | 52,276,223 | 50,748,266 |
| Texas | 41,729 | 1,464,273 | 3,108 | 95,012 | 6,028,876 | 16,521,593 |
| Vermont | 535,955 | 431,127 | 176,233 | 130,976 | 2,032,396 | 1,463,020 |
| Virginia | 11,212,616 | 13,129,180 | 458,930 | 944,024 | 35,254,319 | 38,360,704 |
| Wisconsin | 4,286,131 | 15,812,625 | 81,253 | 888,534 | 1,988,979 | 7,565,290 |
| Total States | 100,164,356 | 170,176,027 | 14,183,094 | 20,965,046 | 591,630,564 | 827,694,528 |
| **TERRITORIES.** | | | | | | |
| Columbia, District of | 17,370 | 12,760 | 5,509 | 6,939 | 65,230 | 80,840 |
| Dakota | ..... | 945 | ..... | 700 | ..... | 20,296 |
| Nebraska | ..... | 72,268 | ..... | 1,185 | ..... | 1,846,785 |
| New Mexico | 196,516 | 446,075 | ..... | 1,300 | 365,411 | 710,605 |
| Utah | 107,702 | 382,697 | 210 | 872 | 9,899 | 93,861 |
| Washington | ..... | 92,609 | ..... | 244 | ..... | 4,792 |
| Total Territories | 321,588 | 1,007,354 | 5,719 | 11,240 | 440,540 | 2,757,179 |
| Aggregate | 100,485,944 | 171,183,381 | 14,188,813 | 20,976,286 | 592,071,104 | 830,451,707 |

*for* 1850 *and* 1860—Continued.

| OATS. | | RICE. | | TOBACCO. | | GINNED COTTON. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| *Bushels.* | *Bushels.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds* | *Bales.** | *Bales.** |
| 2,965,696 | 716,435 | 2,312,252 | 499,559 | 164,990 | 221,284 | 564,429 | 997,978 |
| 656,183 | 502,866 | 63,179 | 215 | 218,936 | 999,757 | 65,344 | 367,485 |
| ..... | 957,684 | ..... | 1,800 | 1,000 | 3,150 | ..... | ..... |
| 1,258,738 | 1,522,218 | ..... | ..... | 1,267,624 | 6,000,133 | ..... | ..... |
| 604,518 | 1,046,910 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,699 | ..... | ..... |
| 66,586 | 46,779 | 1,075,090 | 223,209 | 998,614 | 758,015 | 45,131 | 63,322 |
| 3,820,044 | 1,231,817 | 38,950,691 | 52,507,652 | 423,924 | 919,316 | 499,091 | 701,840 |
| 10,087,241 | 15,336,072 | ..... | ..... | 841,394 | 7,014,230 | ..... | 6 |
| 5,655,014 | 5,028,755 | ..... | 1,219 | 1,044,620 | 7,246,132 | 14 | ..... |
| 1,524,345 | 5,879,653 | ..... | ..... | 6,041 | 312,919 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 80,744 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,978 | ..... | ..... |
| 8,201,311 | 4,617,029 | 5,688 | 24,407 | 55,501,196 | 108,102,433 | 758 | 4,092 |
| 89,637 | 65,845 | 4,425,349 | 6,455,017 | 26,878 | 40,610 | 178,737 | 722,218 |
| 2,181,037 | 2,988,939 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,583 | ..... | ..... |
| 2,242,151 | 3,959,298 | ..... | ..... | 21,407,497 | 38,410,965 | ..... | ..... |
| 1,165,146 | 1,180,075 | ..... | ..... | 138,246 | 3,233,198 | ..... | ..... |
| 2,866,056 | 4,073,098 | ..... | ..... | 1,245 | 120,621 | ..... | ..... |
| 30,582 | 2,202,050 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38,510 | ..... | ..... |
| 1,503,288 | 121,033 | 2,719,856 | 657,293 | 49,960 | 127,736 | 484,292 | 1,195,699 |
| 5,278,079 | 3,680,870 | 700 | 9,767 | 17,113,784 | 25,086,196 | ..... | 100 |
| 973,381 | 1,329,213 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 21,281 | ..... | ..... |
| 3,378,063 | 4,539,132 | ..... | ..... | 310 | 149,485 | ..... | ..... |
| 26,552,814 | 35,175,133 | ..... | 1,120 | 83,189 | 5,764,582 | ..... | ..... |
| 4,052,078 | 2,781,860 | 5,465,868 | 7,593,976 | 11,984,786 | 32,853,250 | 50,545 | 145,514 |
| 13,472,742 | 15,479,133 | ..... | ..... | 10,454,449 | 25,528,972 | ..... | ..... |
| 61,214 | 900,204 | ..... | ..... | 325 | 215 | ..... | ..... |
| 21,538,156 | 27,387,149 | ..... | ..... | 912,651 | 3,181,586 | ..... | ..... |
| 215,232 | 234,453 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 705 | ..... | ..... |
| 2,322,155 | 936,974 | 159,930,613 | 119,100,528 | 74,285 | 104,412 | 300,901 | 353,413 |
| 7,703,086 | 2,343,122 | 258,854 | 30,516 | 20,148,932 | 38,931,277 | 194,532 | 227,450 |
| 199,017 | 988,812 | 88,203 | 25,670 | 66,897 | 98,016 | 58,072 | 405,100 |
| 2,307,734 | 3,511,605 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,153 | ..... | ..... |
| 10,179,144 | 10,184,865 | 17,154 | 8,225 | 56,803,227 | 123,967,757 | 3,947 | 12,727 |
| 3,414,672 | 11,059,270 | ..... | ..... | 1,268 | 87,595 | ..... | ..... |
| 146,565,140 | 172,089,095 | 215,313,497 | 187,140,173 | 199,736,318 | 429,364,751 | 2,445,793 | 5,196,944 |
| 8,134 | 29,548 | ..... | ..... | 7,800 | 15,200 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 2,540 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 79,977 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,801 | ..... | ..... |
| 5 | 7,491 | ..... | ..... | 8,467 | 6,999 | ..... | ..... |
| 10,900 | 188,036 | ..... | ..... | 70 | 10 | ..... | 1,133 |
| ..... | 158,001 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... |
| 19,039 | 465,593 | ..... | ..... | 16,337 | 26,020 | ..... | 1,133 |
| 146,584,179 | 172,554,688 | 215,313,497 | 187,140,173 | 199,752,655 | 429,390,771 | 2,445,793 | 5,198,077 |

* Of 400 pounds each.

## TABLE No. 36.—*Productions of Agriculture*

| STATES. | WOOL. | | PEAS AND BEANS. | | IRISH POTATOES. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Bushels.* | *Bushels.* | *Bushels.* | *Bushels.* |
| Alabama | 657,118 | 681,404 | 892,701 | 1,483,609 | 246,001 | 397,566 |
| Arkansas | 182,595 | 410,285 | 285,738 | 439,412 | 193,832 | 418,000 |
| California | 5,520 | 2,681,922 | 2,292 | 184,962 | 9,292 | 1,647,293 |
| Connecticut | 497,454 | 335,986 | 19,090 | 25,864 | 2,689,725 | 1,833,148 |
| Delaware | 57,768 | 50,201 | 4,120 | 7,438 | 240,542 | 377,931 |
| Florida | 23,247 | 58,594 | 135,359 | 364,738 | 7,828 | 18,549 |
| Georgia | 990,019 | 946,229 | 1,142,011 | 1,765,214 | 227,379 | 316,552 |
| Illinois | 2,150,113 | 2,477,563 | 82,814 | 112,624 | 2,514,861 | 5,799,964 |
| Indiana | 2,610,287 | 2,466,264 | 35,773 | 77,701 | 2,083,337 | 3,873,130 |
| Iowa | 373,898 | 653,036 | 4,775 | 45,570 | 276,120 | 2,700,515 |
| Kansas | ..... | 22,593 | ..... | 10,167 | ..... | 283,968 |
| Kentucky | 2,297,433 | 2,325,124 | 202,574 | 288,349 | 1,492,487 | 1,756,532 |
| Louisiana | 109,897 | 296,187 | 161,732 | 430,410 | 95,632 | 332,725 |
| Maine | 1,364,034 | 1,495,063 | 205,541 | 246,918 | 3,436,040 | 6,374,617 |
| Maryland | 477,438 | 491,511 | 12,816 | 34,407 | 764,939 | 1,264,429 |
| Massachusetts | 585,136 | 377,267 | 43,709 | 45,346 | 3,585,384 | 3,201,901 |
| Michigan | 2,043,283 | 4,062,858 | 74,254 | 182,195 | 2,359,897 | 5,264,733 |
| Minnesota | 85 | 22,740 | 10,002 | 18,802 | 21,145 | 2,027,945 |
| Mississippi | 559,619 | 637,729 | 1,072,757 | 1,986,558 | 261,482 | 401,804 |
| Missouri | 1,627,164 | 2,069,778 | 46,017 | 107,999 | 939,006 | 1,990,850 |
| New Hampshire | 1,108,476 | 1,160,212 | 70,856 | 79,455 | 4,304,919 | 4,137,543 |
| New Jersey | 375,396 | 349,250 | 14,174 | 27,675 | 3,207,236 | 4,171,690 |
| New York | 10,071,301 | 9,454,473 | 741,546 | 1,609,334 | 15,398,368 | 26,447,389 |
| North Carolina | 970,738 | 883,473 | 1,584,252 | 1,932,204 | 620,318 | 830,565 |
| Ohio | 10,196,371 | 10,648,161 | 60,168 | 105,219 | 5,057,769 | 8,752,873 |
| Oregon | 29,686 | 208,943 | 6,566 | 34,616 | 91,326 | 311,700 |
| Pennsylvania | 4,481,570 | 4,752,523 | 55,231 | 123,094 | 5,980,732 | 11,687,468 |
| Rhode Island | 129,692 | 90,699 | 6,846 | 7,699 | 651,029 | 542,909 |
| South Carolina | 487,233 | 427,102 | 1,026,900 | 1,728,074 | 136,494 | 226,735 |
| Tennessee | 1,364,378 | 1,400,508 | 369,321 | 550,913 | 1,067,844 | 1,174,647 |
| Texas | 131,917 | 1,497,748 | 179,350 | 359,560 | 94,645 | 168,937 |
| Vermont | 3,400,717 | 2,975,544 | 104,649 | 68,912 | 4,951,014 | 5,147,908 |
| Virginia | 2,860,765 | 2,509,443 | 521,579 | 515,004 | 1,316,933 | 2,292,118 |
| Wisconsin | 253,963 | 1,011,915 | 20,657 | 99,804 | 1,402,077 | 3,848,505 |
| Total States | 52,474,311 | 59,932,328 | 9,196,170 | 15,099,746 | 65,725,633 | 110,023,139 |
| **TERRITORIES.** | | | | | | |
| Columbia, District of | 525 | 100 | 7,754 | 3,749 | 28,292 | 31,733 |
| Dakota | ..... | ..... | ..... | 286 | ..... | 9,489 |
| Nebraska | ..... | 3,312 | ..... | 4,508 | ..... | 169,762 |
| New Mexico | 32,901 | 479,245 | 15,688 | 38,584 | 3 | 5,354 |
| Utah | 9,222 | 75,638 | 289 | 3,135 | 43,968 | 140,370 |
| Washington | ..... | 20,720 | ..... | 38,005 | ..... | 191,354 |
| Total Territories | 42,648 | 579,015 | 23,731 | 88,267 | 72,263 | 548,062 |
| Aggregate | 52,516,959 | 60,511,343 | 9,219,901 | 15,188,013 | 65,797,896 | 110,571,201 |

*for* 1850 *and* 1860—Continued.

| SWEET POTATOES. | | BARLEY. | | BUCKWHEAT. | | VALUE OF ORCHARD PRODUCTS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| *Bushels.* | *Bushels.* | *Bushels.* | *Bushels.* | *Bushels.* | *Bushels.* | *Dollars.* | *Dollars.* |
| 5,475,204 | 5,420,987 | 3,958 | 14,703 | 348 | 1,334 | 15,408 | 213,323 |
| 788,149 | 1,462,714 | 177 | 3,079 | 175 | 488 | 40,141 | 56,230 |
| 1,000 | 158,001 | 9,712 | 4,307,775 | ..... | 36,486 | 17,700 | 607,459 |
| 80 | 2,710 | 19,099 | 20,813 | 229,297 | 309,107 | 175,118 | 508,848 |
| 65,443 | 142,213 | 56 | 3,646 | 8,615 | 16,355 | 46,574 | 114,225 |
| 757,226 | 1,213,493 | ..... | 15 | 55 | ..... | 1,280 | 21,716 |
| 6,986,428 | 6,508,541 | 11,501 | 14,682 | 250 | 2,023 | 92,776 | 176,048 |
| 157,433 | 341,443 | 110,795 | 1,175,651 | 184,504 | 345,069 | 446,049 | 1,145,936 |
| 201,711 | 284,304 | 45,483 | 296,374 | 149,740 | 367,797 | 324,940 | 1,212,142 |
| 6,243 | 50,938 | 25,093 | 454,116 | 52,516 | 216,524 | 8,434 | 131,234 |
| ..... | 9,221 | ..... | 4,128 | ..... ..... | 36,799 | ..... | 724 |
| 998,179 | 1,057,558 | 95,343 | 270,685 | 16,097 | 18,929 | 106,230 | 604,851 |
| 1,428,453 | 2,070,901 | ..... | 144 | 3 | 160 | 22,359 | 110,923 |
| ..... | 1,435 | 151,731 | 802,109 | 104,523 | 339,520 | 342,865 | 501,767 |
| 208,993 | 23,744 | 745 | 17,350 | 103,671 | 212,338 | 164,051 | 252,196 |
| ..... | 616 | 112,385 | 134,891 | 105,895 | 123,202 | 463,995 | 925,519 |
| 1,177 | 36,285 | 75,249 | 305,914 | 472,917 | 600,435 | 132,650 | 1,137,678 |
| 200 | 781 | 1,216 | 125,130 | 515 | 27,677 | ..... | 298 |
| 4,741,795 | 4,348,491 | 228 | 1,596 | 1,121 | 1,740 | 50,405 | 259,380 |
| 335,505 | 335,102 | 9,631 | 228,502 | 23,641 | 182,292 | 514,711 | 810,975 |
| ..... | 161 | 70,256 | 121,103 | 65,265 | 89,996 | 248,563 | 557,934 |
| 508,015 | 1,034,832 | 6,492 | 24,915 | 878,934 | 877,386 | 607,268 | 429,402 |
| 5,629 | 7,523 | 3,585,059 | 4,186,667 | 3,183,955 | 5,126,305 | 1,761,950 | 3,726,380 |
| 5,095,709 | 6,140,039 | 2,735 | 3,445 | 16,704 | 35,924 | 34,348 | 643,688 |
| 187,991 | 297,908 | 354,358 | 1,601,082 | 638,060 | 2,327,005 | 695,921 | 1,858,673 |
| ..... | 335 | ..... | 26,463 | ..... ..... | 2,685 | 1,271 | 474,934 |
| 52,172 | 103,190 | 165,584 | 530,716 | 2,193,692 | 5,572,026 | 723,389 | 1,479,938 |
| ..... | 946 | 18,875 | 40,993 | 1,245 | 3,573 | 63,994 | 83,691 |
| 4,337,469 | 4,115,698 | 4,583 | 11,490 | 283 | 602 | 35,108 | 213,989 |
| 2,777,716 | 2,614,558 | 2,737 | 23,489 | 19,427 | 14,421 | 52,894 | 314,269 |
| 1,332,158 | 1,853,306 | 4,776 | 38,905 | 59 | 1,612 | 12,505 | 46,802 |
| ..... | 623 | 42,150 | 75,282 | 209,819 | 215,821 | 315,255 | 198,427 |
| 1,813,634 | 1,960,808 | 25,437 | 68,759 | 214,898 | 477,808 | 177,137 | 870,650 |
| 879 | 2,345 | 209,692 | 678,992 | 79,878 | 67,622 | 4,823 | 76,096 |
| 38,264,591 | 41,601,750 | 5,165,136 | 15,613,604 | 8,956,102 | 17,651,061 | 7,700,112 | 19,696,345 |
| 3,497 | 4,191 | 75 | 175 | 378 | 445 | 14,843 | 9,980 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 115 |
| ..... | 163 | ..... | 1,243 | ..... | 12,329 | ..... | 161 |
| ..... | 180 | 5 | 6,099 | 100 | 6 | 8,231 | 19,701 |
| 60 | ..... | 1,799 | 12,283 | 332 | 96 | ..... | 9,280 |
| ..... | 18 | ..... | 1,715 | ..... | 977 | ..... | 23,779 |
| 3,557 | 4,552 | 1,879 | 21,515 | 810 | 13,853 | 23,074 | 63,016 |
| 38,268,148 | 41,606,302 | 5,167,015 | 15,635,119 | 8,956,912 | 17,664,914 | 7,723,186 | 19,759,361 |

TABLE No. 36.—*Productions of Agriculture*

| STATES. | WINE. | | VALUE OF PRODUCTIONS OF MARKET GARDENS. | | BUTTER. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| | *Gallons.* | *Gallons.* | *Dollars.* | *Dollars.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* |
| Alabama | 220 | 19,130 | 84,821 | 135,181 | 4,008,811 | 6,125,708 |
| Arkansas | 35 | 1,005 | 17,150 | 38,094 | 1,854,239 | 4,062,481 |
| California | 58,055 | 494,516 | 75,275 | 1,074,143 | 705 | 3,338,590 |
| Connecticut | 4,269 | 46,783 | 196,874 | 337,025 | 6,498,119 | 7,620,912 |
| Delaware | 145 | 683 | 12,714 | 37,797 | 1,055,308 | 1,430,502 |
| Florida | 10 | 1,661 | 8,721 | 18,213 | 371,498 | 404,470 |
| Georgia | 796 | 27,646 | 76,500 | 201,916 | 4,640,559 | 5,439,765 |
| Illinois | 2,997 | 47,093 | 127,494 | 418,195 | 12,526,543 | 28,337,516 |
| Indiana | 14,055 | 88,275 | 72,864 | 288,070 | 12,881,535 | 17,934,767 |
| Iowa | 420 | 3,706 | 8,848 | 141,549 | 2,171,188 | 11,526,002 |
| Kansas | ..... | 241 | ..... | 36,353 | ..... | 1,012,975 |
| Kentucky | 8,093 | 179,949 | 303,120 | 458,246 | 9,947,523 | 11,716,609 |
| Louisiana | 15 | 5,030 | 148,329 | 390,742 | 683,069 | 1,440,943 |
| Maine | 724 | 3,165 | 122,387 | 194,006 | 9,243,811 | 11,687,781 |
| Maryland | 1,431 | 3,222 | 200,869 | 530,221 | 3,806,160 | 5,265,295 |
| Massachusetts | 4,688 | 20,915 | 600,020 | 1,397,623 | 8,071,370 | 8,297,936 |
| Michigan | 1,654 | 13,733 | 14,738 | 145,058 | 7,065,878 | 14,650,384 |
| Minnesota | ..... | 394 | 150 | 94,681 | 1,100 | 2,961,591 |
| Mississippi | 407 | 10,106 | 46,250 | 124,608 | 4,346,234 | 5,111,185 |
| Missouri | 10,563 | 27,827 | 99,454 | 346,405 | 7,834,359 | 12,704,837 |
| New Hampshire | 344 | 9,401 | 56,810 | 76,256 | 6,977,056 | 6,956,764 |
| New Jersey | 1,811 | 21,083 | 475,242 | 1,542,155 | 9,487,210 | 10,714,447 |
| New York | 9,172 | 61,404 | 912,047 | 3,381,596 | 79,766,094 | 103,097,279 |
| North Carolina | 11,058 | 54,064 | 39,462 | 75,663 | 4,146,290 | 4,735,495 |
| Ohio | 48,207 | 562,640 | 214,004 | 860,313 | 34,449,379 | 50,495,745 |
| Oregon | ..... | 2,603 | 90,241 | 86,335 | 211,464 | 1,012,339 |
| Pennsylvania | 25,590 | 38,623 | 688,714 | 1,384,970 | 39,878,418 | 58,653,511 |
| Rhode Island | 1,013 | 507 | 98,298 | 146,661 | 995,670 | 1,014,856 |
| South Carolina | 5,880 | 24,964 | 47,286 | 187,348 | 2,981,850 | 3,177,934 |
| Tennessee | 92 | 13,562 | 97,183 | 274,163 | 8,139,585 | 10,000,823 |
| Texas | 99 | 13,946 | 12,354 | 55,943 | 2,344,900 | 5,948,611 |
| Vermont | 659 | 2,923 | 18,853 | 24,792 | 12,137,980 | 15,681,834 |
| Virginia | 5,408 | 40,508 | 183,047 | 589,411 | 11,089,359 | 13,461,712 |
| Wisconsin | 113 | 9,511 | 32,142 | 207,153 | 3,633,750 | 13,651,053 |
| Total States | 218,023 | 1,850,819 | 5,182,261 | 15,300,885 | 313,247,014 | 459,672,652 |
| **TERRITORIES.** | | | | | | |
| Columbia, District of | 863 | 118 | 67,222 | 139,108 | 14,872 | 18,835 |
| Dakota | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 | ..... | 1,670 |
| Nebraska | ..... | 631 | ..... | 9,680 | ..... | 352,697 |
| New Mexico | 2,363 | 8,201 | 6,679 | 17,640 | 111 | 13,133 |
| Utah | ..... | 60 | 23,868 | 45,465 | 83,309 | 293,065 |
| Washington | ..... | 179 | ..... | 27,749 | ..... | 157,802 |
| Total Territories | 3,226 | 9,189 | 97,769 | 240,142 | 98,292 | 837,202 |
| Aggregate | 221,249 | 1,860,008 | 5,280,030 | 15,541,027 | 313,345,306 | 460,509,854 |

*for* 1850 *and* 1860—Continued.

| CHEESE. | | HAY. | | CLOVER SEED. | | GRASS SEED. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Tons.* | *Tons.* | *Bushels.* | *Bushels.* | *Bushels.* | *Bushels.* |
| 31,412 | 9,607 | 32,685 | 55,219 | 138 | 187 | 547 | 653 |
| 30,088 | 16,952 | 3,976 | 8,276 | 90 | 60 | 436 | 3,110 |
| 150 | 1,564,857 | 2,038 | 306,741 | ..... | 4 | ..... | 162 |
| 5,363,277 | 3,898,411 | 516,131 | 562,425 | 13,841 | 13,671 | 16,628 | 13,024 |
| 3,187 | 6,579 | 30.159 | 36,973 | 2,525 | 3,595 | 1,403 | 1,165 |
| 18,015 | 3,784 | 2,510 | 7,594 | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| 46,976 | 15,587 | 23,449 | 46,448 | 132 | 635 | 428 | 1,914 |
| 1,278,225 | 1,595,358 | 601,952 | 1,834,265 | 3,427 | 16,687 | 14,380 | 202,808 |
| 624,564 | 569,574 | 403,230 | 635,322 | 18,320 | 45,321 | 11,951 | 31,866 |
| 209,840 | 901.220 | 89,055 | 707,260 | 342 | 1,564 | 2,096 | 69,432 |
| ..... | 28,053 | ..... | 50,812 | ..... | 98 | .... ..... | 2,633 |
| 213,954 | 190,400 | 113,747 | 158,484 | 3,230 | 2,308 | 21,481 | 62,563 |
| 1,957 | 5,494 | 25,752 | 46,999 | 2 | ..... | 97 | 701 |
| 2,434,454 | 1,799,862 | 755,889 | 975,716 | 9,097 | 48,851 | 9,214 | 6,307 |
| 3,975 | 8,342 | 157,956 | 191,744 | 15,217 | 39,811 | 2,561 | 3,195 |
| 7,088,142 | 5,294,090 | 651,807 | 665,331 | 1,002 | 1,295 | 5,085 | 4,852 |
| 1,011,492 | 2,009,064 | 404,934 | 756,908 | 16,989 | 49,480 | 9,285 | 6,555 |
| ..... . | 198,904 | 2,019 | 274,952 | ..... | 156 | ..... | 2,314 |
| 21,191 | 3,419 | 12,504 | 32,885 | 84 | 217 | 533 | 1,175 |
| 203,572 | 259.633 | 116,925 | 401,070 | 619 | 2,216 | 4,346 | 55,713 |
| 3,196,563 | 2,232,092 | 598,854 | 642,741 | 829 | 11,992 | 8,071 | 5,573 |
| 365,756 | 182,172 | 435,950 | 508,729 | 28,280 | 39,208 | 63,051 | 85,410 |
| 49,741,413 | 48,548,288 | 3,728,797 | 3,564,786 | 88,222 | 106,933 | 96,493 | 81,622 |
| 95,921 | 51,119 | 145,653 | 181,365 | 576 | 332 | 1,275 | 3,008 |
| 20,819,542 | 23,758,738 | 1,443,142 | 1,602,513 | 103,197 | 216,545 | 37,310 | 53,475 |
| 36,980 | 82,456 | 373 | 26,441 | 4 | 307 | 22 | 3,793 |
| 2,505,034 | 2,508,556 | 1,842,970 | 2,245,420 | 125,030 | 274,363 | 53,913 | 57,204 |
| 316,508 | 177,252 | 74,418 | 82,725 | 1,328 | 1,221 | 3,708 | 4,229 |
| 4,970 | 1,543 | 20,925 | 87,592 | 376 | 28 | 30 | 38 |
| 177,681 | 126,794 | 74,091 | 146,027 | 5,096 | 8,062 | 9,118 | 41,532 |
| 95,299 | 277,512 | 8,354 | 11,349 | 10 | 449 | ..... . | 2,976 |
| 8,720,834 | 8,077,689 | 866,153 | 919,066 | 760 | 2,444 | 14,936 | 11,420 |
| 436,292 | 280,792 | 369,098 | 445,529 | 29,727 | 36,961 | 23,428 | 53,063 |
| 400,283 | 1,104,459 | 275,662 | 853,799 | 483 | 3,848 | 5,003 | 26,383 |
| 105,497,547 | 105,788,652 | 13,831,558 | 19,073,506 | 468,973 | 928,849 | 416,831 | 899,868 |
| 1,500 | ..... | 2,279 | 3,180 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,122 | ..... | 35 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 15,762 | ..... | 25,320 | ..... | 5 | ..... | 205 |
| 5,848 | 37,250 | ..... | 1,103 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... |
| 30,998 | 21,325 | 4,805 | 20,026 | 2 | 3 | ..... | 101 |
| ..... | 12,146 | ..... | 4,871 | ..... | 116 | ..... | 211 |
| 38,346 | 86,483 | 7,084 | 55,622 | 5 | 161 | ..... | 518 |
| 105,535,893 | 105,875,135 | 13,838,642 | 19,129,128 | 468,978 | 929,010 | 416,831 | 900,386 |

TABLE No. 36.—*Productions of Agriculture*

| STATES. | HEMP. | | | | | | HOPS. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Dew-rotted. | | Water-rotted. | | Other prepared. | | | |
| | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| | *Tons.* | *Tons.* | *Tons.* | *Tons.* | *Tons.* | *Tons.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* |
| Alabama | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 276 | 1,069 |
| Arkansas | ..... | 140 | 15 | 30 | ..... | 676 | 157 | 164 |
| California | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 |
| Connecticut | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 554 | 959 |
| Delaware | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 348 | 414 |
| Florida | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 14 | ..... |
| Georgia | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 30 | 261 | 199 |
| Illinois | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,551 | 7,129 |
| Indiana | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 92,796 | 75,053 |
| Iowa | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,242 | 1,797 |
| Kansas | ..... | 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 130 |
| Kentucky | 16,432 | 33,044 | 1,355 | 2,026 | ..... | 4,344 | 4,309 | 5,899 |
| Louisiana | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 125 | 8 |
| Maine | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 50 | 40,120 | 102,987 |
| Maryland | 63 | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 254 | 1,870 | 2,943 |
| Massachusetts | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 121,595 | 111,301 |
| Michigan | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,663 | 61,704 |
| Minnesota | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 149 |
| Mississippi | 7 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 473 | 221 |
| Missouri | 15,968 | 15,789 | 60 | 1,507 | ..... | 1,972 | 4,130 | 2,265 |
| New Hampshire | ..... | 18 | ..... | 50 | ..... | 13 | 257,174 | 130,428 |
| New Jersey | ..... | 230 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 200 | 2,133 | 3,722 |
| New York | 1 | 32,191 | 3 | 99 | ..... | 3,531 | 2,536,299 | 9,655,542 |
| North Carolina | 36 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3,016 | 9,246 | 1,767 |
| Ohio | 100 | ..... | 50 | ..... | ..... | 3 | 63,731 | 22,344 |
| Oregon | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 187 |
| Pennsylvania | 44 | 1,640 | ..... | 189 | ..... | 2,174 | 22,088 | 41,576 |
| Rhode Island | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 277 | 50 |
| South Carolina | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | 122 |
| Tennessee | 454 | 6 | 141 | 10 | ..... | 787 | 1,032 | 2,329 |
| Texas | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 | ..... | ..... | 7 | 122 |
| Vermont | ..... | 2 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 288,023 | 631,641 |
| Virginia | 88 | 5 | 51 | 3 | ..... | 4 | 11,506 | 10,015 |
| Wisconsin | ..... | 97 | ..... | 15 | ..... | 244 | 15,930 | 135,587 |
| Total States | 33,193 | 83,240 | 1,678 | 3,940 | ..... | 17,300 | 3,496,964 | 11,009,833 |
| TERRITORIES. | | | | | | | | |
| Columbia, District of | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15 | 15 |
| Dakota | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nebraska | ..... | 7 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 41 |
| New Mexico | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Utah | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 50 | 95 |
| Washington | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 |
| Total Territories | ..... | 7 | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 65 | 179 |
| Aggregate | 33,193 | 83,247 | 1,678 | 3,943 | ..... | 17,300 | 3,497,029 | 11,010,012 |

*for* 1850 *and* 1860—Continued.

| FLAX. | | FLAXSEED. | | SILK COCOONS. | | MAPLE SUGAR. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Bushels.* | *Bushels.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* |
| 3,921 | 109 | 69 | 68 | 167 | ..... | 643 | 543 |
| 12,291 | 3,233 | 321 | 541 | 38 | 1 | 9,330 | 3,097 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 17,928 | 1,187 | 703 | 109 | 328 | 18 | 50,796 | 44,259 |
| 11,174 | 8,112 | 904 | 2,126 | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... |
| 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 5,387 | 3,303 | 622 | 96 | 813 | 72 | 50 | 991 |
| 160,063 | 32,636 | 10,787 | 11,202 | 47 | 436 | 248,904 | 131,751 |
| 584,469 | 73,112 | 36,888 | 155,159 | 387 | 959 | 2,921,192 | 1,515,594 |
| 62,660 | 28,888 | 1,959 | 6,130 | 246 | 217 | 78,407 | 248,951 |
| ..... | 13 | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,548 |
| 2,100,116 | 728,234 | 75,801 | 28,881 | 1,281 | 340 | 437,405 | 380,941 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29 | ..... | 255 | ..... |
| 17,081 | 2,997 | 580 | 489 | 252 | 73 | 93,542 | 306,742 |
| 35,686 | 14,481 | 2,446 | 1,570 | 39 | 3 | 47,740 | 63,281 |
| 1,162 | 165 | 72 | 7 | 7 | ..... | 795,525 | 1,006,078 |
| 7,152 | 3,359 | 519 | 223 | 108 | 1,043 | 2,439,794 | 2,988,018 |
| ..... | 1,968 | ..... | 73 | ..... | ..... | 2,950 | 370,947 |
| 665 | ..... | 26 | 10 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 99 |
| 627,160 | 109,837 | 13,696 | 4,656 | 186 | 127 | 178,910 | 142,430 |
| 7,652 | 1,347 | 189 | 31 | 191 | 1 | 1,298,863 | 2,255,012 |
| 182,965 | 48,651 | 16,525 | 3,241 | 23 | ..... | 2,197 | 3,455 |
| 940,577 | 1,514,476 | 57,963 | 56,986 | 1,774 | 259 | 10,357,487 | 10,816,458 |
| 593,796 | 216,490 | 38,196 | 20,008 | 229 | 338 | 27,932 | 30,845 |
| 446,932 | ..... | 188,880 | 250,768 | 1,552 | 2,166 | 4,588,209 | 3,323,942 |
| 640 | 50 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 530,307 | 310,030 | 41,728 | 24,209 | 285 | 163 | 2,326,525 | 2,768,965 |
| 85 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 28 | ..... |
| 333 | 344 | 55 | 313 | 123 | 20 | 200 | 205 |
| 368,131 | 161,740 | 18,904 | 9,611 | 1,923 | 50 | 158,557 | 117,359 |
| 1,048 | ..... | 26 | ..... | 22 | 26 | ..... | 69 |
| 20,852 | 5,107 | 939 | 331 | 268 | ..... | 6,349,357 | 9,819,939 |
| 1,000,450 | 487,330 | 52,318 | 30,673 | 517 | 225 | 1,227,665 | 937,643 |
| 68,393 | 21,644 | 1,191 | 4,256 | ..... | 15 | 610,976 | 1,584,406 |
| 7,709,126 | 3,778,843 | 562,307 | 611,780 | 10,843 | 6,561 | 34,253,436 | 38,863,568 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 316 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 550 | 4,197 | 5 | 145 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... |
| ..... | 39 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| 550 | 4,236 | 5 | 147 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 316 |
| 7,709,676 | 3,783,079 | 562,312 | 611,927 | 10,843 | 6,562 | 34,253,436 | 38,863,884 |

TABLE No. 36.—*Productions of Agriculture*

| STATES. | CANE SUGAR. | | CANE MOLASSES. | | SORGHUM MOLASSES. | MAPLE MOLASSES. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. | 1860. | 1860. |
| | *Hhds.** | *Hhds.** | *Gallons.* | *Gallons.* | *Gallons.* | *Gallons.* |
| Alabama | 87 | 108 | 83,428 | 81,694 | 67,172 | ..... |
| Arkansas | ..... | ..... | 18 | ..... | ..... | 115,673 |
| California | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| Connecticut | ..... | ..... | 665 | ..... | 395 | 2,277 |
| Delaware | ..... | ..... | 50 | 761 | 852 | ..... |
| Florida | 2,750 | 1,761 | 352,893 | 435,890 | ..... | ..... |
| Georgia | 846 | 1,167 | 216,245 | 546,770 | 103,450 | 20 |
| Illinois | ..... | ..... | 8,354 | ..... | 797,096 | 21,423 |
| Indiana | ..... | ..... | 180,325 | ..... | 827,777 | 203,028 |
| Iowa | ..... | ..... | 3,162 | ..... | 1,993,474 | 97,751 |
| Kansas | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 79,482 | 2 |
| Kentucky | 10 | ..... | 30,079 | ..... | 365,861 | 139,036 |
| Louisiana | 226,001 | 297,816 | 10,931,177 | 14,535,157 | ..... | 66,470 |
| Maine | ..... | ..... | 3,167 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Maryland | ..... | ..... | 1,430 | 45 | 862 | 2,404 |
| Massachusetts | ..... | ..... | 4,693 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Michigan | ..... | ..... | 19,823 | ..... | 266,509 | 384,521 |
| Minnesota | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14,974 | 21,829 |
| Mississippi | 8 | 244 | 18,318 | 3,445 | 8,207 | ..... |
| Missouri | ..... | ..... | 5,636 | 22,305 | 776,101 | 18,289 |
| New Hampshire | ..... | ..... | 9,811 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Jersey | ..... | ..... | 954 | 36 | 360 | 8,088 |
| New York | ..... | ..... | 56,539 | 15 | 265 | 131,841 |
| North Carolina | ..... | 38 | 704 | 12,494 | 263,475 | 17,759 |
| Ohio | ..... | ..... | 197,308 | ..... | 707,416 | 392,932 |
| Oregon | ..... | ..... | 24 | ..... | 419 | ..... |
| Pennsylvania | ..... | ..... | 50,652 | ..... | 9,605 | 127,455 |
| Rhode Island | ..... | ..... | 4 | 15 | ..... | 5 |
| South Carolina | 77 | 198 | 15,904 | 15,114 | 51,041 | ..... |
| Tennessee | 3 | ..... | 7,223 | 294,322 | 485,828 | 6,754 |
| Texas | 7,351 | 590 | 441,918 | 388,937 | 115,051 | 3,600 |
| Vermont | ..... | ..... | 5,997 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Virginia | ..... | ..... | 40,322 | 50 | 221,017 | 100,139 |
| Wisconsin | ..... | 283 | 9,874 | ..... | 19,253 | 83,003 |
| Total States | 237,133 | 302,205 | 12,696,697 | 16,337,080 | 7,176,042 | 1,944,299 |
| **TERRITORIES.** | | | | | | |
| Columbia, District of | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Dakota | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20 |
| Nebraska | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,105 | 275 |
| New Mexico | ..... | ..... | 4,236 | ..... | 3,369 | ..... |
| Utah | ..... | ..... | 58 | ..... | 32,509 | ..... |
| Washington | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total Territories | ..... | ..... | 4,294 | ..... | 58,983 | 295 |
| Aggregate | 237,133 | 302,205 | 12,700,991 | 16,337,080 | 7,235,025 | 1,944,594 |

Pounds.

* Of 1,000 pounds each.

*for* 1850 *and* 1860—Continued.

| BEESWAX AND HONEY. | BEESWAX. | HONEY. | TOTAL BEESWAX & HONEY. | VALUE OF HOME-MADE MANUFACTURES. | | VALUE OF ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1850. | 1860. | 1860. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Pounds.* | *Dollars.* | *Dollars.* | *Dollars.* | *Dollars.* |
| 897,021 | 153,018 | 1,189,073 | 1,342,091 | 1,934,120 | 1,920,175 | 4,823,485 | 10,325,022 |
| 192,338 | 50,797 | 802,748 | 853,545 | 638,217 | 928,481 | 1,163,313 | 3,895,399 |
| ..... | 570 | 2,370 | 2,940 | 7,000 | 265,674 | 107,173 | 3,562,887 |
| 93,304 | 4,371 | 62,730 | 67,101 | 192,252 | 48,954 | 2,202,266 | 3,181,992 |
| 41,248 | 1,993 | 66,137 | 68,130 | 38,121 | 17,591 | 373,665 | 573,075 |
| 18,971 | 10,883 | 1,163,540 | 1,174,423 | 75,582 | 62,243 | 514,685 | 1,201,441 |
| 732,514 | 61,505 | 953,915 | 1,015,420 | 1,838,968 | 1,431,413 | 6,339,762 | 10,908,204 |
| 869,444 | 56,874 | 1,333,280 | 1,390,154 | 1,155,902 | 933,815 | 4,972,286 | 15,159,343 |
| 935,329 | 35,074 | 1,186,865 | 1,221,939 | 1,631,039 | 847,251 | 6,567,935 | 9,592,322 |
| 321,711 | 32,802 | 919,750 | 952,552 | 221,292 | 314,016 | 821,164 | 4,403,463 |
| ..... | 467 | 14,942 | 15,409 | ..... | 15,371 | ..... | 547,450 |
| 1,158,019 | 68,340 | 1,768,692 | 1,837,032 | 2,459,128 | 2,095,578 | 6,462,598 | 11,640,740 |
| 96,701 | 4,748 | 90,770 | 95,518 | 139,232 | 503,124 | 1,458,990 | 2,083,736 |
| 189,618 | 8,769 | 314,685 | 323,454 | 513,599 | 490,787 | 1,646,773 | 2,780,179 |
| 74,802 | 6,960 | 193,354 | 200,314 | 111,828 | 67,003 | 1,954,800 | 2,821,510 |
| 59,508 | 3,289 | 59,125 | 62,414 | 205,333 | 245,886 | 2,500,924 | 2,915,045 |
| 359,232 | 41,972 | 728,900 | 770,872 | 340,947 | 143,181 | 1,328,327 | 4,080,720 |
| 80 | 2,083 | 32,840 | 34,923 | ..... | 8,057 | 2,840 | 732,418 |
| 397,460 | 40,449 | 595,859 | 636,308 | 1,164,020 | 1,318,426 | 3,636,582 | 7,528,007 |
| 1,328,972 | 79,190 | 1,585,983 | 1,665,173 | 1,674,705 | 1,984,262 | 3,367,106 | 9,844,449 |
| 117,140 | 4,936 | 125,142 | 130,078 | 393,455 | 251,013 | 1,522,873 | 3,787,500 |
| 156,694 | 8,130 | 185,925 | 194,055 | 112,781 | 27,588 | 2,638,552 | 4,120,276 |
| 1,755,830 | 121,019 | 2,369,751 | 2,490,770 | 1,280,333 | 717,865 | 13,573,883 | 15,841,403 |
| 512,289 | 170,495 | 2,055,969 | 2,226,464 | 2,086,522 | 2,045,372 | 5,767,866 | 10,414,546 |
| 804,275 | 52,415 | 1,389,292 | 1,441,707 | 1,712,196 | 600,081 | 7,439,243 | 14,293,972 |
| ..... | 334 | 627 | 961 | ..... | 45,914 | 164,530 | 640,196 |
| 839,509 | 52,570 | 1,402,128 | 1,454,698 | 749,132 | 544,732 | 8,219,848 | 13,399,378 |
| 6,347 | 540 | 5,261 | 5,801 | 26,495 | 7,824 | 667,486 | 713,725 |
| 216,281 | 40,479 | 526,077 | 566,556 | 909,525 | 815,117 | 3,502,637 | 6,072,822 |
| 1,036,572 | 104,286 | 1,494,680 | 1,598,966 | 3,137,790 | 3,166,195 | 6,401,765 | 12,345,696 |
| 380,825 | 26,585 | 550,708 | 577,293 | 266,984 | 596,169 | 1,116,137 | 5,218,987 |
| 249,422 | 8,258 | 204,647 | 212,905 | 267,710 | 63,295 | 1,861,336 | 2,549,001 |
| 880,767 | 94,861 | 1,430,811 | 1,525,672 | 2,156,312 | 1,575,585 | 7,502,986 | 11,488,441 |
| 131,005 | 8,009 | 207,184 | 215,193 | 43,624 | 128,423 | 920,178 | 3,368,710 |
| 14,853,128 | 1,357,071 | 25,013,760 | 26,370,831 | 27,484,144 | 24,226,461 | 111,543,994 | 212,032,055 |
| 550 | 24 | 510 | 534 | 2,075 | 440 | 9,038 | 55,440 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 375 |
| ..... | 202 | 9,465 | 9,667 | ..... | 1,776 | ..... | 100,755 |
| 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,033 | 26,396 | 82,125 | 309,168 |
| 10 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 1,392 | 69,643 | 67,985 | 268,752 |
| ..... | 564 | 5,256 | 5,820 | ..... | 33,506 | ..... | 105,108 |
| 562 | 793 | 15,231 | 16,024 | 9,500 | 131,761 | 159,148 | 839,598 |
| ~~1,453,790~~ | 1,357,864 | 25,028,991 | 26,386,855 | 27,493,644 | 24,358,222 | 111,703,142 | 212,871,653 |

14 C

14,853,690

## TABLE No. 36—Continued.

*The number of Horses, Asses and Mules, Neat Cattle, Sheep, and Swine, as returned by circular of assistant marshals of Census*, 1860.

| STATES. | Horses. | Asses and mules. | Neat cattle. | Sheep. | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 11,692 | 3,975 | 40,208 | 12,404 | 63,528 |
| Arkansas | 5,329 | 4,035 | 22,731 | 6,481 | 18,919 |
| California | 12,769 | 3,452 | 53,795 | 23,414 | 3,762 |
| Connecticut | 16,239 | 135 | 22,104 | 2,700 | 26,034 |
| Delaware | 3,791 | 440 | 6,779 | 559 | 7,969 |
| Florida | 4,562 | 2,145 | 78,836 | 1,675 | 26,092 |
| Georgia | 43,641 | 19,000 | 203,070 | 120,596 | 375,350 |
| Illinois | 114,163 | 7,700 | 218,459 | 33,822 | 254,380 |
| Indiana | 39,425 | 3,074 | 79,340 | 32,012 | 146,034 |
| Iowa | 36,018 | 2,054 | 94,184 | 22,267 | 130,891 |
| Kansas | 8,124 | 1,234 | 34,938 | 1,145 | 16,500 |
| Kentucky | 61,209 | 18,427 | 128,045 | 67,161 | 234,255 |
| Louisiana | 24,197 | 14,916 | 76,331 | 21,643 | 50,755 |
| Maine | 28,296 | 98 | 77,240 | 61,926 | 21,196 |
| Maryland | 9,224 | 880 | 9,555 | 1,135 | 15,113 |
| Massachusetts | 56,745 | 2 | 48,329 | 8,616 | 43,146 |
| Michigan | 30,601 | 151 | 80,760 | 47,916 | 57,316 |
| Minnesota | 8,063 | 479 | 29,823 | 2,473 | 19,718 |
| Mississippi | 2,445 | 595 | 6,881 | 1,062 | 3,175 |
| Missouri | 80,569 | 10,625 | 118,181 | 96,005 | 412,368 |
| New Hampshire | 12,881 | 6 | 21,254 | 6,191 | 17,423 |
| New Jersey | 28,519 | 6,022 | 41,664 | 12,093 | 71,516 |
| New York | 92,458 | 2,293 | 31,801 | 3,065 | 100,791 |
| North Carolina | 29,955 | 8,494 | 113,241 | 77,296 | 206,976 |
| Ohio | 117,101 | 3,240 | 222,956 | 132,653 | 317,116 |
| Oregon | 16,690 | 7,302 | 59,199 | 10,788 | 10,728 |
| Pennsylvania | 66,180 | 6,407 | 168,104 | 53,225 | 200,236 |
| Rhode Island | 7,191 | 49 | 6,144 | 5,455 | 7,242 |
| South Carolina | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Tennessee | 21,925 | 8,871 | 58,512 | 29,854 | 108,577 |
| Texas | 95,497 | 13,082 | 861,646 | 320,926 | 198,261 |
| Vermont | 17,201 | 12 | 26,686 | 18,015 | 18,526 |
| Virginia | 42,786 | 6,608 | 143,535 | 112,591 | 198,121 |
| Wisconsin | 27,869 | 505 | 120,450 | 11,885 | 70,866 |
| **TERRITORIES.** | | | | | |
| Columbia, District of | 1,233 | 159 | 1,092 | 62 | 1,744 |
| Nebraska | 1,779 | 951 | 2,484 | 52 | 1,376 |
| New Mexico | 6,541 | 8,536 | 27,116 | 142,110 | 7,624 |
| Utah | 1,400 | 375 | 9,875 | 4,325 | 3,625 |
| Washington | 1,206 | 457 | 1,661 | 212 | 656 |
| Total | 1,185,514 | 166,786 | 3,347,009 | 1,505,810 | 3,467,905 |

## TABLE No. 37.

### *Newspapers and Periodicals in the United States in* 1860.

| STATES AND TERRITORIES. | POLITICAL. | | | | | | | | RELIGIOUS. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Daily. | Bi-weekly. | Tri-weekly. | Weekly. | Monthly. | Quarterly. | Annual. | Total. | Weekly. | Monthly. | Quarterly. | Annual. | Total. |
| Alabama | 9 | 1 | 6 | 73 | ..... | ... | .... | 89 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Arkansas | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34 | ..... | .... | .... | 34 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| California | 22 | 3 | 2 | 68 | 1 | .... | .... | 96 | 4 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 6 |
| Connecticut | 14 | 1 | ..... | 30 | ..... | .... | . . | 45 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Delaware | ..... | 4 | ..... | 9 | ..... | .... | ... | 13 | ..... | ... .. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Florida | ..... | 1 | 2 | 17 | ..... | .... | .... | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Georgia | 12 | 1 | 5 | 56 | 1 | .... | .... | 75 | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Illinois | 23 | 1 | 6 | 228 | 1 | .... | .... | 259 | 5 | 6 | ..... | ..... | 11 |
| Indiana | 13 | 5 | ..... | 154 | ..... | .... | .... | 172 | 3 | 3 | ..... | .... . | 6 |
| Iowa | 9 | 2 | 2 | 106 | ..... | .... | .... | 119 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Kansas | 3 | ..... | ..... | 21 | ..... | .... | .... | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kentucky | 4 | 1 | 3 | 57 | ..... | .... | .... | 65 | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 5 |
| Louisiana | 4 | 2 | ..... | 62 | ..... | .... | .... | 68 | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Maine | 7 | ..... | 4 | 37 | ..... | ... | .... | 48 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 |
| Maryland | 6 | ..... | 2 | 49 | ..... | .... | .... | 57 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Massachusetts | 17 | 13 | 3 | 78 | 1 | .... | . .. | 112 | 18 | 10 | 3 | ..... | 31 |
| Michigan | 8 | 3 | 1 | 96 | 1 | .... | .... | 109 | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Minnesota | 4 | ..... | ..... | 43 | ..... | .... | .... | 47 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Mississippi | 5 | 1 | 2 | 62 | ..... | .... | .... | 70 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Missouri | 15 | ..... | 3 | 122 | 1 | .... | .... | 141 | 9 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 11 |
| New Hampshire | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17 | ..... | .... | .. | 17 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| New Jersey | 15 | 1 | ..... | 63 | ... . | .... | .... | 79 | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| New York | 68 | 8 | 5 | 280 | 2 | .... | 2 | 365 | 24 | 25 | 5 | 2 | 56 |
| North Carolina | 8 | 4 | 1 | 47 | ..... | .... | .... | 60 | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 6 |
| Ohio | 22 | 4 | 8 | 219 | 3 | .... | .... | 256 | 27 | 8 | ..... | 2 | 37 |
| Oregon | 2 | ..... | ..... | 11 | ..... | ... | .... | 13 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 28 | 3 | 1 | 242 | 3 | .... | .... | 277 | 20 | 17 | 4 | 2 | 43 |
| Rhode Island | 5 | 1 | ..... | 12 | ..... | .... | .... | 18 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| South Carolina | 2 | ..... | 4 | 27 | ..... | .... | .... | 33 | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 3 |
| Tennessee | 8 | ..... | 7 | 51 | ..... | .... | .... | 66 | 7 | 2 | 1 | . ... | 10 |
| Texas | 3 | ..... | 3 | 65 | ..... | .... | .... | 71 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Vermont | 2 | ..... | ..... | 24 | ..... | .... | .... | 26 | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Virginia | 15 | 11 | 5 | 85 | 1 | .... | .... | 117 | 11 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 13 |
| Wisconsin | 14 | ..... | 8 | 127 | ..... | .... | .... | 149 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| District of Columbia | 5 | 2 | 1 | 4 | ..... | 1 | .... | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nebraska Territory | ..... | 1 | ..... | 12 | ..... | .... | .... | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Mexico Ter. | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | .... | .... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Utah Territory | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Washington Territory | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | .... | .... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 372 | 74 | 84 | 2,694 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 3,242 | 171 | 86 | 14 | 6 | 277 |

TABLE No. 37.—*Newspapers and Periodicals*

| STATES AND TERRITORIES. | LITERARY. | | | | | | MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Daily. | Weekly. | Monthly. | Quarterly. | Annual. | Total. | Daily. | Bi-weekly. | Tri-weekly. | Weekly. | Monthly. | Quarterly. | Annual. | Total. |
| Alabama | .... | 2 | 2 | ..... | .... | 4 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Arkansas | .... | 1 | ..... | ..... | .... | 1 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| California | .... | 9 | 1 | ..... | .... | 10 | ..... | ..... | .... | 8 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 9 |
| Connecticut | .... | 2 | 1 | 2 | .... | 5 | ..... | ..... | ... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Delaware | .... | 1 | ..... | ..... | .... | 1 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Florida | .... | 2 | ..... | ..... | .... | 2 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Georgia | .... | 13 | 8 | 1 | .... | 22 | ..... | ..... | .... | 2 | 2 | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Illinois | .... | 3 | 5 | ..... | .... | 8 | ..... | 1 | .... | 2 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 8 |
| Indiana | .... | 3 | 2 | ..... | .... | 5 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Iowa | .... | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | 1 | ..... | ..... | .... | 6 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 9 |
| Kansas | .... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Kentucky | .... | 3 | 1 | ..... | .... | 4 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| Louisiana | .... | 2 | ..... | ..... | .... | 2 | 4 | 1 | .... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 |
| Maine | .... | 4 | 3 | ..... | .... | 7 | 1 | ..... | .... | 5 | 3 | ..... | ..... | 9 |
| Maryland | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Massachusetts | .... | 31 | 18 | 2 | .... | 51 | ..... | 1 | .... | 18 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 28 |
| Michigan | .... | 3 | ..... | ..... | .... | 3 | ..... | ..... | .... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Minnesota | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Mississippi | .... | 1 | ..... | ..... | .... | 1 | ..... | ..... | .... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Missouri | .... | 5 | 4 | ..... | ... | 9 | 1 | ..... | ... | 7 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 12 |
| New Hampshire | .... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ... | 2 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Jersey | .... | 6 | ..... | ..... | 1 | 7 | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | 2 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| New York | 1 | 33 | 24 | 5 | .... | 63 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 29 | 18 | ..... | 2 | 58 |
| North Carolina | .... | 5 | 2 | ..... | .... | 7 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| Ohio | 1 | 6 | 17 | ..... | .... | 24 | 1 | ..... | .... | 8 | 13 | ..... | 1 | 23 |
| Oregon | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Pennsylvania | .... | 17 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 25 | 1 | ..... | .... | 18 | 2 | 1 | ..... | 22 |
| Rhode Island | .... | 5 | 1 | ..... | ... | 6 | ..... | ..... | ... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| South Carolina | .. | 4 | 1 | ..... | .... | 5 | ..... | ..... | .... | 3 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 4 |
| Tennessee | .... | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | ..... | ..... | .... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Texas | .... | 9 | 3 | ..... | .... | 12 | ..... | ..... | .... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Vermont | .... | ..... | 1 | ..... | .... | 1 | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Virginia | .... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ... | 3 | ..... | ..... | .... | 5 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 6 |
| Wisconsin | .. | 1 | 1 | ..... | .... | 2 | ..... | ..... | .... | 2 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 3 |
| District of Columbia | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Nebraska Territory | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | 1 |
| New Mexico Ter | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Utah Territory | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 |
| Washington Territory | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 2 | 177 | 104 | 12 | 3 | 298 | 13 | 5 | 2 | 131 | 75 | 3 | 5 | 234 |

*in the United States in* 1860—Continued.

| NUMBER OF COPIES. | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Daily. | Tri-weekly. | Bi-weekly. | Weekly. | Monthly. | Quarterly. | Annually. | Whole number annually. |
| 8,820 | 2,886 | 400 | 74,289 | 7,200 | ..... | ..... | 7,175,444 |
| ..... | ..... | 1,000 | 38,812 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,122,224 |
| 58,444 | 3,300 | 2,300 | 131,249 | 34,600 | ..... | ..... | 26,111,788 |
| 19,100 | ..... | 400 | 68,436 | 500 | 7,100 | ..... | 9,555,672 |
| ..... | ..... | 3,294 | 12,850 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,010,776 |
| ..... | 1,400 | 2,500 | 11,600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,081,600 |
| 18,650 | 3,600 | 900 | 127,322 | 29,500 | 1,000 | ..... | 13,415,444 |
| 38,100 | 2,936 | 1,026 | 282,997 | 31,100 | ..... | ..... | 27,464,764 |
| 8,881 | ..... | 1,600 | 134,600 | 14,300 | ..... | ..... | 10,090,310 |
| 7,700 | 695 | 500 | 76,945 | 3,400 | ..... | ..... | 6,589,360 |
| 1,650 | ..... | ..... | 20,270 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,565,540 |
| 19,500 | 2,750 | 2,000 | 123,947 | 31,400 | ..... | ..... | 13,504,044 |
| 41,000 | ..... | 1,850 | 77,800 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,948,000 |
| 8,141 | 3,978 | ..... | 95,510 | 18,540 | ..... | ..... | 8,333,278 |
| 53,200 | 6,146 | ..... | 62,898 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,721,472 |
| 169,600 | 2,400 | 40,700 | 778,680 | 353,100 | 21,500 | 3,000 | 102,000,760 |
| 14,150 | 9,000 | 9,150 | 92,648 | 3,900 | ..... | ..... | 11,606,596 |
| 2,524 | ..... | ..... | 30,030 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,344,000 |
| 15,370 | 2,500 | 5,000 | 65,867 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,099,784 |
| 44,550 | 7,800 | ..... | 277,357 | 24,300 | ..... | ..... | 29,741,464 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,700 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,024,400 |
| 18,510 | ..... | 1,000 | 131,506 | 10,000 | ..... | 1,000 | 12,801,412 |
| 487,340 | 18,900 | 58,871 | 2,600,925 | 2,045,000 | 57,600 | 766,000 | 320,930,884 |
| 3,550 | 200 | 2,162 | 65,612 | 7,850 | ..... | ..... | 4,862,572 |
| 84,560 | 4,212 | 3,500 | 805,810 | 218,850 | ..... | 4,750 | 71,767,742 |
| 800 | ..... | ..... | 14,820 | 4,000 | ..... | 8,000 | 1,074,640 |
| 233,550 | 3,900 | 9,800 | 700,961 | 464,684 | 6,800 | 13,000 | 116,094,480 |
| 10,300 | ..... | 2,000 | 35,990 | 1,400 | ..... | ..... | 5,289,280 |
| 1,600 | 6,200 | ..... | 41,070 | 4,500 | 500 | ..... | 3,654,840 |
| 11,300 | 4,509 | ..... | 101,839 | 43,760 | 3,500 | 12,000 | 10,053,152 |
| 5,360 | 9,288 | ..... | 90,615 | 2,775 | ..... | ..... | 7,855,808 |
| 750 | ..... | ..... | 44,665 | 2,000 | ..... | ..... | 2,579,080 |
| 44,400 | 2,750 | 21,212 | 189,360 | 43,900 | ..... | ..... | 26,772,568 |
| 14,125 | 3,220 | ..... | 111,400 | 10,400 | ..... | ..... | 10,798,670 |
| 32,910 | 4,600 | 3,000 | 26,000 | ..... | 3,000 | ..... | 10,881,100 |
| ..... | ..... | 1,000 | 7,750 | 1,000 | ..... | ..... | 519,000 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,150 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 59,800 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,300 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 327,600 |
| ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,350 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 122,200 |
| 1,478,435 | 107,170 | 175,165 | 7,581,930 | 3,411,959 | 101,000 | 807,750 | 927,951,548 |

## TABLE No. 38.

## RAILROADS OF THE UNITED STATES.

*A comparative statement of the extent of line completed, and the cost of construction and equipment thereof, in the years* 1850 *and* 1860, *respectively.*

[In these tables, when a road is found to extend over two or more States, the length and cost are adjusted to the States accordingly. When, however, the length so overlapping does not exceed a few miles, the whole is given to the State in which the owners are domiciled.]

### STATE OF MAINE.

| RAILROADS. | MILEAGE. | | COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| Androscoggin | ..... | 37.00 | ..... | $757,381 |
| Androscoggin and Kennebec | 55.00 | 55.00 | $1,816,670 | 2,218,318 |
| Atlantic and St. Lawrence | 48.00 | 149.00 | 1,642,214 | 7,559,066 |
| Bangor, Oldtown, and Milford | 11.00 | 12.50 | 135,000 | 244,726 |
| Calais and Baring | ..... | 6.00 | ..... | 226,160 |
| Great Falls and South Berwick | ..... | 6.00 | ..... | 169,210 |
| Kennebec and Portland (with branch) | 59.50 | 72.50 | 1,742,370 | 2,871,264 |
| Lewy's Island | ..... | 16.50 | ..... | 315,397 |
| Machiasport | 7.75 | 7.75 | 110,000 | 100,000 |
| Penobscot and Kennebec | ..... | 54.78 | ..... | 1,879,986 |
| Portland and Oxford Central | 13.00 | 18.50 | 260,000 | 370,000 |
| Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth | 51.34 | 51.34 | 1,293,640 | 1,500,000 |
| Somerset and Kennebec | ..... | 37.00 | ..... | 835,946 |
| York and Cumberland | ..... | 18.50 | ..... | 1,090,317 |
| | 245.59 | 542.37 | 6,999,894 | 20,137,771 |
| Deduct— | | | | |
| Atlantic and St. Lawrence, in N. H. and Vt | ..... | 70.20 | ..... ..... | 3,561,386 |
| Total in Maine | 245.59 | 472.17 | 6,999,894 | 16,576,385 |

### STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ashuelot | 23.76 | 23.76 | 506,018 | 506,018 |
| Boston, Concord, and Montreal | 51.34 | 93.54 | 1,282,945 | 2,863,584 |
| Cheshire | 53.64 | 53.64 | 2,739,318 | 3,075,964 |
| Cochecho | 17.53 | 28.12 | 421,715 | 847,007 |
| Concord | 34.53 | 34.53 | 1,386,788 | 1,500,000 |
| Concord and Portsmouth | 18.23 | 47.00 | 478,464 | 1,108,859 |
| Contoocook River | 14.16 | 14.64 | 209,063 | 257,069 |
| Eastern | 16.55 | 16.55 | 525,205 | 525,205 |
| Great Falls and Conway | 6.59 | 20.09 | 133,520 | 433,565 |
| Manchester and Lawrence | 26.47 | 26.47 | 732,796 | 1,000,000 |
| Merrimack and Connecticut Rivers | 43.30 | 52.68 | 821,986 | 1,282,504 |
| Northern (with branch) | 82.57 | 82.57 | 2,795,603 | 3,343,167 |
| Peterboro' and Shirley | ..... | 9.36 | ..... | 245,643 |

## TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

### STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

| RAILROADS. | MILEAGE. | | COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| Sullivan | 24.68 | 25.26 | $930,063 | $1,250,000 |
| White Mountains | ..... | 20.78 | ..... | 371,037 |
| Wilton | 11.80 | 15.43 | 159,257 | 226,979 |
| | 425.15 | 564.42 | 13,122,741 | 18,836,601 |
| Add— | | | | |
| Atlantic and St. Lawrence, from Maine | ..... | 52.00 | ..... | 2,638,064 |
| Boston and Maine, from Massachusetts | 40.17 | 40.17 | 1,651,392 | 1,793,994 |
| Total in New Hampshire | 465.32 | 656.59 | 14,774,133 | 23,268,659 |

### STATE OF VERMONT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers | 40.03 | 90.70 | 1,323,039 | 2,531,146 |
| Rutland and Burlington | 119.54 | 119.54 | 4,343,441 | 4,607,451 |
| Rutland and Washington | ..... | 44.73 | ..... | 1,771 683 |
| Rutland and Whitehall (with branch) | ..... | 8.39 | ..... | 255,700 |
| Southern Vermont | ..... ..... | 8.00 | ..... | 200,000 |
| Vermont and Canada | ..... | 47.00 | ..... | 1,350,695 |
| Vermont Central (with branch) | 120.00 | 120.00 | 5,134,421 | 8,402,055 |
| Vermont Valley | ..... | 23.69 | ..... | 1,301,886 |
| Western Vermont (with branch) | ..... | 59.50 | ..... | 1,083,500 |
| | 279.57 | 521.55 | 10,800,901 | 21,504,116 |
| Add— | | | | |
| Atlantic and St. Lawrence, from Maine | ..... | 18.20 | ..... | 923,322 |
| St. Lawrence and Atlantic, from Canada | ..... | 17.00 | ..... | 908,777 |
| Total in Vermont | 279.57 | 556.75 | 10,800,901 | 23,336,215 |

### STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Agricultural Branch | ..... | 15.03 | ..... | 360,017 |
| Amherst, Belchertown and Palmer | ..... | 19.50 | ..... | 295,337 |
| Berkshire | 21.14 | 21.14 | 600,000 | 600,000 |
| Boston and Lowell (with branch) | 27.62 | 28.62 | 1,945,646 | 2,428,593 |
| Boston and Maine (with branches) | 83.05 | 83.05 | 4,021,606 | 4,303,499 |
| Boston and Providence (with branches) | 47.47 | 47.47 | 3,416,323 | 3,161,000 |
| Boston and Worcester (with branches) | 68.40 | 68.40 | 4,882,648 | 4,738,442 |
| Cape Cod Branch (with branch) | 28.84 | 47.14 | 626,543 | 1,031,625 |
| Connecticut River (with branch) | 52.35 | 52.35 | 1,798,825 | 1,802,043 |
| Danvers Branch | ..... | 9.20 | ..... | 233,124 |
| Dorchester and Milton Branch | 3.26 | 3.26 | 132,171 | 136,789 |
| Eastern (with branches) | 58.51 | 72.50 | 3,095,186 | 4,168,949 |
| Easton Branch | ..... | 3.78 | ..... | 55,894 |

## TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

### STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

| RAILROADS. | MILEAGE. | | COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| Essex (with branch) | 21.18 | 21.18 | $537,869 | $747,008 |
| Fairhaven Branch | ..... | 15.11 | ..... | 400,055 |
| Fitchburg (with branches) | 65.78 | 67.78 | 3,552,282 | 3,540,000 |
| Fitchburg and Worcester | 13.99 | 13.99 | 259,073 | 333,884 |
| Grand Junction, (Boston) | 6.18 | 9.00 | 763,844 | 1,946,942 |
| Hampshire and Hampden | ..... | 24.96 | ..... | 596,651 |
| Horn Pond Branch | ..... | 0.66 | ..... | 13,075 |
| Lexington and West Cambridge | 6.63 | 6.63 | 242,160 | 251,258 |
| Lowell and Lawrence | 12.35 | 12.35 | 333,254 | 363,158 |
| Marlboro' Branch | ..... | 3 90 | ..... | 157,500 |
| Medway Branch | ..... | 3.60 | ..... | 37,909 |
| Middleboro' and Taunton | ..... | 8.55 | ..... | 156,257 |
| Midland (Norfolk county, &c.) | 25.96 | 61.34 | 1,060,990 | 3,692,144 |
| Nashua and Lowell | 14.58 | 14 58 | 651,214 | 654,603 |
| New Bedford and Taunton (with branches) | 21.08 | 21.59 | 498,751 | 553,014 |
| Newburyport | 8.55 | 26 97 | 106,825 | 597,386 |
| New York and Boston | ..... | 21.50 | ..... | 744,130 |
| Old Colony and Fall River | 87.26 | 87.26 | 3,361,701 | 3,434,164 |
| Peterboro' and Shirley | 14.10 | 14.10 | 272,647 | 265,327 |
| Pittsfield and North Adams | 18.65 | 18.65 | 443,678 | 443,678 |
| Providence and Worcester | 43.41 | 43.41 | 1,824,796 | 1,761,543 |
| Rockport | ..... | 4.01 | ..... | 83,718 |
| Salem and Lowell | 16.88 | 16.88 | 316,943 | 464,013 |
| South Reading Branch | 8.15 | 8.15 | 293,759 | 299,628 |
| South Shore | 11.50 | 11.50 | 420,434 | 501,593 |
| Stockbridge and Pittsfield | 21.93 | 21.93 | 448,700 | 448,700 |
| Stony Brook | 13.16 | 13.16 | 265,526 | 267,383 |
| Stoughton Branch | 4.04 | 4.04 | 93,433 | 99,478 |
| Taunton Branch (with branch) | 11.68 | 11.68 | 307,136 | 313,156 |
| Troy and Greenfield (tunnel) | ..... | 7.00 | ..... | 1,040,238 |
| Vermont and Massachusetts (with branch) | 69.00 | 77.00 | 3,406,244 | 3,268,415 |
| Western | 117.81 | 117.81 | 8,033,708 | 8,443,881 |
| West Stockbridge | 2.75 | 2.75 | 41,516 | 39,600 |
| Worcester and Nashua | 45.67 | 45.67 | 1,410,197 | 1,378,898 |
| | 1,072.91 | 1,310.13 | 49,465,628 | 60,653,699 |
| Deduct— | | | | |
| Boston and Maine, in New Hampshire | 40.17 | 40.17 | 1,651,392 | 1,793,994 |
| Providence and Worcester, in Rhode Island | 18.00 | 18.00 | 756,648 | 808,398 |
| | 58.17 | 58 17 | 2,408,040 | 2,602,392 |
| | 1,014.74 | 1,251.96 | 47,057,588 | 58,051,307 |
| Add— | | | | |
| Norwich and Worcester, from Connecticut | 21.00 | 21.00 | 829,317 | 831,021 |
| Total in Massachusetts | 1,035.74 | 1,272.96 | 47,886,905 | 58,882,328 |

## TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

### STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

| RAILROADS. | MILEAGE. | | COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| New York, Providence, and Boston | 50.00 | 50.00 | $2,045,946 | $2,158,000 |
| Providence, Warren, and Bristol | | 13.60 | | 448,667 |
| | 50.00 | 63.60 | 2,045,946 | 2,606,667 |
| Add— | | | | |
| Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill, from Connecticut | | 26.32 | | 903,762 |
| Providence and Worcester, from Massachusetts | 18.00 | 18.00 | 756,648 | 808,398 |
| Total in Rhode Island | 68.00 | 107.92 | 2,802,594 | 4,318,827 |

### STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Danbury and Norwalk | | 23.81 | | $402,476 |
| Hartford and New Haven (with branches) | 72.38 | 72.38 | $2,631,541 | 3,461,396 |
| Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill | 50.77 | 122.36 | 2,076,854 | 4,205,966 |
| Housatonic | 74.00 | 74.00 | 2,400,000 | 2,439,775 |
| Naugatuck | 57.00 | 57.00 | 1,335,001 | 1,578,301 |
| New Haven, New London, and Stonington | | 61.00 | | 1,851,877 |
| New Haven and Northampton (with branches) | | 59.66 | | 1,400,000 |
| New London, Northern | 66.00 | 66.00 | 1,450,410 | 1,578,568 |
| New York and New Haven | 62.25 | 62.25 | 3,005,395 | 5,315,871 |
| Norwich and Worcester | 66.00 | 66.00 | 2,598,514 | 2,613,694 |
| | 448.40 | 664.46 | 15,497,715 | 24,847,924 |
| Deduct— | | | | |
| Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill, in Rhode Island | | 26.32 | | 903,762 |
| New York and New Haven, in New York | 14.14 | 14.14 | 678,624 | 1,129,041 |
| Norwich and Worcester, in Massachusetts | 21.00 | 21.00 | 829,317 | 831,021 |
| | 35.14 | 61.46 | 1,507,941 | 2,863,824 |
| Total in Connecticut | 413.26 | 603.00 | 13,989,774 | 21,984,100 |

### STATE OF NEW YORK.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany and Vermont | | 32.95 | | 2,020,667 |
| Albany and West Stockbridge | 38.25 | 38.25 | 1,930,317 | 2,392,984 |
| Avon, Genesee, and Mount Morris | | 15.53 | | 329,225 |
| Black River and Utica (with branch) | | 37.53 | | 1,237,553 |
| Blossburg and Corning | 14.81 | 14.81 | 250,000 | 496,661 |
| Brooklyn and Jamaica | 11.00 | 11.00 | 369,856 | 369,856 |
| Buffalo, New York, and Erie | | 142.00 | | 3,150,762 |
| Buffalo and New York City | | 60.00 | | 2,901,868 |
| Buffalo and State Line | | 68.34 | | 2,788,284 |
| Cayuga and Susquehanna | 34.61 | 34.61 | 580,310 | 1,095,600 |
| Chemung | 17.36 | 17.36 | 400,000 | 400,000 |

## TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

### STATE OF NEW YORK.

| RAILROADS. | MILEAGE. | | COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| Elmira, Jefferson, and Canandaigua | ..... | 46.84 | ..... ..... | $1,274,779 |
| Hicksville and Cold Spring | ..... | 4.00 | ..... | 45,263 |
| Hudson and Boston | 31.50 | 17.33 | $821,331 | 175,000 |
| Hudson River | 74.71 | 143.72 | 6,666,681 | 11,388,279 |
| Long Island (with branch) | 86.50 | 86.50 | 2,191,812 | 2,566,270 |
| New York Central (with branches) | 447.00 | 555 88 | 20,023,863 | 30,840,713 |
| New York and Flushing | ..... | 7.80 | ..... ..... | 245,000 |
| New York and Erie (with branch) | 337.00 | 465.00 | 20,066,208 | 35,320,907 |
| New York and Harlem (with branch) | 80.17 | 132.87 | 4,666,372 | 8,022,786 |
| Niagara Bridge and Canandaigua | ..... | 100.21 | ..... | 3,210,616 |
| Niagara Falls and Lake Ontario | ..... | 13.15 | ..... | 393,775 |
| Ogdensburg, Northern (with branch) | 58.00 | 119.50 | 2,979,937 | 4,809,856 |
| Oswego and Syracuse | 35.91 | 35.91 | 548,353 | 791,002 |
| Plattsburg and Montreal | ..... | 23.17 | ..... | 349,775 |
| Potsdam and Watertown | ..... | 75.36 | ..... | 1,600,026 |
| Rensselaer and Saratoga | 25.26 | 25.26 | 687,324 | 912,172 |
| Rochester and Genesee Valley | ..... | 18.45 | ..... | 654,021 |
| Sackett's Harbor, Rome, and New York | ..... | 18.50 | ..... | 389,310 |
| Saratoga and Schenectady | 21.50 | 21.50 | 396,379 | 480,684 |
| Saratoga and White Hall (with branch) | 45.38 | 47.52 | 1,312,772 | 901,684 |
| Staten Island | ..... | 13.20 | ..... | 287,832 |
| Syracuse, Binghampton, and New York | ..... | 80.94 | ..... | 2,854,212 |
| Troy and Bennington | ..... | 5.38 | ..... | 235,924 |
| Troy and Boston | ..... | 34.91 | ..... | 1,534,763 |
| Troy and Greenbush | 6.00 | 6.00 | 282,527 | 294,908 |
| Troy and Rutland | ..... | 17.27 | ..... | 349,939 |
| Troy, Union, and Depot | ..... | 2.14 | ..... | 752,601 |
| Union Ramapo | ..... | 0.25 | ..... | 50,000 |
| Watertown and Rome | 24.00 | 96.76 | 603,457 | 2,275,944 |
| | 1,388.96 | 2,687.70 | 64,777,499 | 130,191,501 |
| Add— | | | | |
| New York and New Haven, from Connecticut | 14.14 | 14.14 | 678,624 | 1,129,041 |
| Total in New York | 1,403.10 | 2,701.84 | 65,456,123 | 131,320,542 |

### STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belvidere Delaware | ..... | 64.21 | ..... | 3,134,656 |
| Burlington and Mount Holly | 7.12 | 7.12 | 99,551 | 120,000 |
| Camden and Amboy (with branches) | 92.37 | 92.37 | 4,000,000 | 5,918,658 |
| Camden and Atlantic | ..... | 60.23 | ..... | 1,833,935 |
| Central, of New Jersey | 9.50 | 63.80 | 236,461 | 5,835,576 |
| Flemington | ..... | 12.00 | ..... | 287,087 |
| Freehold and Jamesburg | ..... | 11.50 | ..... | 231,174 |
| Millstone and New Brunswick | ..... | 6.62 | ..... | 111,114 |
| Millville and Glassboro' | ..... | 22.30 | ..... | 190,422 |
| Morris and Essex | 34.02 | 52.52 | 1,231,792 | 1,757,991 |
| Newark and Bloomfield | ..... | 6.00 | ..... | 110,098 |

## TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

### STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

| RAILROADS. | MILEAGE. | | COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| New Jersey | 33.80 | 33.80 | $2,800,691 | $4,933,259 |
| Northern New Jersey | ..... | 21.27 | ..... | 411,929 |
| Paterson and Hudson | 14.00 | 14.00 | 630,000 | 630,000 |
| Paterson and Ramapo | 15.12 | 15.12 | 350,000 | 350,000 |
| Raritan and Delaware Bays (with branch) | ..... | 22.00 | ..... | 330,000 |
| Sussex | ..... | 12.00 | ..... | 417,143 |
| Warren | ..... | 21.04 | ..... | 1,876,712 |
| West Jersey | ..... | 22.00 | ..... | 517,279 |
| Total in New Jersey | 205.93 | 559.90 | 9,348,495 | 28,997,033 |

### STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alleghany Valley | ..... | 45.00 | ..... | 1,765,300 |
| Bald Eagle Valley | ..... | 7.00 | ..... | 411,000 |
| Barclay Coal | ..... | 16.50 | ..... | 261,906 |
| Beaver Meadow (with branches) | 20.47 | 52.23 | 417,819 | 1,226,762 |
| Bellefonte and Snowshoe | ..... | 18.33 | ..... | 366,600 |
| Catasauqua | ..... | 13.00 | ..... | 150,000 |
| Catawissa | ..... | 64.00 | ..... | 4,059,767 |
| Chester Valley | ..... | 21.50 | ..... | 1,371,900 |
| Chestnut Hill | ..... | 4.16 | ..... | 121,400 |
| Cumberland Valley | 52.00 | 52.00 | 1,187,750 | 1,192,111 |
| Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western | ..... | 113.50 | ..... | 9,145,950 |
| Delaware and Hudson Canal Companies | 26.50 | 27.50 | 741,576 | 1,792,829 |
| East Brandywine | ..... | 17.50 | ..... | 350,000 |
| East Pennsylvania (with branch) | ..... | 36.52 | ..... | 1,098,602 |
| Erie and Northeast | ..... | 18.50 | ..... | 700,000 |
| Erie and Pittsburg | ..... | 40.25 | ..... | 800,000 |
| Fayette County | ..... | 12.69 | ..... | 153,800 |
| Franklin | 22.50 | 22.50 | 225,000 | 525,000 |
| Gettysburg | ..... | 17.12 | ..... | 274,481 |
| Hanover Branch | ..... | 12.20 | ..... | 202,095 |
| Harrisburg and Lancaster (with branch) | 36.00 | 54.00 | 1,250,057 | 1,882,550 |
| Hazleton and Lehigh | ..... | 14.50 | ..... | 290,000 |
| Hempfield | ..... | 32.00 | ..... | 1,809,563 |
| Huntingdon and Broad Top (with branches) | ..... | 42.50 | ..... | 1,354,930 |
| Lackawanna | ..... | 9.00 | ..... | 180,000 |
| Lackawanna and Bloomsburg | ..... | 80.00 | ..... | 2,400,000 |
| Lehigh and Luzerne (with branches) | ..... | 10.50 | ..... | 253,466 |
| Lehigh and Susquehanna | 19.71 | 19.71 | 1,000,000 | 1,380,000 |
| Lehigh Valley | ..... | 45.50 | ..... | 3,787,533 |
| Little Schuylkill (and branches) | ..... | 33 50 | ..... | 3,299,605 |
| Littlestown | ..... | 7.25 | ..... | 76,000 |
| Lorberry Creek | 5.13 | 5.13 | 10,000 | 10,000 |
| Lyken's Valley (with branches) | 15.50 | 19.70 | 300,000 | 429,000 |
| McCauley's Mountain | ..... | 6.00 | ..... | 200,000 |
| Mauch Chunk and Summit Hill | 13.00 | 26.25 | 200,000 | 400,000 |
| Mill Creek and Mine Hill (with branches) | 8.29 | 12.52 | 233,715 | 310,850 |

## TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

### STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

| RAILROADS. | MILEAGE. | | COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| Mine Hill and Schuylkill Haven (with branches). .... | 39.08 | 72.28 | $800,000 | $2,861,066 |
| Mount Carbon (with branches)..... ..... | 6.26 | 6.26 | 178,735 | 204,501 |
| Mount Carbon and Port Carbon.... ..... ..... ..... | 2.50 | 2.50 | 230,700 | 282,350 |
| North Lebanon (with branches)..... ..... | ..... | 8.20 | ..... | 309,195 |
| North Pennsylvania (with branches)..... | ..... | 67.15 | ..... | 5,868,586 |
| Pennsylvania (with branches). ..... ..... | 218.14 | 359.21 | 10,112,452 | 26,646,447 |
| Pennsylvania (coal company's).... ..... | 47.00 | 47.00 | 1,604,837 | 1,998,819 |
| Philadelphia and Baltimore Central.... ..... | ..... | 36.50 | ..... | 874,690 |
| Philadelphia (Sunbury) and Erie..... ..... | ..... | 148.00 | ..... | 9,575,699 |
| Philadelphia, Norristown, and Germantown ..... | 20.20 | 20.20 | 954,635 | 1,674,378 |
| Philadelphia and Reading (with branches). ..... .... | 95.00 | 154.00 | 16,325,332 | 24,125,701 |
| Philadelphia and Trenton. .. ..... | 28.20 | 28.20 | 564,000 | 607,666 |
| Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore..... | 98.00 | 98.00 | 6,052,037 | 7,788,786 |
| Pittsburg and Connellsville.. ..... ..... | ..... | 59.00 | ..... | 2,919,698 |
| Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago..... | ..... | 467.50 | ..... ..... | 17,479,905 |
| Quakake Valley ..... ..... | ..... | 14.09 | ..... | 668,933 |
| Schuylkill and Susquehanna..... | ..... | 54.00 | ..... | 1,258,700 |
| Schuylkill Valley (with branches). ..... | 18.46 | 24.45 | 437,600 | 573,616 |
| Strasburg..... ..... | 4.25 | 4.25 | 42,500 | 42,500 |
| Shamokin Valley and Pottsville..... | 28.05 | 29.15 | 560,000 | 1,696,406 |
| Swatara..... | 6.00 | 6.00 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Tioga (with branch).... ..... | 25.85 | 29.61 | 427,316 | 789,281 |
| Trevorton ..... | ..... | 14.50 | ..... | 762,000 |
| Tyrone and Clearfield..... ..... | ..... | 22.00 | ..... | 440,000 |
| Union Canal Company's... ..... | ..... | 5.75 | ..... | 57,500 |
| Westchester (with branch)..... | 10.25 | 10.25 | 100,000 | 106,888 |
| Westchester and Philadelphia. ..... ..... | ..... ..... | 26.38 | ..... | 1,485,315 |
| Williamsport and Elmira..... ..... | ..... | 78.00 | ..... | 4,050,314 |
| Wrightsville, York, and Gettysburg ..... | 13.00 | 13.00 | 425,708 | 400,046 |
| | 879.34 | 2,935.49 | 44,481,769 | 159,681,986 |
| Deduct— | | | | |
| Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, in Del. & Md. | 79.00 | 79.00 | 4,878,636 | 6,278,684 |
| Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, in Ohio, Ind. & Ill. | ..... | 416.00 | ..... | 15,554,240 |
| | 79.00 | 495.00 | 4,878,636 | 21,832,924 |
| Add— | 800.34 | 2,440.49 | 39,603,133 | 137,849,062 |
| Northern Central, from Maryland..... .. | 22.00 | 102.00 | 2,079,921 | 5,622,648 |
| Total in Pennsylvania,..... | 822.34 | 2,542.49 | 41,683,054 | 143,471,710 |

### STATE OF DELAWARE.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Delaware .. . ..... | ..... | 84.00 | ..... | 1,552,257 |
| Junction and Breakwater ..... | ..... | 8.50 | ..... | 77,040 |
| Newcastle and Frenchtown ..... | 16.19 | 16.19 | 861,325 | 744,520 |
| Newcastle and Wilmington..... | ..... | 5.00 | ..... ..... | 150,000 |
| Add— | 16.19 | 113.69 | 861,325 | 2,523,817 |
| Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, from Penn.. | 23.00 | 23.00 | 1,420,365 | 1,827,972 |
| Total in Delaware ..... | 39.19 | 136.69 | 2,281,690 | 4,351,789 |

## TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF MARYLAND.

| RAILROADS. | MILEAGE. | | COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| Annapolis and Elkridge | 21.50 | 21.50 | $442,000 | $442,000 |
| Baltimore and Ohio (with branches) | 178.00 | 386.80 | 8,798,619 | 24,918,773 |
| Washington branch | 30.00 | 30.00 | 1,650,000 | 1,650,000 |
| Cumberland Coal and Iron (with branches) | 10.40 | 14.00 | 300,000 | 560,000 |
| Cumberland and Pennsylvania (with branches) | 9.00 | 27.50 | 300,000 | 1,254,992 |
| Eastern Shore | ..... | 6.50 | ..... | 125,000 |
| George's Creek | ..... | 21.00 | ..... | 600,000 |
| Northern Central (with branch) | 67.50 | 142.00 | 3,506,637 | 8,228,731 |
| Western Maryland | ..... | 18.00 | ..... | 300,000 |
| | 316.40 | 667.30 | 14,997,256 | 38,079,496 |
| Deduct— | | | | |
| Baltimore and Ohio, in Virginia | 97.00 | 241.00 | 4,794,807 | 15,520,403 |
| Northern Central, in Pennsylvania | 22.00 | 102.00 | 2,079,921 | 5,622,648 |
| | 119.00 | 343.00 | 6,874,728 | 21,143,051 |
| Add— | 197.40 | 324.30 | 8,122,528 | 16,936,445 |
| Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, from Penn. | 56.00 | 56.00 | 3,458,280 | 4,450,712 |
| Total in Maryland | 253.40 | 380.30 | 11,580,808 | 21,387,157 |

### STATE OF VIRGINIA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alexandria, Loudoun, and Hampshire | ..... | 41.51 | ..... | 1,533,038 |
| Alexandria and Washington | ..... | 6.12 | ..... | 122,400 |
| Blue Ridge (State road) | ..... | 16.81 | ..... | 1,604,761 |
| Clover Hill | 18.50 | 18.50 | 185,000 | 185,000 |
| Manassas Gap (with branches) | ..... | 86.73 | ..... | 3,153,228 |
| Norfolk and Petersburg | ..... | 80.00 | ..... | 2,129,029 |
| Northwestern Virginia | ..... | 103.50 | ..... | 5,683,753 |
| Orange and Alexandria (with branches) | ..... | 156.70 | ..... | 6,421,798 |
| Petersburg (with branches) | 80.00 | 80.00 | 1,123,821 | 1,259,854 |
| Richmond and Danville (with branches) | 27.69 | 143.19 | 1,405,538 | 3,726,037 |
| Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac (with branch) | 75.00 | 78.50 | 1,509,959 | 1,985,579 |
| Richmond and Petersburg (with branch) | 24.89 | 24.89 | 943,291 | 1,222,523 |
| Richmond and York River | ..... | 23.66 | ..... | 725,394 |
| Roanoke Valley | ..... | 22.00 | ..... | 476,612 |
| Seaboard and Roanoke | 80.00 | 80.00 | 1,000,000 | 1,469,246 |
| South Side (with branch) | 10.00 | 132.00 | 120,000 | 4,239,537 |
| Virginia Central | 70.07 | 189.19 | 943,984 | 5,493,950 |
| Virginia and Tennessee (with branches) | ..... | 214.86 | ..... | 7,430,835 |
| Winchester and Potomac | 32.00 | 32.00 | 558,912 | 575,830 |
| | 418.15 | 1,530.16 | 7,790,505 | 49,438,404 |
| Add— | | | | |
| Baltimore and Ohio, from Maryland | 97.00 | 241.00 | 4,794,807 | 15,520,403 |
| Total in Virginia | 515.15 | 1,771.16 | 12,585,312 | 64,958,807 |

## TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

| RAILROADS. | MILEAGE. | | COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| Atlantic and North Carolina | ..... | 94.92 | ..... | $2,157,503 |
| North Carolina | ..... | 223.00 | ..... | 4,235,072 |
| Raleigh and Gaston | 87.00 | 97.00 | $870,000 | 1,240,241 |
| Western | ..... | 41.50 | ..... | 830,000 |
| Western North Carolina | ..... | 84.00 | ..... | 1,740,000 |
| Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherfordton | ..... | 110.00 | ..... | 2,200,000 |
| Wilmington and Manchester | ..... | 161.50 | ..... | 2,869,223 |
| Wilmington and Weldon (with branch) | 161.50 | 176.50 | 2,411,623 | 3,196,588 |
| | 248.50 | 988.42 | 3,281,623 | 18,468,627 |
| Deduct— | | | | |
| Wilmington and Manchester, in South Carolina | ..... | 99.00 | ..... | 1,758,834 |
| Total in North Carolina | 248.50 | 889.42 | 3,281,623 | 16,709,793 |

### STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Blue Ridge (with branch) | ..... | 33.00 | ..... | 2,989,165 |
| Charleston and Savannah | ..... | 103.32 | ..... | 2,319,784 |
| Charlotte and South Carolina | ..... | 109.60 | ..... | 1,719,043 |
| Cheraw and Darlington | ..... | 40.30 | ..... | 612,316 |
| Greenville and Columbia (with branches) | 47.00 | 164.25 | 876.776 | 2,762,930 |
| King's Mountain | ..... | 22.50 | ..... | 225,000 |
| Laurens | ..... | 32.00 | ..... | 543,403 |
| Northeastern | ..... | 102.00 | ..... | 2,054,315 |
| South Carolina (with branches) | 242.00 | 242.00 | 6,649,205 | 6,503,106 |
| Spartanburg and Union | ..... | 40.00 | ..... | 897,391 |
| | 289.00 | 888.97 | 7,525,981 | 20,626,453 |
| Add— | | | | |
| Wilmington and Manchester, from North Carolina | ..... | 99.00 | ..... | 1,758,834 |
| Total in South Carolina | 289.00 | 987.97 | 7,525,981 | 22,385,287 |

### STATE OF GEORGIA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Atlanta and West Point | ..... | 86.74 | ..... | 1,192,389 |
| Augusta and Savannah | ..... | 53.00 | ..... | 1,032,298 |
| Barnesville and Thomaston | ..... | 16.00 | ..... | 240,000 |
| Brunswick and Florida | ..... | 43.50 | ..... | 755,919 |
| Central, of Georgia | 190.72 | 190.72 | 2,996,118 | 3,700,000 |
| Etowah | ..... | 8 87 | ..... | 112,526 |
| Georgia (with branches) | 213.00 | 232.00 | 4,000,000 | 4,156,000 |
| Macon and Brunswick | ..... | 37.50 | ..... | 927,349 |
| Macon and Western | 102.00 | 102.00 | 1,276,422 | 1,501,964 |
| Main Trunk (Atlantic and Gulf) | ..... | 109.69 | ..... | 2,193,817 |
| Milledgeville and Eatonton | ..... | 22.00 | ..... | 275,901 |
| Milledgeville and Gordon | ..... | 17.00 | ..... | 213,500 |
| Muscogee | ..... | 50.00 | ..... | 1,000,000 |
| Rome and Kingston | ..... | 20.00 | ..... | 250,000 |
| Savannah, Albany, and Gulf | ..... | 68.13 | ..... | 1,386,634 |
| Southwestern (with branches) | ..... | 209.07 | ..... | 4,217,948 |
| Western and Atlantic | 138.00 | 138.00 | 5,000,000 | 5,901,497 |
| Total in Georgia | 643.72 | 1,404.22 | 13,272,540 | 29,057,742 |

## TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

### STATE OF FLORIDA.

| RAILROADS. | MILEAGE. | | COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| Florida | ..... | 154.20 | ..... | $3,084,000 |
| Florida and Alabama | ..... | 45.10 | ..... | 1,133,000 |
| Florida, Atlantic, and Gulf Central | ..... | 59.30 | ..... | 1,212,000 |
| Pensacola and Georgia | ..... | 115.90 | ..... | 2,719,000 |
| Perdido and Junction | ..... | 6.00 | ..... | 60,000 |
| Tallahassee | 21.00 | 21.00 | $210,000 | 420,000 |
| Total in Florida | 21.00 | 401.50 | 210,000 | 8,628,000 |

### STATE OF ALABAMA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama and Florida | ..... | 115 60 | ..... | 2,981,716 |
| Alabama and Mississippi River | ..... | 30.30 | ..... | 618,965 |
| Alabama and Tennessee River | ..... | 109.80 | ..... | 2,446,833 |
| Marion and Cahawba | ..... | 14 00 | ..... | 280,000 |
| Mobile and Girard | ..... | 57.30 | ..... | 1,500,000 |
| Mobile and Great Northern | ..... | 49.16 | ..... | 1,094,603 |
| Mobile and Ohio | ..... | 482.80 | ..... | 14,484,000 |
| Montgomery and West Point (with branch) | 88.50 | 116.90 | 1,286,209 | 2,265,983 |
| Tennessee and Alabama Central | ..... | 26.10 | ..... | 781,591 |
| Tuscumbia and Decatur | 44.00 | ..... | 660,000 | ..... |
| | 132.50 | 1,001.96 | 1,946,209 | 26,453,691 |
| Deduct— | | | | |
| Mobile and Ohio, in Mississippi, Tenn., and Kentucky | ..... | 419 80 | ..... | 12,594,000 |
| | 132.50 | 582 16 | 1,946,209 | 13,859,69 |
| Add— | | | | |
| Memphis and Charleston, from Tennessee | ..... | 161.00 | ..... | 3,731,497 |
| Total in Alabama | 132.50 | 743.16 | 1,946,209 | 17,591,188 |

### STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Grand Gulf and Port Gibson | 8.00 | 8.00 | 120,000 | 120,000 |
| Mississippi Central | ..... | 187.00 | ..... | 4,534,937 |
| Mississippi and Tennessee | ..... | 99.20 | ..... | 2,149,319 |
| Raymond | 7.00 | 7.00 | 100,000 | 100,000 |
| Western Mississippi | 60.00 | 143.60 | 1,800,000 | 4,308,000 |
| | 75.00 | 444.80 | 2,020,000 | 11,212,256 |
| Add— | | | | |
| Mobile and Ohio, from Alabama | ..... | 282.50 | ..... | 8,475,000 |
| N. Orleans, Jackson, and Gt. Northern, from Louisiana | ..... | 118.00 | ..... | 3,786,974 |
| Memphis and Charleston, from Tennessee | ..... | 27.00 | ..... | 625,779 |
| Total in Mississippi | 75.00 | 872.30 | 2,020,000 | 24,100,009 |

## TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

| RAILROADS. | MILEAGE. | | COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| **STATE OF LOUISIANA.** | | | | |
| Baton Rouge, Grosse-Tete, and Opelousas | ..... | 17.00 | ..... | $327,112 |
| Clinton and Port Hudson | 14.00 | 22.00 | $400,000 | 750,666 |
| Mexican Gulf | 27.00 | 27.00 | 500,000 | 662,910 |
| Milnburg and Lake Pontchartrain | 4 50 | 6.00 | 120,000 | 212,938 |
| New Orleans and Carrollton (with branches) | 8.00 | 15.00 | 300,000 | 500,000 |
| New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern | ..... | 80.00 | ..... | 4,459,680 |
| New Orleans, Opelousas, and Great Western | ..... | 203.00 | ..... | 6,611,181 |
| Vicksburg, Shreveport, and Texas | ..... | 53.75 | ..... | 1,662,691 |
| West Feliciana | 26.00 | 26.00 | ..... | 620,000 |
| | 79.50 | 452.75 | 1,320,000 | 15,807,178 |
| Deduct— | | | | |
| N. Orleans, Jackson, and Gt. Northern, in Mississippi. | ..... | 118.00 | ..... | 3,786,974 |
| Total in Louisiana | 79.50 | 334.75 | 1,320,000 | 12,020,204 |
| **STATE OF TEXAS.** | | | | |
| Buffalo Bayou, Brazos, and Colorado | ..... | 32.00 | ..... | 1,000,000 |
| Galveston, Houston, and Henderson | ..... | 72.00 | ..... | 2,500,000 |
| Houston, Tap, and Brazoria | ..... | 60.00 | ..... | 2,000,000 |
| Houston and Texas Central | ..... | 90.00 | ..... | 4,232,345 |
| San Antonio and Mexican Gulf | ..... | 25.00 | ..... | 500,000 |
| Southern Pacific | ..... | 27.00 | ..... | 1,000,000 |
| Total in Texas | ..... | 306.00 | ..... | 11,232,345 |
| **STATE OF ARKANSAS.** | | | | |
| Memphis and Little Rock | ..... | 38.50 | ..... | 1,155,000 |
| **STATE OF TENNESSEE.** | | | | |
| Central Southern | ..... | 47.58 | ..... | 1,079,572 |
| Cleveland and Chattanooga | ..... | 30.62 | ..... | 867,210 |
| East Tennessee and Georgia | ..... | 110.80 | ..... | 3,637,367 |
| East Tennessee and Virginia | ..... | 130.28 | ..... | 2,866,297 |
| Edgefield and Kentucky | ..... | 46 70 | ..... | 1,289,771 |
| Memphis and Charleston (with branch) | ..... | 290.96 | ..... | 6,744,647 |
| Memphis and Ohio | ..... | 130.60 | ..... | 2,612,019 |
| Memphis, Clarksville, and Louisville | ..... | 56.80 | ..... | 1,592,518 |
| McMinnville and Manchester | ..... | 34.20 | ..... | 590,623 |
| Mississippi Central and Tennessee | ..... | 49.00 | ..... | 1,188,377 |
| Nashville and Chattanooga (with branch) | ..... | 158.75 | ..... | 3,632,882 |

## TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

### STATE OF TENNESSEE.

| RAILROADS. | MILEAGE. | | COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| Nashville and Northwestern | ..... | 98.40 | ..... | $2,460,000 |
| Tennessee and Alabama | ..... | 45.81 | ..... | 1,185,053 |
| Winchester and Alabama | ..... | 38.12 | ..... | 629,662 |
| | | 1,268.62 | ..... | 30,375,998 |
| Deduct— | | | | |
| Memphis and Charleston, in Mississippi and Alabama | ..... | 188.00 | ..... | 4,357,276 |
| | | 1,080.62 | ..... | 26,018,722 |
| Add— | | | | |
| Mobile and Ohio, from Alabama | ..... | 117.30 | ..... | 3,519,000 |
| Total in Tennessee | ..... | 1,197.92 | ..... | 29,537,722 |

### STATE OF KENTUCKY.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Breckenridge | ..... | 8.53 | ..... | 312,000 |
| Covington and Lexington | ..... | 80.22 | ..... | 4,019,995 |
| Lexington and Big Sandy | ..... | 17.09 | ..... | 694,024 |
| Lexington and Danville | ..... | 13.16 | ..... | 824,448 |
| Lexington and Frankford | 29.18 | 29.18 | $551,226 | 645,702 |
| Louisville and Frankford | 49.03 | 65.10 | 1,279,315 | 1,567,894 |
| Louisville and Nashville (with branches) | ..... | 253.20 | ..... | 8,530,718 |
| Maysville and Lexington | ..... | 18.80 | ..... | 601,298 |
| New Orleans and Ohio (Paducah branch) | ..... | 59.65 | ..... | 1,172,398 |
| Portland and Louisville | ..... | 5.00 | ..... | 100,000 |
| | 78.21 | 549.93 | 1,830,541 | 18,468,477 |
| Add— | | | | |
| Mobile and Ohio, from Alabama | ..... | 20.00 | ..... | 600,000 |
| Total in Kentucky | 78.21 | 569.93 | 1,830,541 | 19,068,477 |

### STATE OF OHIO.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bellefontaine and Indiana | ..... | 118.23 | ..... | 3,088,218 |
| Carrolton | ..... | 11.50 | ..... | 225,000 |
| Central Ohio | ..... | 137.06 | ..... | 6,502,178 |
| Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton | ..... | 60.30 | ..... | 3,153,188 |
| Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction | ..... | 42.00 | ..... | 1,050,387 |
| Cincinnati, Wilmington, and Zanesville | ..... | 132.80 | ..... | 6,250,841 |
| Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati | 135.41 | 141.20 | 3,008,616 | 4,772,526 |
| Cleveland and Mahoning | ..... | 67.00 | ..... | 2,768,320 |
| Cleveland, Painesville, and Ashtabula | ..... | 96.60 | ..... | 3,987,076 |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg (with branches) | ..... | 203.50 | ..... | 9,320,288 |
| Cleveland and Toledo | ..... | 188.60 | ..... | 7,187,250 |
| Cleveland, Zanesville, and Cincinnati | ..... | 61.39 | ..... | 1,574,693 |

## TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

### STATE OF OHIO.

| RAILROADS. | MILEAGE. | | COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| Columbus and Indianapolis | ..... | 103.00 | ..... | $3,090,618 |
| Columbus and Xenia | 54.56 | 54.56 | $721,720 | 1,781,938 |
| Dayton and Michigan | ..... | 144.00 | ..... | 5,200,215 |
| Dayton and Western | ..... | 36.30 | ..... | 1,104,085 |
| Dayton, Xenia, and Belpre | ..... | 16.13 | ..... | 860,496 |
| Eaton and Hamilton | ..... | 45.08 | ..... | 1,101,744 |
| Fremont and Indiana | ..... | 36.00 | ..... | 1,310,922 |
| Greenville and Miami | ..... | 32.00 | ..... | 888,000 |
| Iron | ..... | 13.00 | ..... | 219,121 |
| Little Miami | 83.40 | 83.40 | 1,418,875 | 4,290,423 |
| Marietta and Cincinnati (with branch) | ..... | 204.40 | ..... | 10,683,687 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | ..... | 192.30 | ..... | 18,635,688 |
| Pittsburg, Columbus, and Cincinnati (with branch) | ..... | 125.00 | ..... | 4,772,951 |
| Sandusky, Dayton, and Cincinnati (with branch) | 173.90 | 173.90 | 3,662,349 | 4,594,178 |
| Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark (with branch) | 116.00 | 126.00 | 1,692,840 | 2,309,126 |
| Scioto and Hocking Valley | ..... | 55.60 | ..... | 1,103,975 |
| Springfield and Columbus | ..... | 29.50 | ..... | 346,589 |
| Springfield, Mount Vernon, and Pittsburg | ..... | 49.80 | ..... | 2,205,039 |
| Toledo, Wabash, and Western | ..... | 243.00 | ..... | 8,019,539 |
| | 563.27 | 3,013.15 | 10,504,400 | 122,398,299 |
| Deduct— | | | | |
| Ohio and Mississippi, in Indiana | ..... | 173.30 | ..... | 16,794,417 |
| Toledo, Wabash, and Western, in Indiana | ..... | 172.00 | ..... | 5,676,344 |
| | ..... | 345.30 | ..... | 22,470,761 |
| | 563.27 | 2,667.85 | 10,504,400 | 99,927,538 |
| Add— | | | | |
| Michigan Southern, from Michigan | 12.00 | 82.60 | 180,000 | 2,657,407 |
| Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, from Penn | ..... | 249.00 | ..... | 9,311,406 |
| Total in Ohio | 575.27 | 2,999.45 | 10,684,400 | 111,896,351 |

### STATE OF INDIANA.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago and Cincinnati | ..... | 61.00 | ..... | 1,250,000 |
| Cincinnati and Chicago | ..... | 108.00 | ..... | 2,080,433 |
| Cincinnati, Peru, and Chicago | ..... | 29.13 | ..... | 1,161,209 |
| Evansville and Crawfordsville | ..... | 132.00 | ..... | 2,465,792 |
| Indiana Central | ..... | 72.40 | ..... | 2,233,361 |
| Indianapolis and Cincinnati (with extension) | ..... | 109.80 | ..... | 3,457,108 |
| Indianapolis, Pittsburg, and Cleveland | 28.00 | 82.77 | 312,579 | 1,902,693 |
| Jeffersonville | 16.00 | 78.00 | 170,000 | 2,182,004 |
| Joliet and Northern Indiana | ..... | 45.00 | ..... | 1,172,908 |
| Knightstown and Shelbyville | 27.00 | 27.00 | 270,000 | 270,000 |
| Lafayette and Indianapolis | ..... | 64.00 | ..... | 1,856,287 |

## TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

### STATE OF INDIANA.

| RAILROADS. | MILEAGE. | | COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| Louisville, New Albany, and Chicago | 35.00 | 288.00 | $417,954 | $7,029,494 |
| Madison and Indianapolis (with branches) | 86.00 | 135.00 | 1,800,000 | 2,667,704 |
| Peru and Indianapolis | ..... | 74.00 | ..... | 2,371,554 |
| Rushville and Shelbyville | 20.00 | 20.00 | 250,000 | 320,000 |
| Shelbyville Lateral | 16.00 | 16.00 | 160,000 | 160,000 |
| Terre Haute and Richmond | ..... | 73.00 | ..... | 1,611,450 |
| Union Track and Depot | ..... | 3.54 | ..... | 265,033 |
| | 228.00 | 1,418.60 | 3,380,533 | 34,457,030 |
| Deduct— | | | | |
| Joliet and Northern Indiana, in Illinois | ..... | 30.00 | ..... | 781,950 |
| | 228.00 | 1,388.60 | 3,380,533 | 33,675,080 |
| Add— | | | | |
| Michigan Central, from Michigan | ..... | 52.00 | ..... | 2,402,608 |
| Michigan Southern, from Michigan | ..... | 185.00 | ..... | 5,951,820 |
| Ohio and Mississippi, from Ohio | ..... | 173.30 | ..... | 16,794,417 |
| Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, from Penn | ..... | 155.00 | ..... | 5,794,879 |
| Toledo, Wabash, and Western, from Ohio | ..... | 172.00 | ..... | 5,676,344 |
| Total in Indiana | 228.00 | 2,125.90 | 3,380,533 | 70,295,148 |

### STATE OF MICHIGAN.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bay de Noquet and Marquette | ..... | 20.50 | ..... | 410,000 |
| Chicago, Detroit, and Canada Grand Junction | ..... | 57.00 | ..... | 1,710,000 |
| Detroit and Milwaukie | 25.00 | 188.00 | 408,000 | 9,118,219 |
| Detroit, Monroe, and Toledo | ..... | 51.00 | ..... | 1,522,821 |
| Flint and Pere Marquette | ..... | 33.00 | ..... | 1,000,000 |
| Iron Mountain (Northern Michigan) | ..... | 25.00 | ..... | 500,000 |
| Michigan Central | 226.00 | 284.80 | 6,339,667 | 13,158,958 |
| Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana (with branches) | 103.00 | 484.60 | 2,378,082 | 15,590,952 |
| | 354.00 | 1,143.90 | 9,125,749 | 43,010,950 |
| Deduct— | | | | |
| Michigan Southern, in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois | 12.00 | 279.60 | 180,000 | 8,995,291 |
| Michigan Central, in Indiana and Illinois | ..... | 65.00 | ..... | 3,003,260 |
| | 12.00 | 314.60 | 180,000 | 11,998,551 |
| Total in Michigan | 342.00 | 799.30 | 8,945,749 | 31,012,399 |

### STATE OF ILLINOIS.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis | ..... | 220.00 | ..... | 10,000,000 |
| Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy | 13.00 | 138.00 | 195,000 | 7,468.926 |
| Chicago and Milwaukie | ..... | 45.00 | ..... | 1,884,344 |
| Chicago and Northwestern | ..... | 23.00 | ..... | 10,684,922 |

## TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

### STATE OF ILLINOIS.

| RAILROADS. | MILEAGE. | | COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| Chicago and Rock Island | ..... | 181.50 | ..... | $6,913,554 |
| Elgin and State Line | ..... | 32.20 | ..... | 581,317 |
| Galena and Chicago Union (with branches) | 42.50 | 261.25 | $695,507 | 9,352,481 |
| Great Western (with branch) | 55.00 | 182.00 | 550,000 | 5,086,206 |
| Illinois Central | ..... | 738.25 | ..... | 27,195,391 |
| Illinois Coal | ..... | 4.00 | ..... | 100,000 |
| Joliet and Chicago | ..... | 35.80 | ..... | 1,000,000 |
| Logansport, Peoria, and Burlington | ..... | 171.00 | ..... | 5,000,000 |
| Mound City | ..... | 3.00 | ..... | 60,000 |
| Ohio and Mississippi | ..... | 148.00 | ..... | 4,870,686 |
| Peoria and Bureau Valley | ..... | 46.60 | ..... | 2,106,000 |
| Peoria and Oquawka | ..... | 94 00 | ..... | 3,769,889 |
| Quincy and Chicago | ..... | 100.00 | ..... | 1,978,550 |
| Quincy and Toledo | ..... | 34.00 | ..... | 750,000 |
| Rockford | ..... | 28.00 | ..... | 560,000 |
| Rock Island and Peoria | ..... | 11.00 | ..... | 220,000 |
| Sycamore and Cortlandt | ..... | 5.00 | ..... | 75,000 |
| Terre Haute, Alton, and St. Louis (with branches) | ..... | 208.30 | ..... | 8,865,252 |
| Warsaw and Peoria | ..... | 13.00 | ..... | 300,000 |
| | 110.50 | 2,912.90 | 1,440,507 | 108,822,518 |
| Add— | | | | |
| Joliet and Northern Indiana, from Indiana | ..... | 30.00 | ..... | 781,950 |
| Michigan Southern, from Michigan | ..... | 12.00 | ..... | 386,064 |
| Michigan Central, from Michigan | ..... | 13.00 | ..... | 600,652 |
| Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, from Penn | ..... | 12.00 | ..... | 447,955 |
| Racine and Mississippi, from Wisconsin | ..... | 35.00 | ..... | 1,279,530 |
| | 110.50 | 3,014.90 | 1,440,507 | 112,318,669 |
| Deduct— | | | | |
| Chicago and Northwestern, in Wisconsin | ..... | 147 00 | ..... | 7,374,108 |
| Total in Illinois | 110.50 | 2,867.90 | 1,440,507 | 104,944,561 |

### STATE OF WISCONSIN.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beloit and Madison | ..... | 17.30 | ..... | 350,000 |
| Kenosha, Rockford, and Rock Island | ..... | 28.30 | ..... | 1,069,069 |
| Manitowoc and Mississippi | ..... | 7.50 | ..... | 200,000 |
| Milwaukie and Chicago | ..... | 40.00 | ..... | 1,830,073 |
| Milwaukie and Horicon | ..... | 42.00 | ..... | 1,137,912 |
| Milwaukie and Minnesota | ..... | 199.89 | ..... | 7,480,000 |
| Milwaukie and Prairie du Chien (with branches) | 20.00 | 234.40 | 612,382 | 7,500,000 |
| Milwaukie and Superior | ..... | 18.00 | ..... | 360,000 |
| Milwaukie and Western | ..... | 57.22 | ..... | 1,498,762 |
| Mineral Point | ..... | 32.00 | ..... | 1,813,927 |
| Racine and Mississippi | ..... | 104.00 | ..... | 3,802,016 |
| Sheboygan and Fond du Lac | ..... | 20.00 | ..... | 500,000 |

## TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

| RAILROADS. | MILEAGE. | | COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| **STATE OF WISCONSIN.** | | | | |
| Wisconsin Central | ..... | 10.00 | ..... | $250,000 |
| Add— | 20.00 | 810.61 | $612,382 | 27,711,759 |
| Chicago and Northwestern, from Illinois | ..... | 147.00 | ..... | 7,123,282 |
| | 20.00 | 957.61 | 612,382 | 34,835,041 |
| Deduct— | | | | |
| Racine and Mississippi, in Illinois | ..... | 35.00 | ..... | 1,279,435 |
| Total in Wisconsin | 20.00 | 922.61 | 612,382 | 33,555,606 |
| **STATE OF IOWA.** | | | | |
| Burlington and Missouri | ..... | 93.30 | ..... | 2,492,758 |
| Cedar Rapids and Missouri | ..... | 25.35 | ..... | 612,359 |
| Chicago, Iowa, and Nebraska | ..... | 82.11 | ..... | 1,860,251 |
| Dubuque and Pacific | ..... | 111.18 | ..... | 2,836,833 |
| Dubuque, Marion, and Western | ..... | 51.00 | ..... | 1,351,790 |
| Keokuk, Fort Des Moines, and Minnesota | ..... | 92.00 | ..... | 2,879,615 |
| Keokuk, Mt. Pleasant, and Muscatine | ..... | 25.20 | ..... | 1,022,306 |
| Mahaska County | ..... | 12.00 | ..... | 120,000 |
| Mississippi and Missouri (with branches) | ..... | 187.63 | ..... | 6,318,721 |
| Total in Iowa | ..... | 679.77 | ..... | 19,494,633 |
| **STATE OF MISSOURI.** | | | | |
| Cairo and Fulton | ..... | 37.00 | ..... | 1,213,497 |
| Hannibal and St. Joseph | ..... | 206.80 | ..... | 12,364,139 |
| North Missouri | ..... | 168.80 | ..... | 6,966,144 |
| Pacific (main line) | ..... | 189.70 | ..... | 11,219,541 |
| Southwestern Branch | ..... | 77.50 | ..... | 3,872,510 |
| Platte County | ..... | 37.00 | ..... | 925,000 |
| Quincy and Palmyra | ..... | 10.50 | ..... | 250,000 |
| St. Louis and Iron Mountain, (with branch) | ..... | 90.15 | ..... | 5,531,981 |
| Total in Missouri | ..... | 817.45 | ..... | 42,342,812 |
| **STATE OF CALIFORNIA.** | | | | |
| California Central | ..... | 43.80 | ..... | 1,900,000 |
| Sacramento Valley | ..... | 22.50 | ..... | 1,600,000 |
| Las Mariposas | ..... | 3.75 | ..... | 100,000 |
| Total in California | ..... | 70.05 | ..... | 3,600,000 |
| **STATE OF OREGON.** | | | | |
| Cascade Transit | ..... | 3.80 | ..... | 80,000 |

## TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

### RECAPITULATION.

| STATES. | MILEAGE. | | COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| Maine | 245.59 | 472.17 | $6,999,894 | $16,576,385 |
| New Hampshire | 465.32 | 656.59 | 14,774,133 | 23,268,659 |
| Vermont | 279.57 | 556.75 | 10,800,901 | 23,336,215 |
| Massachusetts | 1,035.74 | 1,272.96 | 47,886,905 | 58,882,328 |
| Rhode Island | 68.00 | 107.92 | 2,802,594 | 4,318,827 |
| Connecticut | 413.26 | 603.00 | 13,989,774 | 21,984,100 |
| New England States | 2,507.48 | 3,669.39 | 97,254,201 | 148,366,514 |
| New York | 1,403.10 | 2,701.84 | 65,456,123 | 131,320,542 |
| New Jersey | 205 93 | 559.90 | 9,348,495 | 28,997,033 |
| Pennsylvania | 822.34 | 2,542.49 | 41,683,054 | 143,471,710 |
| Delaware | 39.19 | 136.69 | 2,281,690 | 4,351,789 |
| Maryland | 253.40 | 380.30 | 11,580,808 | 21,387,157 |
| Middle Atlantic States | 2,723.96 | 6,321.22 | 130,350,170 | 329,528,231 |
| Virginia | 515.15 | 1,771.16 | 12,585,312 | 64,958,807 |
| North Carolina | 248.50 | 889.42 | 3,281,623 | 16,709,793 |
| South Carolina | 289.00 | 987.97 | 7,525,981 | 22,385,287 |
| Georgia | 643.72 | 1,404.22 | 13,272,540 | 29,057,742 |
| Florida | 21.00 | 401.50 | 210,000 | 8,628,000 |
| Southern Atlantic States | 1,717.37 | 5,454.27 | 36,875,456 | 141,739,629 |
| Alabama | 132.50 | 743.16 | 1,946,209 | 17,591,188 |
| Mississippi | 75.00 | 872.30 | 2,020,000 | 24,100,009 |
| Louisiana | 79.50 | 334.75 | 1,320,000 | 12,020,204 |
| Texas | ..... | 306.00 | ..... | 11,232,345 |
| Gulf States | 287.00 | 2,256.21 | 5,286,209 | 64,943,746 |
| Arkansas | ..... | 38.50 | ..... | 1,155,000 |
| Tennessee | ..... | 1,197.92 | ..... | 29,537,722 |
| Kentucky | 78.21 | 569.93 | 1,830,541 | 19,068,477 |
| Interior States, South | 78.21 | 1,806.35 | 1,830,541 | 49,761,199 |
| Ohio | 575.27 | 2,999.45 | 10,684,400 | 111,896,351 |
| Indiana | 228.00 | 2,125.90 | 3,380,533 | 70,295,148 |
| Michigan | 342.00 | 799.30 | 8,945,749 | 31,012,399 |
| Illinois | 110.50 | 2,867.90 | 1,440,507 | 104,944,561 |
| Wisconsin | 20.00 | 922.61 | 612,382 | 33,555,606 |
| Minnesota | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Iowa | ..... | 679.77 | ..... | 19,494,633 |
| Missouri | ..... | 817.45 | ..... | 42,342,812 |
| Kansas | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Interior States, North | 1,275.77 | 11,212.38 | 25,063,571 | 413,541,510 |

## TABLE No. 38.—*Railroads of the United States*—Continued.

### RECAPITULATION.

| STATES. | MILEAGE. | | COST OF CONSTRUCTION, ETC. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1850. | 1860. | 1850. | 1860. |
| California | ..... | 70.05 | ..... | $3,600,000 |
| Oregon | ..... | 3.80 | ..... | 80,000 |
| Pacific States | ..... | 73.85 | ..... | 3,680,000 |
| New England States | 2,507.48 | 3,669.39 | $97,254,201 | 148,366,514 |
| Middle Atlantic States | 2,723.96 | 6,321.22 | 130,350,170 | 329,528,231 |
| Southern Atlantic States | 1,717.37 | 5,454.27 | 36,875,456 | 141,739,629 |
| Gulf States | 287.00 | 2,256.21 | 5,286,209 | 64,943,746 |
| Interior States, South | 78.21 | 1,806.35 | 1,830,541 | 49,761,199 |
| Interior States, North | 1,275.77 | 11,212.38 | 25,063,571 | 413,541,510 |
| Pacific States | ..... | 73.85 | ..... | 3,680,000 |
| Total United States | 8,539.79 | 30,793.67 | 296,660,148 | 1,151,560,829 |
| City railroads in 1860 | ..... | 402.57 | ..... | 14,862,840 |
| Total | ..... | 31,196¼ | ..... | 1,166,422,729 |

*City Passenger Railroads*, 1860, *not included in Tables of Commercial Railroads.*

### CITY OF BOSTON.

| RAILROADS. | Length of track. | Cost of roads, equipment, &c. |
|---|---|---|
| | *Miles.* | |
| Boston and Chelsea | 2.18 | $140,000 |
| Broadway | 2.93 | 63,496 |
| Cambridge | 4.80 | 481,377 |
| Charleston and Medford | 2.96 | 34,000 |
| Chelsea Beach* | ..... | ..... |
| Cliftondale | 6.74 | 110,200 |
| Dorchester | 4.77 | 155,623 |
| Dorchester Extension | 1.48 | 12,800 |
| Lynn and Boston* | ..... | 27,800 |
| Malden and Melrose | 3.41 | 420,183 |
| Metropolitan | 13.27 | 684,325 |
| Middlesex | 5.77 | 348,000 |
| Newton | 2.87 | 26,845 |
| Somerville | 2.68 | 43,345 |
| Stoneham street | 2.42 | 11,750 |
| Suffolk | 3.31 | 138,673 |
| Union, (equipment only) | ..... | 157,971 |
| Waltham and Watertown | 2.13 | 19,700 |
| West Cambridge | 1.57 | 12,850 |
| West Roxbury | 1.85 | 53,737 |
| Winnisimmet | 2.25 | 50,000 |
| Total | 67.39 | 2,964,875 |

*Not completed.

## TABLE No. 38—*City Passenger Railroads*, 1860—Continued.

### CITY OF NEW YORK.

| RAILROADS. | Length of track. | Cost of roads, equipment, &c. |
|---|---|---|
| | *Miles.* | |
| Eighth Avenue | 11.13 | $859,834 |
| Ninth Avenue | 9.22 | 397,832 |
| Second Avenue | 16.57 | 1,181,537 |
| Sixth Avenue | 8.37 | 946,961 |
| Third Avenue | 16.50 | 1,616,671 |
| Total | 61.79 | 5,002,835 |

### CITY OF BROOKLYN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Broadway | 9.26 | 222,834 |
| Brooklyn Central | 21.53 | 586,619 |
| Brooklyn City | 49.13 | 1,262,225 |
| Total | 79.92 | 2,071,678 |

### HOBOKEN CITY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hoboken and Hudson City | 1.79 | 32,000 |

### CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Citizens | 8.50 | 200,000 |
| Delaware County | 3.00 | 27,500 |
| Frankford and Southwark | 16.50 | 551,000 |
| Fairmount | 5.00 | 140,000 |
| Fairmount and Arch Street | 5.00 | 180,000 |
| Germantown, 4th and 8th streets | 17.25 | 300,000 |
| Girard College | 5.50 | 160,000 |
| Green and Coates Streets | 5.25 | 220,000 |
| Heston, Mantua and Fairmount | 7.00 | 100,000 |
| North Philadelphia | 5.50 | 300,000 |
| Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry | 7.00 | 176,000 |
| Philadelphia City | 4.00 | 100,000 |
| Philadelphia and Darby | 4.25 | 117,200 |
| Richmond and Schuylkill | 5.25 | 130,000 |
| Ridge Avenue and Manayunk | 9.00 | 185,000 |
| Second and Third Streets | 18.75 | 450,000 |
| Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets | 6.00 | 120,000 |
| Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets | 6.00 | 100,000 |
| West Philadelphia | 9.25 | 255,000 |
| Total | 148.00 | 3,811,700 |

## TABLE No. 38—*City Passenger Railroads*, 1860—Continued.

### CITY OF CINCINNATI.

| RAILROADS. | Length of track. | Cost of roads, equipment, &c. |
|---|---|---|
| | *Miles.* | |
| Cincinnati Street | 5 | $151,913 |
| City Passenger | 5 | 111,412 |
| Passenger | 3¾ | 69,837 |
| Pendleton and Fifth Street Market Company | 3⅝ | 70,000 |
| Total | 17⅜ | 403,162 |

### CITY OF ST. LOUIS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis | 10.20 | 298,604 |
| Citizens' | 8.29 | 117,437 |
| People's | 4.48 | 83,875 |
| Missouri | 3.33 | 76,674 |
| Total | 26.30 | 576,590 |

### RECAPITULATION.

| CITIES. | Length. | Cost of roads, &c. |
|---|---|---|
| | *Miles.* | |
| Boston, Mass | 67.39 | 2,964,875 |
| New York, N. Y. | 61.79 | 5,002,835 |
| Brooklyn, N. Y | 79.92 | 2,071,678 |
| Hoboken, N. J | 1.79 | 32,000 |
| Cincinnati, Ohio | 17.38 | 403,163 |
| St. Louis, Mo | 26.30 | 576,590 |
| Philadelphia, Pa | 148.00 | 3,811,700 |
| Total | 402.57 | 14,862,840 |

### NOTE.

We doubt not that the sum stated (page 231) as the aggregate cost of our roads is considerably too small and for the reason that the leading roads in furnishing and perfecting their works have expended large sums out of their earnings which have not gone to capital stock or bonded debt. We know of one road which has thus expended near $2,000,000.

TABLE No. 38.—Continued.

*Number of miles of Railroads in operation at the end of each year, from* 1850 *to* 1860, *inclusive.*

| STATES. | 1850. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 245.59 | 292.47 | 322.47 | 333.47 | 359 97 | 414.67 | 429.17 | 451.17 | 467.67 | 472.17 | 472.17 |
| New Hampshire | 465.32 | 536.78 | 567.78 | 643.86 | 643.86 | 656.59 | 656.59 | 656.59 | 656.59 | 656.59 | 656 59 |
| Vermont | 279.57 | 413.29 | 471.32 | 506.22 | 511.72 | 529.42 | 529.42 | 529.42 | 529.42 | 548 75 | 556.75 |
| Massachusetts | 1,035.74 | 1,037.74 | 1,047.44 | 1,105.34 | 1,144.27 | 1,272.96 | 1,272.96 | 1,272.96 | 1,272.96 | 1,272.96 | 1,272.96 |
| Rhode Island | 68.00 | 68.00 | 68.00 | 68.00 | 94.32 | 107.92 | 107.92 | 107 92 | 107.92 | 107.92 | 107.92 |
| Connecticut | 412.26 | 463 23 | 506.96 | 506.96 | 506.96 | 506.96 | 589.34 | 589.34 | 589.34 | 603.00 | 603.00 |
| New England States | 2,506.48 | 2,811 54 | 2,983 97 | 3,163.85 | 3,261.10 | 3,488.52 | 3,585.40 | 3,607.40 | 3,623.90 | 3,661.39 | 3,669.39 |
| New York | 1,403.10 | 1,845.55 | 2,249.77 | 2,406.10 | 2,567.40 | 2,595.35 | 2,641.70 | 2,674.06 | 2,675.31 | 2,690.84 | 2,701 84 |
| New Jersey | 205.93 | 303.37 | 317.87 | 347.17 | 375.17 | 466.02 | 485.29 | 507.33 | 516.33 | 535 60 | 559.90 |
| Pennsylvania | 822.34 | 1,030.15 | 1,113.05 | 1,144.55 | 1,404.22 | 1,537.22 | 1,799.17 | 1,925.42 | 2,081.07 | 2,339.99 | 2,442.49 |
| Delaware | 39.19 | 39.19 | 39.19 | 39.19 | 44.19 | 56.19 | 79.19 | 115.19 | 123.69 | 136.69 | 136.69 |
| Maryland | 253.40 | 274.26 | 326.80 | 326.80 | 326.80 | 326.80 | 326 80 | 351.80 | 361.80 | 370.80 | 380.30 |
| Middle Atlantic States | 2,723.96 | 3,492.52 | 4,046.68 | 4,263.81 | 4,717.78 | 4,981.58 | 5,332.15 | 5,573.80 | 5,758.20 | 6,073.92 | 6,221.22 |
| Virginia | 515.15 | 652.44 | 954.33 | 1,099.96 | 1,218 82 | 1,269.41 | 1,341.21 | 1,531.17 | 1,594.19 | 1,658 25 | 1,771.16 |
| North Carolina | 248.50 | 248.50 | 311.00 | 386.00 | 534.00 | 544.00 | 638.92 | 689 92 | 789.92 | 889.42 | 889.42 |
| South Carolina | 289.00 | 378.50 | 598.35 | 652.35 | 669.35 | 759.65 | 847.65 | 878.65 | 906.35 | 987.97 | 987.97 |
| Georgia | 643.72 | 794.72 | 909.72 | 962.46 | 983.46 | 1,020.46 | 1,165.43 | 1,241.70 | 1,297.32 | 1,355.90 | 1,404.22 |
| Florida | 21.00 | 21.00 | 21.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 56.00 | 128.00 | 198.30 | 289.80 | 401.50 |
| Southern Atlantic States | 1,717.37 | 2,095.16 | 2,794.40 | 3,100.77 | 3,405.63 | 3,593.52 | 4,049.21 | 4,469.44 | 4,786.08 | 5,181.34 | 5,454.27 |
| Alabama | 132.50 | 132.50 | 161.00 | 214.72 | 304.00 | 334.54 | 454.00 | 531.80 | 531 80 | 628.40 | 743.16 |
| Mississippi | 75.00 | 75.00 | 96.20 | 96.20 | 222.30 | 278.00 | 413.00 | 483 50 | 604.13 | 697.80 | 872 30 |
| Louisiana | 79.50 | 79.50 | 79.50 | 89.00 | 198.00 | 203.00 | 249.50 | 261.00 | 281.00 | 294.75 | 334.75 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Texas | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32.00 | 40.00 | 71.00 | 157.00 | 205.50 | 284.50 | 306.00 |
| Gulf States | 287.00 | 287.00 | 336.70 | 399.92 | 756.30 | 855.54 | 1,187.50 | 1,433.30 | 1,622.43 | 1,905.45 | 2,256.21 |
| Arkansas | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38.50 |
| Tennessee | ..... | 112.33 | 185.44 | 291.25 | 329.25 | 466.05 | 541.21 | 769.69 | 887.60 | 963.10 | 1,197.92 |
| Kentucky | 78.21 | 94.10 | 94.10 | 167.10 | 241.90 | 241.90 | 267.90 | 304 90 | 458.50 | 537.00 | 567.93 |
| Interior States, South | 78.21 | 206.43 | 279.54 | 458.35 | 571.15 | 707.95 | 809.11 | 1,074.59 | 1,346.10 | 1,500.10 | 1,804.35 |
| Ohio | 575.27 | 895.42 | 1,385.94 | 1,777.37 | 2,001.28 | 2,453.16 | 2,522.73 | 2,619.57 | 2,651.23 | 2,811.61 | 2,900.75 |
| Indiana | 228 00 | 538.50 | 755.92 | 1,208.61 | 1,317.29 | 1,406.52 | 1,806.84 | 1,894.79 | 1,994.70 | 2,013.62 | 2,125 90 |
| Michigan | 342.00 | 379.27 | 431.27 | 431.27 | 444.17 | 474.23 | 500.49 | 602.50 | 642.37 | 737.40 | 799.30 |
| Illinois | 110.50 | 271.39 | 412.19 | 759.62 | 788.40 | 886.79 | 2,135.33 | 2,501 65 | 2,733.92 | 2,781.20 | 2,867.90 |
| Wisconsin | 20.00 | 50.00 | 70 60 | 70.60 | 97.25 | 187.50 | 276.40 | 629.92 | 647.35 | 826.00 | 922.61 |
| Minnesota | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Iowa | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 68.50 | 253.86 | 343.71 | 379.36 | 532.80 | 679.67 |
| Missouri | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37.50 | 37.50 | 138.70 | 144.22 | 317.63 | 547.20 | 724.25 | 817.45 |
| Kansas | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Interior States, North | 1,275.77 | 2,134.58 | 3,055.92 | 4,284.97 | 4,685.89 | 5,615.40 | 7,639.87 | 8,909.77 | 9,596.13 | 10,426.88 | 11,113.58 |
| California | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 70.05 |
| Oregon | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.80 |
| Pacific States | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 73.85 |
| New England States | 2,506.48 | 2,811.54 | 2,983.97 | 3,163.85 | 3,261.10 | 3,488.52 | 3,585.40 | 3,607.40 | 3,623.90 | 3,661.39 | 3,669.39 |
| Middle Atlantic States | 2,723 96 | 3,492.52 | 4,646.68 | 4,263.81 | 4,717.78 | 4,981.58 | 5,332.15 | 5,573 80 | 5,758.20 | 6,073.92 | 6,221.22 |
| Southern Atlantic States | 1,717.37 | 2,095.16 | 2,794.40 | 3,100.77 | 3,405.63 | 3,593.52 | 4,049.21 | 4,469.44 | 4,786.08 | 5,181.34 | 5,454.27 |
| Gulf States | 287.00 | 287.00 | 336.70 | 399.92 | 756.30 | 855.54 | 1,187.50 | 1,433.30 | 1,622.43 | 1,905.45 | 2,256 21 |
| Interior States, South | 78.21 | 206.43 | 279.54 | 458.35 | 571.15 | 707.95 | 809.11 | 1,074.59 | 1,346.10 | 1,500 10 | 1,804.35 |
| Interior States, North | 1,275.77 | 2,134.58 | 3,055.92 | 4,284.97 | 4,685.89 | 5,615.40 | 7,639.87 | 8,909,77 | 9,596.13 | 10,426.88 | 11,113.58 |
| Pacific States | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 22.00 | 73.85 |
| Total United States | 8,588.79 | 11,027.23 | 13,497.21 | 15,671.67 | 17,397.85 | 19,250.51 | 22,625.24 | 25,090.30 | 26,754.84 | 28,771.08 | 30,592.87 |

## TABLE No. 38—Continued.

*Number of miles of Railroads brought into use during each year from* 1851 *to* 1860, *inclusive.*

| STATES. | 1851. | 1852. | 1853. | 1854. | 1855. | 1856. | 1857. | 1858. | 1859. | 1860. | Miles of railroad built in ten years. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Maine | 46.88 | 30.00 | 11.00 | 26.50 | 54.70 | 14.50 | 22 00 | 16.50 | 4.50 | ..... | 226.58 |
| New Hampsire | 71.46 | 31.00 | 76.08 | ..... | 12.73 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 191.27 |
| Vermont | 133.72 | 58.03 | 34.90 | 5.50 | 17.70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19.33 | 8.00 | 277.18 |
| Massachusetts | 2.00 | 9 70 | 57.90 | 38.93 | 128.69 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 237.22 |
| Rhode Island | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26.32 | 13.60 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39.92 |
| Connecticut | 51.00 | 43.70 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 82.38 | ..... | ..... | 13.66 | ..... | 190.74 |
| New England States | 305.06 | 172.43 | 179.88 | 97.25 | 227.42 | 96 88 | 22.00 | 16.50 | 37.49 | 8 00 | 1,162.91 |
| New York | 442.45 | 404.22 | 156 33 | 161.30 | 27.95 | 46.35 | 32.36 | 1.25 | 15.53 | 11.00 | 1,298.74 |
| New Jersey | 97.44 | 14.50 | 29.30 | 28.00 | 90.85 | 19.27 | 22.04 | 9.00 | 19.27 | 24.30 | 353.97 |
| Pennsylvania | 207.81 | 82.90 | 31.50 | 259.67 | 133.00 | 261.95 | 126.25 | 155.65 | 258.92 | 102.50 | 1,620 15 |
| Delaware | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5.00 | 12.00 | 23.00 | 36.00 | 8.50 | 13.00 | ..... | 97.50 |
| Maryland | 20.86 | 52.24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25.00 | 10.00 | 9 00 | 9.50 | 126.90 |
| Middle Atlantic States | 768.56 | 554.16 | 217.13 | 453.97 | 263.80 | 350.57 | 241.65 | 184.40 | 315.72 | 147.30 | 3,497.26 |
| Virginia | 137.29 | 301.89 | 145.63 | 118.86 | 50.59 | 71.80 | 189.96 | 63.02 | 64.06 | 112.91 | 1,256 01 |
| North Carolina | ..... | 62.50 | 75.00 | 148.00 | 10.00 | 94.92 | 51.00 | 100.00 | 99.50 | ..... | 640.92 |
| South Carolina | 89.50 | 219.85 | 54.00 | 17.00 | 90.30 | 88.00 | 31.00 | 27.70 | 81 62 | ..... | 698.97 |
| Georgia | 151.00 | 115.00 | 52.74 | 21.00 | 37.00 | 144.97 | 76.27 | 55.62 | 58.58 | 48.32 | 760.50 |
| Florida | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35 00 | 72.00 | 70.30 | 91.50 | 111.70 | 380.50 |
| Southern Atlantic States | 377.79 | 699.24 | 327.37 | 304.86 | 187.89 | 434.69 | 420.23 | 316.64 | 395.26 | 272.93 | 3,736 90 |
| Alabama | ..... | 28.50 | 53.72 | 89.28 | 30.54 | 119.46 | 77.80 | ..... | 96.60 | 114.76 | 610.66 |
| Mississippi | ..... | 21.20 | ..... | 126.10 | 55.70 | 135.00 | 70.50 | 120 63 | 93.67 | 174.50 | 797 30 |
| Louisiana | ..... | ..... | 9.50 | 109.00 | 5.00 | 46.50 | 11.50 | 20.00 | 13.75 | 40.00 | 255.25 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Texas | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32.00 | 8 00 | 31.00 | 86 00 | 48.50 | 79.00 | 21.50 | 306.00 |
| Gulf States | ..... | 49 70 | 63.22 | 356.38 | 99.24 | 331.96 | 245.80 | 189.13 | 283.02 | 350.76 | 1,969.21 |
| Arkansas | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38.50 | 38.50 |
| Tennessee | 112.33 | 73 11 | 105.81 | 38.00 | 136.80 | 75 16 | 228 48 | 117.91 | 75.50 | 234.82 | 1,197.92 |
| Kentucky | 15.89 | ..... .. | 73.00 | 74.80 | ..... | 26,00 | 37.00 | 153.60 | 78.50 | 30.93 | 489.72 |
| Interior States, South | 128.22 | 73.11 | 178.81 | 112.80 | 136.80 | 101.16 | 265.48 | 271.51 | 154.00 | 304.25 | 1,726.14 |
| Ohio | 320.15 | 490.52 | 391.43 | 223.91 | 451.88 | 69.57 | 96.84 | 31.66 | 160.38 | 89.14 | 2,325.48 |
| Indiana | 310 50 | 217.42 | 452.69 | 108.68 | 89.23 | 400.32 | 87.95 | 99.91 | 18.92 | 112.28 | 1,897.90 |
| Michigan | 37.27 | 52.00 | ..... | 12.90 | 30.06 | 26.26 | 102.01 | 39.87 | 95.03 | 61 90 | 457.30 |
| Illinois | 160.89 | 140.80 | 347.43 | 28.78 | 98.39 | 1,248.54 | 366.32 | 232.27 | 47.28 | 86.70 | 2,757.40 |
| Wisconsin | 30.00 | 20.60 | ..... | 26.65 | 90.25 | 88.90 | 353.52 | 17.43 | 178.65 | 96.61 | 902.61 |
| Minnesota | ..... ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Iowa | ..... | . ..... | ..... | ..... | 68.50 | 185.36 | 89.85 | 35.65 | 153.44 | 146.87 | 679.67 |
| Missouri | ..... | ..... | 37.50 | ..... | 101.20 | 5.52 | 173.41 | 229.57 | 177.05 | 93.20 | 817.45 |
| Kansas | . ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... ..... | ..... | ..... .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Interior States, North | 858.81 | 921.34 | 1,229.05 | 400.92 | 929.51 | 2,024.47 | 1,269.90 | 686.36 | 830.75 | 686.70 | 9,837.81 |
| California | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 14.00 | ..... | ..... | .... ..... | 48.05 | 70.05 |
| Oregon | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3.80 | 3.80 |
| Pacific States | ..... | ..... | .... ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 14.00 | ..... | ..... | ... ..... | 51.85 | 73.85 |
| New England States | 305.06 | 172.43 | 179.88 | 97.25 | 227.42 | 96.88 | 22.00 | 16.50 | 37.49 | 8.00 | 1,162.91 |
| Middle Atlantic States | 768.56 | 554.16 | 217.13 | 453.97 | 263.80 | 350.57 | 241.65 | 184.40 | 315.72 | 147.30 | 3,497.26 |
| Southern Atlantic States | 377.79 | 699.24 | 327.37 | 304.86 | 187.89 | 434.69 | 420.23 | 316.64 | 395 26 | 272.93 | 3,736 90 |
| Gulf States | ..... | 49.70 | 63 22 | 356 38 | 99.24 | 331.96 | 245.80 | 189.13 | 283.02 | 350.76 | 1,969.21 |
| Interior States, South | 128.22 | 73.11 | 178.81 | 112.80 | 136.80 | 101.16 | 265.48 | 271.51 | 154.00 | 304.25 | 1,726.14 |
| Interior States, North | 858.81 | 921.34 | 1,229.05 | 400.92 | 929.51 | 2,024.47 | 1,269.90 | 686.36 | 830.75 | 686.70 | 9,837.81 |
| Pacific States | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8.00 | 14.00 | ..... | ..... ... | ..... | 51.85 | 73.85 |
| Total United States | 2,438.44 | 2,469.98 | 2,195.46 | 1,726.18 | 1,852.66 | 3,353.73 | 2,465.06 | 1,664.54 | 2,016.24 | 1,821.79 | 22,004.08 |

TABLE No. 39.—*Canals and River Improvements.*

| Canals and river improvements. | States. | Points connected. | MILES OF NAVIGAT'N. | | DIMENSIONS. | | LOCKS. | | | Total rise and fall in feet. | Cost of construction in dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Canal. | Slack water. | Width in feet. | Depth in feet. | No. of structures. | Chambers. Length in feet. | Chambers. Width in feet. | | |
| Cumberland and Oxford | Maine | Portland—Sebago Pond | 20.50 | ..... | 34 | 4 | 25 | ..... | ..... | 168 | 50,000 |
| Songo River Improvement | do | Sebago Pond—Brandy and Long Ponds | ..... | 30.00 | ..... | 4 | 1 | ..... | ..... | 8 | |
| Bon Falls | N. Hampshire | Around the Falls so called in the Merrimac river | 0.75 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | 25 | 25,000 |
| Hooksett Falls | do | | 0.13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | ..... | ..... | 16 | 17,000 |
| Amoskeag Falls | do | | 1.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | 45 | 50,000 |
| Union | do | | 3.00 | 6.00 | ..... | ..... | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Sewall's Falls | do | | 0.25 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Pawtucket | Massachusetts | | 1.65 | ..... | 60 | 4 | 5 | ..... | ..... | 32 | ..... |
| White River | Vermont | Around the Falls so called in the Connecticut river | 0 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Watuguuchy | do | | 0.40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bellows' Falls | do | | 0.16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | ..... | ..... | 50 | ..... |
| Montague | Massachusetts | | 3.00 | ..... | 25 | 3 | 8 | ..... | ..... | 75 | ..... |
| South Hadley | do | | 2.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | ..... | ..... | 50 | ..... |
| Enfield Falls | Connecticut | | 5.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 90 | 20 | 30 | ..... |
| Erie | New York | Albany (Hudson river) and Buffalo (Lake Erie) | 350.58 | ..... | 70 | 7 | 71 | 110 | 18 | 582 | 41,873,738 |
| Champlain | do | Grand Junction (Erie canal) and Whitehall (Lake Champlain) | 64.00 | ..... | 70 | 7 | 20 | 110 | 18 | 180 | |
| Waterford Side-cut | do | Waterford—Hudson River | 2.75 | ..... | 70 | 7 | 3 | 110 | 18 | 133 | |
| Glenn's Falls Feeder | do | Upper Hudson—Summit Level | 7.00 | ..... | 40 | 4 | 13 | 90 | 15 | 132 | |
| Black River | do | Rome (Erie canal)—High Falls of Black river | 35.62 | ..... | 70 | 7 | 109 | 110 | 18 | 1,079 | *3,019,832 |
| Summit Feeder | do | Black River and Elder Creek—Summit, 23 miles from Rome | 12.48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Black River Improvement | do | High Falls—Carthage | ..... | 42.50 | 60 | 5 | 1 | 110 | 18 | ..... | †3,019,832 |
| Feeders, etc | do | | ..... | 12.95 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Chenango | do | Utica (Erie canal) and Binghamton (Susquehanna river) | 97.17 | ..... | 70 | 7 | 114 | 110 | 18 | 1,016 | 2,439,676 |
| Feeders | do | | 17 50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oneida Lake | do | Higginsville (Erie canal)—Oneida Lake | 6.00 | | | | 7 | | | 58 | 50,000 |
| Oneida River Improvement | do | Oneida Lake—Oswego River and Canal | | 20.00 | | | 2 | | | | 91,977 |
| Oswego | do | Syracuse (Erie canal)—Oswego (Lake Ontario) | 18.25 | 20.00 | 70 | 7 | 18 | 110 | 18 | 157 | 2,806,187 |
| Baldwinsville Side-cut | do | Baldwinsville—Seneca River | 1.00 | | | | | | | | |
| Cayuga and Seneca | do | Montezuma (Erie canal)—Geneva (Seneca lake) | 20.71 | | | | 10 | 110 | 18 | 76 | 1,169,276 |
| Cayuga Lake Branch | do | Foot of Cayuga Lake—East Cayuga | 2.06 | | | | 1 | 110 | 18 | 10 | |
| Seneca River Towing Path | do | (Along the Seneca river) | | 5.00 | | | | | | | |
| Crooked Lake | do | Dresden (Seneca lake)—Penn Yan (Crooked lake) | 7.69 | | | | 38 | | | 273 | 305,245 |
| Chemung | do | Head of Seneca lake—Elmira (Chemung river) | 23 00 | | | | 49 | | | 491 | 949,603 |
| Feeder | do | Horsehead's (Chemung canal)—Knoxville | 16.75 | | | | 3 | | | 27 | |
| Genesee Valley | do | Rochester (Erie canal)—Olean (Alleghany river) | 107.00 | | | | 106 | | | 1,064 | |
| Dansville Branch | do | Shakers (Genesee Valley canal)—Dansville | 6.75 | | | | 8 | | | 82 | 5,601,606 |
| Millgrove Extension | do | Olean—Millgrove (Alleghany river) | 11.20 | | | | | | | | ‡240,000 |
| Junction | do | Elmira (Chemung canal)—Pennsylvania State Line | §11.00 | | | | | | | | |
| Delaware and Hudson | N. Y. and Pa | Eddyville (Hudson river)—Honesdale, Pa. | 108.00 | | 50 | 6 | 105 | 100 | 19 | 950 | 6,185,616 |
| Delaware and Raritan | New Jersey | Bordentown (Del. river)—New Brunswick (Raritan river) | 43.00 | | 75 | 8 | 15 | 220 | 24 | 150 | 3,935,287 |
| Delaware Feeder | do | Bull's Island (Delaware river)—Trenton | 22.50 | | 60 | 6 | 1 | 100 | 24 | 4 | |
| Morris | do | Jersey City (Hudson river)—Philipsburg (Delaware river) | 101.00 | | 40 | 5 | 23 | 98 | 22 | 1,674 | 2,825,997 |
| Lehigh Navigation | Pennsylvania | Stoddardsville (Lehigh river)—Easton (Delaware river) | 39.25 | 45.32 | 60 | 5 | 78 | 100 | 12 | 1,297 | 4,455,000 |
| Schuylkill Navigation | do | Philadelphia (Delaware river)—Port Carbon | 108.50 | | 70 | 6 | 70 | 110 | 18 | 616 | 10,285,000 |
| Delaware Division | do | Easton (Lehigh river)—Bristol (Delaware river) | 59.80 | | 40 | 6 | 24 | 100 | 12 | 167 | 2,433,350 |
| North Branch | do | Wilkesbarre—State Line of New York | 105.00 | | 40 | 5 | 27 | 90 | 15 | 258 | 1,000,000 |
| Wyoming | do | Wilkesbarre—Northumberland | 64.00 | | 40 | 5 | 8 | 90 | 15 | 69 | 1,889,000 |
| West Branch & Susquehanna | do | Farrandsville—Duncan Island | 117.00 | | 40 | 5 | 31 | 90 | 15 | 225 | |
| Bald Eagle Branch | do | Lock Haven, W. B. and S. canal—Bald Eagle | 3.00 | | 40 | 5 | | | | | 2,729,743 |
| Lewisburg Cross-cut | do | | 1.00 | | 40 | 5 | | | | | |
| Union | do | Reading (Schuylkill river)—Middletown (Susquehanna river) | 77.00 | | 36 | 4 | 84 | 90 | 17 | 503 | |
| Pine Grove Branch | do | Union Canal—Pine Grove | 22.00 | | 36 | 4 | | | | | 6,125,000 |
| Susquehanna and Tide-water | Pa. and Md | Wrightsville—Havre de Grace, Md | 45.00 | | 50 | 5 | 29 | 110 | 17 | 233 | 4,668,486 |
| Pennsylvania | Pennsylvania | Columbia (Susquehanna river)—Hollidaysburg | 156.00 | 17.00 | 40 | 4 | 76 | 90 | 15 | 671 | |
| Western Division | do | Johnstown—Pittsburg | 76.00 | 27.00 | 40 | 4 | 45 | 90 | 15 | 469 | 1,000,000 |
| Monongahela Navigation | do | Pittsburg (Ohio river)—Geneva | | 83.00 | | 5 | | | | | 905,837 |
| Youghiogeny | do | McKeesport—West Newton | | 18.00 | | 5 | 2 | | | 27 | 200,000 |

* Completed in 1860. † Probably in use in 1861. ‡ Completed in 1861. § Completed in 1859.

TABLE NO. 39.—*Canals and River Improvements*—Continued.

| Canals and river improvements. | States. | Points connected. | MILES OF NAVIGAT'N. | | DIMENSIONS. | | LOCKS. | | | Total rise and fall in feet. | Cost of construction in dollars. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Canal. | Slack water. | Width in feet | Depth in feet. | No. of structures. | Chambers. Length in feet. | Chambers. Width in feet. | | |
| Erie | Pennsylvania | Bridgewater (Ohio river)—Erie City (Lake Erie) | 136.00 | ..... | 40 | 4 | 133 | 90 | 15 | 930 | |
| French Creek Feeder | do | Bemus Dam—Main Canal | 27.00 | ..... | 40 | 4 | 16 | 90 | 15 | 128 | $5,285,291 |
| Wiconisco | do | Wiconisco Creek—Duncan's Island | 12.25 | ..... | 40 | 4 | 6 | 90 | 15 | 35 | 393,440 |
| Chesapeake and Delaware | Delaware | Delaware City—Back Creek (Elk river) | 12.63 | ..... | 66 | 10 | 3 | 220 | 24 | 32 | 3,547,561 |
| Chesapeake and Ohio | Maryland | Georgetown, D. C.—Cumberland, Md | 184.50 | ..... | 50 | 6 | 74 | 100 | 15 | 606 | 10,506,309 |
| Alexandria | Virginia | Alexandria—Washington Aqueduct | 7.20 | ..... | 50 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,068,762 |
| James River and Kanawha | do | Richmond—Buchanan | 147.78 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,139,280 |
| Dismal Swamp | Va. and N. C. | Deep Creek, of Elizabeth river—Joyce's Creek, Pasquotank river. | 22.50 | ..... | 40 | 6½ | 4 | 100 | 22 | 33 | 1,151,066 |
| Northwest Branch | do | Northwest River—Main Canal | 6.00 | ..... | 24 | 4 | 1 | 100 | 22 | | |
| Lake Drummond Branch | do | Lake Drummond—Main Canal | 5.00 | ..... | 16 | 2½ | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Albemarle and Chesapeake | Virginia | Southwest Branch of Elizabeth River—North Landing River | 8.50 | ..... | 60 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | *250,000 |
| Albemarle and Chesapeake | North Carolina | Coinjock Bay—North River | 5.50 | ..... | 60 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | |
| Weldon | do | (Roanoke River Improvement) | 12.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 100 | ..... |
| Clubfoot and Harlow | do | Clubfoot Creek—Harlow Creek | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Santee | South Carolina | Charleston Harbor—Santee River | 22.00 | ..... | 32 | 4 | 13 | 60 | 10 | 103 | 720,000 |
| Winyaw | do | Winyaw Bay—Kinlock Creek | 7.40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Catawba | do | (Several short canals) | 6.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wateree Canal | do | Jones' Mills—Ellicott's | 4.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Saluda | do | Head of Saluda Shoals—Granby Ferry (Congaree river) | 6.20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 36 | ..... |
| Drehr's | do | (Round Falls in Saluda river) | 1.50 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 120 | ..... |
| Lorick's | do | (On Broad river, above Columbia) | 1.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lockhart's | do | (Around Lockhart's Fall in Broad river) | 2.72 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Brunswick | Georgia | Brunswick Harbor—Altamaha River | 12.00 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500,000 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ogeechee | do | Savannah—Ogeechee River | 16.00 | | | | | | | | 165,000 |
| Muscle Shoals | Alabama | (Along Muscle Shoals of Tennessee river) | 35.76 | | 60 | 6 | 16 | 120 | 32 | 96 | 1,400,000 |
| Huntsville | do | Huntsville—Triana (Tennessee river) | 16.00 | | | | | | | | |
| Orleans Bank | Louisiana | | 4.25 | | | | | | | | |
| Barataria Navigation | do | | 22.00 | 63 | | | | | | | |
| Carondelet | do | New Orleans—Bayou St. John | 2.00 | | | | | | | | |
| Lake Veret | do | Lafourche Bayou—Lake Veret | 8.00 | | | | | | | | |
| Louisville and Portland | Kentucky | Louisville—Portland | 2.50 | | 50 | 10 | 4 | | | 22 | |
| Kentucky River Navigation | do | Mouth of Kentucky—Junction of North Fork | | 260 | | | 17 | 175 | 38 | 216 | 2,500,000 |
| Licking River Navigation | do | Mouth of Licking—West Liberty | | 231 | | | 21 | 130 | 25 | 310 | 2,000,000 |
| Green River Navigation | do | Mouth of Green—Bowling Green | | 175 | | | | 160 | 36 | | 500,000 |
| Barren River Navigation | do | | | 100 | | | | | | | |
| Ohio and Erie | Ohio | Portsmouth, Ohio river—Cleveland (Lake Erie) | 307.00 | | 40 | 4 | 152 | | | 1,085 | |
| Columbus Branch | do | Main Canal—Columbus | 10.00 | | | | | | | | |
| Lancaster Branch | do | Main Canal—Lancaster | 9.00 | | | | | | | | |
| Zanesville Branch | do | Main Canal—Zanesville | 14.00 | | | | | | | | |
| Athens Branch | do | Lancaster—Athens | 56 00 | | | | | | | | |
| Granville Branch | do | Main Canal—Granville | 6.00 | | | | | | | | |
| Walhonding Branch | do | Main Canal—Coshocton | 23.00 | | | | | | | | |
| Eastport Branch | do | Main Canal—Eastport | 4.00 | | | | | | | | |
| Dresden Branch | do | Main Canal—Dresden (Muskingum river) | 2.00 | | | | | | | | |
| Miami and Erie | do | Cincinnati—Defiance | 178.00 | | | | | | | | |
| Lebanon Branch | do | Main Canal—Lebanon | 20.00 | | | | | | | | |
| Wabash and Erie | do | Toledo—State Line of Indiana | 90.00 | | | | | | | | |
| Sandy and Beaver | do | Bolivar—Liverpool | 86.00 | | | | | | | | |
| Canton Branch | do | Main Canal—Canton | 14.00 | | | | | | | | |
| Mahcning | do | Akron—State Line of Pennsylvania | 87.00 | | | | | | | | |
| Muskingum Improvement | do | Dresden—Marietta (Ohio river) | | 91 | | | | | | | |
| Wabash and Erie | Indiana | Evansville (Ohio river)—State Line of Ohio | 379.00 | | | | | | | | |
| Whitewater | do | Lawrenceburg (Ohio river)—Cambridge City | 74.00 | | | | | | | | |
| Illinois and Michigan | Illinois | Chicago (Lake Michigan)—La Salle (Illinois river) | 102.00 | | | | | | | | |
| Fox and Wisconsin | Wisconsin | Green Bay—Mississippi River † | | | | | | | | | |
| Sault St. Marie | Michigan | Lake Michigan—Lake Superior | ‡0.75 | | | | | | | | |
| Des Moines River Improvem't. | Iowa | Keokuk—Des Moines City § | | | | | | | | | |

* Completed in 1861. † Not yet completed through. ‡ Completed in 1856. § Not yet completed.

## TABLE No. 40.

*Table showing the population of the principal cities and towns in the United States, according to the Seventh Census* (1850) *and the Eighth Census* (1860,) *respectively; also the numerical increase and increase per cent.*

| Cities and towns. | Counties. | States. | Population in 1850. | Population in 1860. | Increase. | Increase per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Albany | Albany | New York | 50,763 | 62,367 | 11,604 | 22 86 |
| Alleghany City | Alleghany | Pennsylvania | 21,261 | 28,702 | 7,441 | 35.00 |
| Augusta | Richmond | Georgia | 11,753 | 12,493 | 740 | 6.30 |
| Augusta | Kennebec | Maine | 8,225 | 7,609 | ..... | *l.* 7.49 |
| Auburn | Cayuga | New York | 9,548 | 10,986 | 1,438 | 15.06 |
| Alexandria | Alexandria | Virginia | 8,734 | 12,652 | 3,918 | 44.86 |
| Ann Arbor | Washtenaw | Michigan | 4,868 | 4,483 | ..... | *l.* 7.91 |
| Annapolis | Anne Arundel | Maryland | 3,011 | 4,529 | 1,518 | 50.42 |
| Alton | Madison | Illinois | 3,585 | 7,338 | 3,753 | 104.69 |
| Baltimore | Baltimore | Maryland | 169,054 | 212,418 | 43,364 | 25.65 |
| Buffalo | Erie | New York | 42,261 | 81,129 | 38,868 | 91.97 |
| Boston | Suffolk | Massachusetts | 136,881 | 177,812 | 40,931 | 29.90 |
| Bangor | Penobscot | Maine | 14,432 | 16,407 | 1,975 | 13 68 |
| Bath | Sagadahoc | Maine | 8,020 | 8,076 | 56 | 0.70 |
| Burlington | Chittenden | Vermont | 6,110 | 7,713 | 1,603 | 26.24 |
| Burlington | Burlington | New Jersey | 4,536 | 5,193 | 657 | 14.48 |
| Burlington | Des Moines | Iowa | 4,082 | 6,706 | 2,624 | 64.28 |
| Brooklyn | Kings | New York | 96,838 | 266,661 | 169,823 | 175.37 |
| Charleston | Charleston | South Carolina | 42,985 | 40,578 | ..... | *l.* 5.60 |
| Cincinnati | Hamilton | Ohio | 115,436 | 161,044 | 45,608 | 39.51 |
| Columbus | Franklin | Ohio | 17,882 | 18,554 | 672 | 3.76 |
| Cleveland | Cuyahoga | Ohio | 17,034 | 43,417 | 26,383 | 154.88 |
| Chicago | Cook | Illinois | 29,963 | 109,260 | 79,297 | 264.65 |
| Cambridge | Middlesex | Massachusetts | 15,215 | 26,060 | 10,845 | 71.28 |
| Canandaigua | Ontario | New York | 6,143 | 7,075 | 932 | 15.17 |
| Columbia | Richland | South Carolina | 6,060 | 8,059 | 1,999 | 32.98 |
| Columbus | Muscogee | Georgia | 5,942 | 9,621 | 3,679 | 61.91 |
| Chilicothe | Ross | Ohio | 7,100 | 7,626 | 526 | 7.40 |
| Detroit | Wayne | Michigan | 21,019 | 45,619 | 24,600 | 117.03 |
| Dover | Strafford | New Hampshire | 8,196 | 8,502 | 306 | 3.73 |
| Dayton | Montgomery | Ohio | 10,970 | 20,081 | 9,111 | 83.05 |
| Davenport | Scott | Iowa | 1,848 | 11,267 | 9,419 | 509.68 |
| Dubuque | Dubuque | Iowa | 3,108 | 13,000 | 9,892 | 318.27 |
| Des Moines | Polk | Iowa | 986 | 3,965 | 2,979 | 302.12 |
| Fall River | Bristol | Massachusetts | 11,524 | 14,026 | 2,502 | 21.71 |
| Frederick | Frederick | Maryland | 6,028 | 8,143 | 2,115 | 35.08 |
| Fayetteville | Cumberland | North Carolina | 4,646 | 4,790 | 144 | 3.09 |
| Fredericksburg | Spottsylvania | Virginia | 4,061 | 5,022 | 961 | 23,65 |
| Freeport | Stephenson | Illinois | 1,436 | 3,529 | 2,093 | 145.75 |
| Fort Wayne | Allen | Indiana | 4,282 | 10,388 | 6,106 | 142.59 |
| Gardiner | Kennebec | Maine | 6,486 | 4,487 | ..... | *l.* 30.82 |
| Gloucester | Essex | Massachusetts | 7,786 | 10,904 | 3,118 | 40.04 |

TABLE No. 40.—*Population of the principal cities and towns, &c.*—Continued.

| Cities and towns. | Counties. | States. | Population in 1850. | Population in 1860. | Increase. | Increase per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Georgetown | Washington | Dist. of Columbia | 8,366 | 8,733 | 367 | 4.38 |
| Galveston | Galveston | Texas | 4,177 | 7,307 | 3,130 | 74.93 |
| Galena | Jo Daviess | Illinois | 6,004 | 8,193 | 2,189 | 36.45 |
| Hartford | Hartford | Connecticut | 13,555 | 29,154 | 15,599 | 115.08 |
| Hudson | Columbia | New York | 6,286 | 7,187 | 901 | 14.33 |
| Harrisburg | Dauphin | Pennsylvania | 7,834 | 13,405 | 5,571 | 71.11 |
| Ithaca | Tompkins | New York | 6,909 | 6,843 | ..... | *l.* 0.95 |
| Indianapolis | Marion | Indiana | 8,034 | 18,611 | 10,577 | 131.65 |
| Iowa City | Johnson | Iowa | 1,582 | 5,214 | 3,632 | 229.58 |
| Jersey City | Hudson | New Jersey | 6,856 | 29,226 | 22,370 | 326 28 |
| Keokuk | Lee | Iowa | 2,478 | 8,136 | 5,658 | 228.32 |
| Lowell | Middlesex | Massachusetts | 33,383 | 36,827 | 3,444 | 10.31 |
| Louisville | Jefferson | Kentucky | 43,194 | 68,033 | 24,839 | 57.50 |
| Lynn | Essex | Massachusetts | 14,257 | 19,083 | 4,826 | 33.85 |
| Lockport | Niagara | New York | 12,323 | 13,523 | 1,200 | 9.73 |
| Lancaster | Lancaster | Pennsylvania | 12,369 | 17,603 | 5,234 | 42.31 |
| Lynchburg | Campbell | Virginia | 8,071 | 6,853 | ..... | *l.* 15.09 |
| Lexington | Fayette | Kentucky | 9,180 | 9,321 | 171 | 1.53 |
| La Fayette | Tippecanoe | Indiana | 1,215 | 9,387 | 8,172 | 672.59 |
| Lansing | Ingham | Michigan | 1,229 | 3,074 | 1,845 | 150.12 |
| La Porte | La Porte | Indiana | 1,824 | 5,028 | 3,204 | 175.65 |
| Manchester | Hillsboro' | New Hampshire | 13,932 | 20,109 | 6,177 | 44.33 |
| Mobile | Mobile | Alabama | 20,515 | 29,258 | 8,743 | 42.61 |
| Montgomery | Montgomery | Alabama | 4,935 | 35,902 | 30,967 | 627.49 |
| Milwaukie | Milwaukie | Wisconsin | 20,061 | 45,246 | 25,185 | 125.54 |
| Marblehead | Essex | Massachusetts | 6,167 | 7,647 | 1,480 | 23.99 |
| Middleboro' | Plymouth | Massachusetts | 5,336 | 6,272 | 936 | 17.54 |
| Memphis | Shelby | Tennessee | 8,839 | 22,623 | 13,784 | 155.94 |
| Muscatine | Muscatine | Iowa | 2,540 | 5,324 | 2,784 | 109.60 |
| Madison | Jefferson | Indiana | 8,012 | 8,130 | 118 | 1.47 |
| New Haven | New Haven | Connecticut | 20,345 | 39,267 | 18,922 | 93.00 |
| New York | New York | New York | 515,547 | 805,651 | 290,104 | 56.27 |
| Newark | Essex | New Jersey | 38,894 | 71,914 | 33,020 | 84.89 |
| Norfolk | Norfolk | Virginia | 14,326 | 15,611 | 1,285 | 8.96 |
| Nashville | Davidson | Tennessee | 10,478 | 16,988 | 6,510 | 62.13 |
| New Orleans | Orleans | Louisiana | 116,375 | 168,675 | 52,300 | 44.94 |
| Nashua | Hillsboro' | New Hampshire | 5,820 | 10,065 | 4,245 | 72.93 |
| Nantucket | Nantucket | Massachusetts | 8,452 | 6,094 | ..... | *l.* 27.89 |
| Newburyport | Essex | Massachusetts | 9,572 | 13,401 | 3,829 | 40.00 |
| Newport | Newport | Rhode Island | 9,563 | 10,508 | 945 | 9.88 |
| New London | New London | Connecticut | 8,991 | 10,115 | 1,124 | 12.50 |
| Newburg | Orange | New York | 11,415 | 15,196 | 3,781 | 33 12 |
| Newbern | Craven | North Carolina | 4,681 | 5,432 | 751 | 16.04 |
| Natchez | Adams | Mississippi | 4,434 | 6,612 | 2,178 | 49.12 |
| Pekin | Tazewell | Illinois | 1,678 | 3,467 | 1,789 | 106.61 |

TABLE No. 40.—*Population of the principal cities and towns, &c.*—Continued.

| Cities and towns. | Counties. | States. | Population in 1850. | Population in 1860. | Increase. | Increase per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Portland | Cumberland | Maine | 20,815 | 26,341 | 5,526 | 26.54 |
| Portsmouth | Rockingham | New Hampshire | 9,738 | 9,335 | ..... | *l.* 4.13 |
| Portsmouth | Norfolk | Virginia | 8,122 | 9,502 | 1,380 | 16.99 |
| Providence | Providence | Rhode Island | 41,513 | 50,666 | 9,153 | 22.04 |
| Philadelphia | Philadelphia | Pennsylvania | 340,045 | 562,529 | 222,484 | 65.43 |
| Pittsburg | Alleghany | Pennsylvania | 46,601 | 49,217 | 2,616 | 5 61 |
| Petersburg | Dinwiddie | Virginia | 14,010 | 18,266 | 4,256 | 30.38 |
| Plymouth | Plymouth | Massachusetts | 6,024 | 6,272 | 248 | 4.12 |
| Poughkeepsie | Dutchess | New York | 13,944 | 14,726 | 782 | 5.61 |
| Paterson | Passaic | New Jersey | 11,334 | 19,588 | 8,254 | 72.83 |
| Peoria | Peoria | Illinois | 5,095 | 14,045 | 8,950 | 175.66 |
| Quincy | Adams | Illinois | 6,902 | 13,632 | 6,730 | 97.51 |
| Rochester | Monroe | New York | 36,403 | 48,204 | 11,801 | 32.42 |
| Richmond | Henrico | Virginia | 27,570 | 37,910 | 10,340 | 37.50 |
| Roxbury | Norfolk | Massachusetts | 18,364 | 25,137 | 6,773 | 36.88 |
| Reading | Berks | Pennsylvania | 15,743 | 23,161 | 7,418 | 47.12 |
| Raleigh | Wake | North Carolina | 4,518 | 4,780 | 262 | 5.80 |
| Richmond | Wayne | Indiana | 1,443 | 6,603 | 5,160 | 357.51 |
| Rock Island | Rock Island | Illinois | 1,711 | 5,130 | 3,419 | 199.82 |
| Springfield | Hampden | Massachusetts | 11,766 | 15,199 | 3,433 | 29.18 |
| Salem | Essex | Massachusetts | 20,264 | 22,252 | 1,988 | 9.81 |
| Syracuse | Onondaga | New York | 22,271 | 28,119 | 5,848 | 26.26 |
| Savannah | Chatham | Georgia | 15,312 | 22,292 | 6,980 | 45.59 |
| St. Louis | St. Louis | Missouri | 77,860 | 160,773 | 82,913 | 106.49 |
| San Francisco | San Francisco | California | 34,776 | 56,802 | 22,026 | 63.34 |
| Schenectady | Schenectady | New York | 8,921 | 9,579 | 658 | 7 38 |
| Steubenville | Jefferson | Ohio | 6,140 | 6,154 | 10 | 0.16 |
| Thomaston | Knox | Maine | 2,723 | 3,218 | 495 | 18.18 |
| Troy | Rensselaer | New York | 28,785 | 39,232 | 10,447 | 36 29 |
| Taunton | Bristol | Massachusetts | 10,441 | 15,376 | 4,935 | 47.27 |
| Utica | Oneida | New York | 17,565 | 22,529 | 4,964 | 28.26 |
| Vicksburg | Warren | Mississippi | 3,678 | 4,591 | 913 | 24.82 |
| Washington | Washington | Dist. of Columbia | 40,001 | 61,122 | 21,121 | 52.78 |
| Wilmington | New Hanover | North Carolina | 7,264 | 9,552 | 2,288 | 31.50 |
| Worcester | Worcester | Massachusetts | 17,049 | 24,960 | 7,911 | 46.40 |
| West Troy | Albany | New York | 7,564 | 8,820 | 1,256 | 16.60 |
| Wilmington | New Castle | Delaware | 13,979 | 21,508 | 7,529 | 53.86 |
| Wheeling | Ohio | Virginia | 11,435 | 14,083 | 2,648 | 23.16 |
| Zanesville | Muskingum | Ohio | 10,355 | 9,229 | ..... | *l.* 10.87 |

*l* indicates loss.

## TABLE No. 41.

## *Population of the United States by Counties, Census* 1860.

### STATE OF ALABAMA.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total | Male | Fem. | Total | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Autauga | 3,616 | 3,502 | 7,118 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 7,132 | 4,677 | 4,930 | 9,607 | 16,739 |
| Baldwin | 2,105 | 1,571 | 3,676 | 67 | 73 | 140 | 3,816 | 2,266 | 1,448 | 3,714 | 7,530 |
| Barbour | 7,490 | 7,139 | 14,629 | 20 | 13 | 33 | 14,662 | 7,996 | 8,154 | 16,150 | 30,812 |
| Bibb | 4,045 | 3,982 | 8,027 | 9 | 16 | 25 | 8,052 | 1,899 | 1,943 | 3,842 | 11,894 |
| Blount | 5,165 | 5,028 | 10,193 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 10,199 | 295 | 371 | 666 | 10,865 |
| Butler | 5,881 | 5,379 | 11,260 | 26 | 18 | 44 | 11,304 | 3,411 | 3,407 | 6,818 | 18,122 |
| Calhoun | 8,624 | 8,545 | 17,169 | 11 | 17 | 28 | 17,197 | 2,107 | 2,235 | 4,342 | 21,539 |
| Chambers | 5,764 | 5,551 | 11,315 | 25 | 25 | 50 | 11,365 | 5,908 | 5,941 | 11,849 | 23,214 |
| Cherokee | 7,665 | 7,656 | 15,321 | 16 | 21 | 37 | 15,358 | 1,479 | 1,523 | 3,002 | 18,360 |
| Choctaw | 3,539 | 3,228 | 6,767 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 6,783 | 3,552 | 3,542 | 7,094 | 13,877 |
| Clarke | 3,987 | 3,612 | 7,599 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 7,613 | 3,617 | 3,819 | 7,436 | 15,049 |
| Coffee | 4,275 | 3,925 | 8,200 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 8,206 | 673 | 744 | 1,417 | 9,623 |
| Conecuh | 3,318 | 3,101 | 6,419 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 6,429 | 2,463 | 2,419 | 4,882 | 11,311 |
| Coosa | 7,314 | 6,736 | 14,050 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 14,061 | 2,530 | 2,682 | 5,212 | 19,273 |
| Covington | 2,863 | 2,768 | 5,631 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 5,648 | 396 | 425 | 821 | 6,469 |
| Dale | 5,264 | 5,117 | 10,381 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 10,388 | 870 | 939 | 1,809 | 12,195 |
| Dallas | 4,025 | 3,760 | 7,785 | 28 | 52 | 80 | 7,865 | 12,907 | 12,853 | 25,760 | 33,625 |
| DeKalb | 4,866 | 4,987 | 9,853 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 9,857 | 430 | 418 | 848 | 10,705 |
| Fayette | 5,735 | 5,410 | 11,145 | .... | 2 | 2 | 11,147 | 815 | 888 | 1,703 | 12,850 |
| Franklin | 5,259 | 4,860 | 10,119 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 10,132 | 4,136 | 4,359 | 8,495 | 18,627 |
| Green | 3,887 | 3,364 | 7,251 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 7,261 | 11,981 | 11,617 | 23,598 | 30,859 |
| Henry | 5,343 | 5,121 | 10,464 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 10,485 | 2,213 | 2,220 | 4,433 | 14,918 |
| Jackson | 7,582 | 7,229 | 14,811 | 26 | 41 | 67 | 14,878 | 1,724 | 1,681 | 3,405 | 18,283 |
| Jefferson | 4,573 | 4,505 | 9,078 | 6 | 13 | 19 | 9,097 | 1,298 | 1,351 | 2,649 | 11,746 |
| Lawrence | 3,627 | 3,546 | 7,173 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 7,187 | 3,311 | 3,477 | 6,788 | 13,975 |
| Lauderdale | 5,312 | 5,327 | 10,639 | 19 | 25 | 44 | 10,683 | 3,666 | 3,371 | 6,737 | 17,420 |
| Limestone | 3,615 | 3,600 | 7,215 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 7,221 | 3,970 | 4,115 | 8,085 | 15,306 |
| Lowndes | 4,299 | 4,063 | 8,362 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 8,376 | 9,650 | 9,690 | 19,340 | 27,716 |
| Madison | 5,969 | 5,717 | 11,686 | 105 | 87 | 192 | 11,878 | 7,237 | 7,336 | 14,573 | 26,451 |
| Marengo | 3,527 | 3,234 | 6,761 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 6,762 | 12,313 | 12,096 | 24,409 | 31,171 |
| Marion | 4,921 | 4,973 | 9,894 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 9,899 | 648 | 635 | 1,283 | 11,182 |
| Marshall | 4,868 | 4,732 | 9,600 | 22 | 29 | 51 | 9,651 | 896 | 925 | 1,821 | 11,472 |
| Macon | 4,425 | 4,200 | 8,625 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 8,626 | 9,014 | 9,162 | 18,176 | 26,802 |
| Mobile | 15,730 | 12,830 | 28,560 | 543 | 652 | 1,195 | 29,755 | 5,912 | 5,464 | 11,376 | 41,131 |
| Montgomery | 6,473 | 5,651 | 12,124 | 27 | 43 | 70 | 12,194 | 11,908 | 11,802 | 23,710 | 35,904 |
| Monroe | 3,560 | 3,356 | 6,916 | 15 | 31 | 46 | 6,962 | 4,293 | 4,412 | 8,705 | 15,667 |
| Morgan | 3,781 | 3,811 | 7,592 | 18 | 19 | 37 | 7,629 | 1,817 | 1,889 | 3,706 | 11,335 |
| Perry | 4,866 | 4,613 | 9,479 | 27 | 12 | 39 | 9,518 | 9,275 | 8,931 | 18,206 | 27,724 |
| Pickens | 5,152 | 4,965 | 10,117 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 10,125 | 5,976 | 6,215 | 12,191 | 22,316 |
| Pike | 8,068 | 7,578 | 15,646 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 15,650 | 4,433 | 4,352 | 8,785 | 24,435 |
| Randolph | 9,134 | 8,998 | 18,132 | 10 | 13 | 23 | 18,155 | 896 | 1,008 | 1,904 | 20,059 |
| Russell | 5,543 | 5,393 | 10,936 | 12 | 6 | 18 | 10,954 | 7,823 | 7,815 | 15,638 | 26,592 |
| Shelby | 4,623 | 4,347 | 8,970 | 7 | 19 | 26 | 8,996 | 1,851 | 1,771 | 3,622 | 12,618 |
| St. Clair | 4,703 | 4,533 | 9,236 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 9,245 | 867 | 901 | 1,768 | 11,013 |
| Sumter | 3,095 | 2,824 | 5,919 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 5,944 | 9,402 | 8,689 | 18,091 | 24,035 |
| Tallapoosa | 8,718 | 8,436 | 17,154 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 17,155 | 3,240 | 3,452 | 6,672 | 23,827 |
| Talladega | 7,305 | 7,329 | 14,634 | 11 | 10 | 21 | 14,655 | 4,430 | 4,435 | 8,865 | 23,520 |
| Tuscaloosa | 6,582 | 6,389 | 12,971 | 35 | 49 | 84 | 13,055 | 5,196 | 4,949 | 10,145 | 23,200 |
| Walker | 3,777 | 3,684 | 7,461 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,461 | 246 | 273 | 519 | 7,980 |
| Washington | 1,093 | 1,026 | 2,119 | 24 | 32 | 56 | 2,175 | 1,296 | 1,198 | 2,494 | 4,669 |
| Wilcox | 3,578 | 3,217 | 6,795 | 15 | 11 | 26 | 6,821 | 8,816 | 8,981 | 17,797 | 24,618 |
| Winston | 1,742 | 1,712 | 3,454 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,454 | 61 | 61 | 122 | 3,576 |
| Total | 270,271 | 256,160 | 526,431 | 1,254 | 1,436 | 2,690 | 529,121 | 217,766 | 217,314 | 435,080 | 964,201 |

NOTE—160 Indians included in white population.

## TABLE No. 41—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF ARKANSAS.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Arkansas | 2,094 | 1,829 | 3,923 | ..... | .... | .... | 3,923 | 2,603 | 2,318 | 4,921 | 8,844 |
| Ashley | 2,592 | 2,237 | 4,829 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,829 | 1,818 | 1,943 | 3,761 | 8,590 |
| Benton | 4,534 | 4,387 | 8,921 | 1 | .... | 1 | 8,922 | 190 | 194 | 384 | 9,306 |
| Bradley | 3,026 | 2,672 | 5,698 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,698 | 1,263 | 1,427 | 2,690 | 8,388 |
| Calhoun | 1,660 | 1,462 | 3,122 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,122 | 492 | 489 | 981 | 4,103 |
| Carroll | 4,641 | 4,412 | 9,053 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,053 | 152 | 178 | 330 | 9,383 |
| Chicot | 1,011 | 711 | 1,722 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,722 | 3,888 | 3,624 | 7,512 | 9,234 |
| Clark | 3,990 | 3,526 | 7,516 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 7,521 | 1,083 | 1,131 | 2,214 | 9,735 |
| Columbia | 4,682 | 4,163 | 8,845 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 8,850 | 1,814 | 1,785 | 3,599 | 12,449 |
| Conway | 3,104 | 2,791 | 5,895 | ..... | ..... | .. ... | 5,895 | 377 | 425 | 802 | 6,697 |
| Crawford | 3,597 | 3,389 | 6,986 | ..... | 6 | 6 | 6,992 | 403 | 455 | 858 | 7,850 |
| Crittenden | 1,522 | 1,051 | 2,573 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,573 | 1,231 | 1,116 | 2,347 | 4,920 |
| Craighead | 1,564 | 1,414 | 2,978 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 2,979 | 44 | 43 | 87 | 3,066 |
| Dallas | 2,508 | 2,280 | 4,788 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 4,789 | 1,865 | 1,629 | 3,494 | 8,283 |
| Desha | 1,532 | 1,123 | 2,655 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 2,675 | 1,955 | 1,829 | 3,784 | 6,459 |
| Drew | 2,955 | 2,626 | 5,581 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,581 | 1,725 | 1,772 | 3,497 | 9,078 |
| Franklin | 3,319 | 3,011 | 6,330 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 6,336 | 493 | 469 | 962 | 7,298 |
| Fulton | 2,086 | 1,850 | 3,936 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,936 | 33 | 55 | 88 | 4,024 |
| Green | 2,934 | 2,720 | 5,654 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,654 | 82 | 107 | 189 | 5,843 |
| Hempstead | 4,618 | 3,971 | 8,589 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 8,591 | 2,733 | 2,665 | 5,398 | 13,989 |
| Hot Spring | 2,632 | 2,387 | 5,019 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5,022 | 293 | 315 | 613 | 5,635 |
| Independence | 6,793 | 6,177 | 12,970 | ..... | ..... | . . .. | 12,970 | 647 | 690 | 1,337 | 14,307 |
| Izard | 3,487 | 3,346 | 6,833 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,833 | 181 | 201 | 382 | 7,215 |
| Jefferson | 4,271 | 3,542 | 7,813 | 3 | 9 | 12 | 7,825 | 3,667 | 3,479 | 7,146 | 14,971 |
| Johnson | 3,476 | 3,163 | 6,639 | .... | ..... | ..... | 6,639 | 486 | 487 | 973 | 7,612 |
| Jackson | 4,234 | 3,723 | 7,957 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 7,958 | 1,254 | 1,281 | 2,535 | 10,493 |
| Lafayette | 2,263 | 1,883 | 4,146 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4,153 | 2,294 | 2,017 | 4,311 | 8,464 |
| Lawrence | 4,654 | 4,221 | 8,875 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 8,878 | 247 | 247 | 491 | 9,372 |
| Madison | 3,793 | 3,651 | 7,444 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,444 | 134 | 162 | 296 | 7,740 |
| Marion | 3,108 | 2,815 | 5,923 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 5,931 | 118 | 143 | 261 | 6,192 |
| Mississippi | 1,276 | 1,158 | 2,434 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,434 | 746 | 715 | 1,461 | 3,895 |
| Monroe | 1,853 | 1,578 | 3,431 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,431 | 1,138 | 1,088 | 2,226 | 5,657 |
| Montgomery | 1,866 | 1,675 | 3,541 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,541 | 48 | 44 | 92 | 3,633 |
| Newton | 1,705 | 1,664 | 3,369 | ..... | .... | ..... | 3,369 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 3,393 |
| Ouachita | 4,552 | 3,905 | 8,457 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 8,458 | 2,187 | 2,291 | 4,478 | 12,936 |
| Perry | 1,138 | 1,024 | 2,162 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,162 | 152 | 151 | 303 | 2,465 |
| Phillips | 3,363 | 2,569 | 5,932 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5,936 | 4,675 | 4,266 | 8,941 | 14,876 |
| Pike | 2,017 | 1,781 | 3,798 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,798 | 114 | 113 | 227 | 4,025 |
| Poinsett | 1,368 | 1,167 | 2,535 | ..... | .... | ..... | 2,535 | 522 | 564 | 1,086 | 3,621 |
| Polk | 2,109 | 1,981 | 4,090 | ..... | ... | .... | 4,090 | 77 | 95 | 172 | 4,262 |
| Pope | 3,600 | 3,305 | 6,905 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,905 | 488 | 490 | 978 | 7,883 |
| Prairie | 3,265 | 2,750 | 6,015 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,015 | 1,412 | 1,427 | 2,839 | 8,854 |
| Pulaski | 4,555 | 3,632 | 8,187 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 8,194 | 1,782 | 1,723 | 3,505 | 11,699 |
| Randolph | 3,079 | 2,823 | 5,902 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,902 | 175 | 184 | 359 | 6,261 |
| St. Francis | 3,272 | 2,779 | 6,051 | ..... | .... . | ..... | 6,051 | 1,324 | 1,297 | 2,621 | 8,672 |
| Saline | 3,096 | 2,795 | 5,891 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,891 | 361 | 388 | 749 | 6,640 |
| Scott | 2,578 | 2,352 | 4,930 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,930 | 109 | 106 | 215 | 5,145 |
| Searcy | 2,686 | 2,492 | 5,178 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,178 | 49 | 44 | 93 | 5,271 |
| Sebastian | 4,499 | 4,058 | 8,557 | 1 | .... | 1 | 8,558 | 311 | 369 | 680 | 9,238 |
| Sevier | 3,768 | 3,382 | 7,150 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,150 | 1,717 | 1,649 | 3,366 | 10,516 |
| Union | 3,194 | 2,763 | 5,957 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,957 | 3,161 | 3,170 | 6,331 | 12,288 |
| Van Buren | 2,664 | 2,493 | 5,157 | .... | ..... | ..... | 5,157 | 93 | 107 | 200 | 5,357 |
| Washington | 6,859 | 6,274 | 13,133 | 27 | 20 | 47 | 13,180 | 741 | 752 | 1,493 | 14,673 |
| White | 3,621 | 3,260 | 6,881 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6,884 | 687 | 745 | 1,432 | 8,316 |
| Yell | 2,838 | 2,497 | 5,335 | ..... | ... | ..... | 5,335 | 523 | 475 | 998 | 6,333 |
| Total | 171,501 | 152,690 | 324,191 | 72 | 72 | 144 | 324,335 | 56,174 | 54,941 | 111,115 | 435,450 |

NOTE.—48 Indians included in white population.

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | INDIANS. | | | HALF-BREEDS. | | | CHINESE. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | M. | F. | Total. | M. | F. | Tot'l | M. | F. | Total | M. | F. | Tot'l | M. | F. | Total | |
| Alameda ..... | 5,489 | 3,059 | 8,548 | 37 | 18 | 55 | 70 | 61 | 131 | .... | .... | .... | 188 | 5 | 193 | 8,927 |
| Amador ..... | 6,151 | 2,101 | 8,252 | 65 | 23 | 88 | .... | .... | ..... | 15 | 7 | 22 | 2,468 | 100 | 2,568 | 10,930 |
| Butte..... | 7,770 | 1,967 | 9,737 | 57 | 14 | 71 | 98 | 23 | 121 | .... | .... | .... | 2,111 | 66 | 2,177 | 12,106 |
| Calaveras .. .... | 10,088 | 2,458 | 12,546 | 83 | 12 | 95 | .... | 1 | 1 | .... | .... | .... | 3,527 | 130 | 3,657 | 16,299 |
| Colusi ..... | 1,543 | 622 | 2,165 | 18 | 7 | 25 | 48 | 20 | 68 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 9 | .... | 9 | 2,274 |
| Contra Costa.... | 3,395 | 1,790 | 5,185 | 18 | 9 | 27 | 52 | 44 | 96 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 2 | ... | 2 | 5,328 |
| Del Norte ..... | 1,050 | 291 | 1,341 | 27 | 21 | 48 | 139 | 126 | 265 | .... | 1 | 1 | 337 | 1 | 338 | 1,993 |
| El Dorado ..... | 11,844 | 3,671 | 15,515 | 210 | 67 | 277 | 4 | 4 | 8 | .... | .... | .... | 4,603 | 159 | 4,762 | 20,562 |
| Fresno .. ..... | 774 | 225 | 999 | 3 | .... | 3 | 1852 | 1442 | 3,294 | .... | .... | .. | 304 | 5 | 309 | 4,605 |
| Humboldt ..... | 1,721 | 777 | 2,498 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 59 | 69 | 128 | 17 | 8 | 25 | 24 | 13 | 37 | 2,694 |
| Klamath . .. ... | 1,077 | 143 | 1,220 | 4 | .... | 4 | 17 | 9 | 26 | 13 | 7 | 20 | 525 | 8 | 533 | 1,803 |
| Los Angelos.... | 5,712 | 3,509 | 9,221 | 59 | 28 | 87 | 1095 | 884 | 1,979 | 20 | 15 | 35 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 11,333 |
| Mariposa ..... | 3,385 | 918 | 4,303 | 69 | 21 | 90 | 3 | 4 | 7 | .... | .... | .... | 1,784 | 59 | 1,843 | 6,243 |
| Marin ..... | 2,339 | 758 | 3,097 | 22 | 1 | 23 | 85 | 45 | 130 | 47 | 33 | 80 | 4 | .... | 4 | 3,334 |
| Mendocino ..... | 2,037 | 868 | 2,905 | 3 | .. | 3 | 693 | 361 | 1,054 | .... | .... | .. | 5 | .... | 5 | 3,967 |
| Merced .... .... | 800 | 314 | 1,114 | 16 | 7 | 23 | 3 | 1 | 4 | .... | .... | .. | ..... | .... | ..... | 1,141 |
| Monterey..... | 2,708 | 1,597 | 4,305 | 15 | 2 | 17 | 248 | 163 | 411 | .... | .... | .. | 6 | ... | 6 | 4,739 |
| Napa. ..... | 3,445 | 2,003 | 5,448 | 33 | 22 | 55 | .... | 1 | 1 | ... | .... | ... | 17 | ... | 17 | 5,521 |
| Nevada .... .... | 11,457 | 2,681 | 14,138 | 111 | 45 | 156 | 3 | 2 | 5 | .... | .... | .... | 2,064 | 83 | 2,147 | 16,446 |
| Placer..... | 8,507 | 2,312 | 10,819 | 43 | 9 | 52 | 5 | 2 | 7 | .... | .... | ... | 2,347 | 45 | 2,392 | 13,270 |
| Plumas..... | 3,284 | 567 | 3,851 | 5 | .. | 5 | 84 | 24 | 108 | .... | .... | ... | 399 | .... | 399 | 4,363 |
| Sacramento..... | 14,738 | 6,954 | 21,692 | 308 | 160 | 468 | 186 | 65 | 251 | .... | .... | ... | 1,527 | 204 | 1,731 | 24,142 |
| Santa Barbara.. | 1,816 | 1,362 | 3,178 | ... | .. | ... | 220 | 145 | 365 | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 3,543 |
| San Bernardino. | 1,482 | 1,022 | 2,504 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 1689 | 1339 | 3,028 | .... | .. | ... | ..... | .... | ..... | 5,551 |
| Santa Clara .. . | 7,426 | 4,399 | 11,825 | 52 | 35 | 87 | .... | .. . | ..... | .... | .. | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 11,912 |
| Santa Cruz..... | 3,148 | 1,764 | 4,912 | 22 | 10 | 32 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | 4,944 |
| San Diego..... | 850 | 399 | 1,249 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 1616 | 1451 | 3,067 | .... | .... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | 4,324 |
| San Francisco.. | 33,990 | 21,636 | 55,626 | 786 | 390 | 1176 | ... | .... | ..... | ... | .... | .... | ..... | ... | ..... | 56,802 |
| San Joaquin .... | 6,131 | 3,178 | 9,309 | 80 | 46 | 126 | .... | .. | ..... | .... | .... | ... | ..... | ... | ..... | 9,435 |
| San Luis Obispo | 1,098 | 672 | 1,770 | 9 | 3 | 12 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 1,782 |
| San Mateo ..... | 2,211 | 935 | 3,146 | 44 | 24 | 68 | .... | .... | .. ... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ... | ..... | 3,214 |
| Shasta ..... | 3,295 | 1,023 | 4,318 | 32 | 10 | 42 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | ... | ..... | 4,360 |
| Sierra ..... | 9,793 | 1,537 | 11,330 | 40 | 17 | 57 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 11,387 |
| Siskiyou ..... | 6,252 | 1,306 | 7,558 | 47 | 24 | 71 | ... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 7,629 |
| Solano ..... | 4,681 | 2,446 | 7,127 | 30 | 12 | 42 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 7,169 |
| Sonoma ... ... | 7,425 | 4,357 | 11,782 | 58 | 27 | 85 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 11,867 |
| Stanislaus ..... | 1,606 | 594 | 2,200 | 24 | 21 | 45 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 2,245 |
| Sutter . ...,.... | 2,390 | 970 | 3,360 | 18 | 12 | 30 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 3,390 |
| Tehama..... | 2,997 | 1,005 | 4,002 | 31 | 11 | 42 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 4,044 |
| Trinity ..... | 4,469 | 639 | 5,108 | 16 | 1 | 17 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 5,125 |
| Tulare ..... | 3,456 | 1,159 | 4,615 | 12 | 11 | 23 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 4,638 |
| Tuolumne ..... | 12,575 | 3,488 | 16,063 | 129 | 37 | 166 | .... | ... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 16,229 |
| Yolo ..... | 3,196 | 1,493 | 4,689 | 18 | 9 | 27 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 4,716 |
| Yuba..... | 10,255 | 3,180 | 13,435 | 150 | 83 | 233 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | ..... | 13,668 |
| Total..... | 239,856 | 98,149 | 338,005 | 2827 | 1259 | 4086 | 8269 | 6286 | 14,555 | 124 | 84 | 208 | 22,261 | 879 | 23,140 | 379,994 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Fairfield | 36,614 | 39,186 | 75,800 | 790 | 886 | 1,676 | 77,476 |
| Hartford | 43,766 | 44,877 | 88,643 | 671 | 648 | 1,319 | 89,962 |
| Litchfield | 23,001 | 23,206 | 46,207 | 577 | 534 | 1,111 | 47,318 |
| Middlesex | 14,771 | 15,751 | 30,522 | 153 | 184 | 337 | 30,859 |
| New Haven | 46,881 | 48,351 | 95,232 | 942 | 1,171 | 2,113 | 97,345 |
| New London | 29,989 | 30,398 | 60,387 | 634 | 710 | 1,344 | 61,731 |
| Tolland | 10,105 | 10,348 | 20,453 | 137 | 119 | 256 | 20,709 |
| Windham | 16,731 | 17,545 | 34,276 | 232 | 239 | 471 | 34,747 |
| Total | 221,858 | 229,662 | 451,520 | 4,136 | 4,491 | 8,627 | 460,147 |

NOTE.—16 Indians included in white population.

### STATE OF DELAWARE.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | | Male. | Fem. | Total. | |
| Kent | 10,614 | 9,716 | 20,330 | 3,671 | 3,600 | 7,271 | 27,601 | 89 | 114 | 203 | 27,804 |
| Newcastle | 23,035 | 23,320 | 46,355 | 4,068 | 4,120 | 8,188 | 54,543 | 121 | 133 | 254 | 54,797 |
| Sussex | 12,291 | 11,613 | 23,904 | 2,150 | 2,220 | 4,370 | 28,274 | 650 | 691 | 1,341 | 29,615 |
| Total | 45,940 | 44,649 | 90,589 | 9,889 | 9,940 | 19,829 | 110,418 | 860 | 938 | 1,798 | 112,216 |

### STATE OF FLORIDA.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male | Fem. | Total | | Male. | Female | Total. | |
| Alachua | 2,034 | 1,733 | 3,767 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 3,775 | 2,263 | 2,194 | 4,457 | 8,232 |
| Brevard | 136 | 88 | 224 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 225 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 246 |
| Calhoun | 442 | 453 | 895 | 17 | 10 | 27 | 922 | 254 | 270 | 524 | 1,446 |
| Clay | 716 | 672 | 1,388 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 1,395 | 268 | 251 | 519 | 1,914 |
| Columbia | 1,367 | 1,215 | 2,582 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2,583 | 1,058 | 1,005 | 2,063 | 4,646 |
| Dade | 54 | 26 | 80 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 81 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 83 |
| Duval | 1,561 | 1,364 | 2,925 | 71 | 91 | 162 | 3,087 | 1,050 | 937 | 1,987 | 5,074 |
| Escambia | 2,034 | 1,620 | 3,654 | 77 | 76 | 153 | 3,807 | 1,076 | 885 | 1,961 | 5,768 |
| Franklin | 730 | 648 | 1,378 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1,384 | 271 | 249 | 520 | 1,904 |
| Gadsden | 2,085 | 1,896 | 3,981 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 3,987 | 2,809 | 2,600 | 5,409 | 9,396 |
| Hamilton | 1,505 | 1,229 | 2,734 | 12 | 11 | 23 | 2,757 | 697 | 709 | 1,397 | 4,154 |
| Hernando* | 500 | 500 | 1,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 | 100 | 100 | 200 | 1,200 |
| Hillsborough | 1,291 | 1,124 | 2,415 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 2,417 | 264 | 300 | 564 | 2,981 |
| Holmes | 619 | 652 | 1,271 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1,274 | 49 | 63 | 112 | 1,386 |
| Jackson | 2,757 | 2,506 | 5,263 | 26 | 17 | 43 | 5,306 | 2,442 | 2,461 | 4,903 | 10,209 |
| Jefferson | 1,764 | 1,734 | 3,498 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3,502 | 3,075 | 3,299 | 6,374 | 9,876 |

* Estimated; no schedule returned.

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF FLORIDA.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Lafayette..... | 761 | 729 | 1,490 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1,491 | 294 | 583 | 877 | 2,068 |
| Leon..... | 1,687 | 1,507 | 3,194 | 26 | 34 | 60 | 3,254 | 4,599 | 4,490 | 9,089 | 12,343 |
| Levy..... | 696 | 635 | 1,331 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,331 | 203 | 247 | 450 | 1,781 |
| Liberty..... | 490 | 445 | 935 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 936 | 266 | 255 | 521 | 1,457 |
| Madison..... | 1,823 | 1,698 | 3,521 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 3,530 | 2,131 | 2,118 | 4,249 | 7,779 |
| Manatee..... | 323 | 278 | 601 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 601 | 132 | 121 | 253 | 854 |
| Marion..... | 1,796 | 1,498 | 3,294 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 3,295 | 2,689 | 2,625 | 5,314 | 8,609 |
| Monroe..... | 1,276 | 1,026 | 2,302 | 73 | 87 | 160 | 2,462 | 257 | 194 | 451 | 2,913 |
| Nassau..... | 1,108 | 870 | 1,978 | 23 | 31 | 54 | 2,032 | 840 | 772 | 1,612 | 3,644 |
| New River..... | 1,622 | 1,453 | 3,075 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 3,076 | 392 | 352 | 744 | 3,820 |
| Orange..... | 452 | 371 | 823 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 824 | 88 | 75 | 163 | 987 |
| Putnam..... | 914 | 720 | 1,634 | 12 | 19 | 31 | 1,665 | 543 | 504 | 1,047 | 2,712 |
| Santa Rosa..... | 2,117 | 1,931 | 4,048 | 36 | 25 | 61 | 4,109 | 825 | 546 | 1,371 | 5,480 |
| St. John's..... | 975 | 978 | 1,953 | 33 | 49 | 82 | 2,035 | 448 | 555 | 1,003 | 3,038 |
| Suwanne..... | 796 | 671 | 1,467 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1,468 | 428 | 407 | 835 | 2,303 |
| Sumter..... | 534 | 466 | 1,000 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,000 | 275 | 274 | 549 | 1,549 |
| Taylor..... | 673 | 586 | 1,259 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,259 | 60 | 65 | 125 | 1,384 |
| Volusier..... | 467 | 394 | 861 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 861 | 158 | 139 | 297 | 1,158 |
| Wakalla..... | 868 | 804 | 1,672 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,672 | 573 | 594 | 1,167 | 2,839 |
| Walton..... | 1,314 | 1,270 | 2,584 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 2,596 | 224 | 217 | 441 | 3,037 |
| Washington..... | 841 | 829 | 1,670 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 1,680 | 238 | 236 | 474 | 2,154 |
| Total..... | 41,128 | 36,619 | 77,747 | 454 | 478 | 932 | 78,679 | 31,348 | 30,397 | 61,745 | 140,424 |

STATE OF GEORGIA.

| COUNTIES. | WHITE. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Appling..... | 1,770 | 1,672 | 3,442 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3,445 | 364 | 381 | 745 | 4,190 |
| Baker..... | 824 | 669 | 1,493 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,493 | 1,739 | 1,753 | 3,492 | 4,985 |
| Baldwin..... | 2,143 | 1,914 | 4,057 | 46 | 46 | 92 | 4,149 | 2,500 | 2,429 | 4,929 | 9,078 |
| Banks..... | 1,768 | 1,842 | 3,610 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 3,621 | 552 | 534 | 1,086 | 4,707 |
| Berrien..... | 1,567 | 1,474 | 3,041 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 3,043 | 195 | 237 | 432 | 3,475 |
| Bibb..... | 4,940 | 4,520 | 9,460 | 18 | 23 | 41 | 9,501 | 3,241 | 3,549 | 6,790 | 16,291 |
| Brooks..... | 1,639 | 1,433 | 3,072 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3,074 | 1,609 | 1,673 | 3,282 | 6,356 |
| Bryan..... | 831 | 805 | 1,636 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,636 | 1,163 | 1,216 | 2,379 | 4,015 |
| Bullock..... | 1,815 | 1,691 | 3,506 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,506 | 1,046 | 1,116 | 2,162 | 5,668 |
| Burke..... | 2,552 | 2,461 | 5,013 | 47 | 53 | 100 | 5,113 | 5,950 | 6,102 | 12,052 | 17,165 |
| Butts..... | 1,674 | 1,699 | 3,373 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 3,388 | 1,512 | 1,555 | 3,067 | 6,455 |
| Calhoun..... | 1,107 | 1,067 | 2,174 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 2,182 | 1,364 | 1,367 | 2,731 | 4,913 |
| Camden..... | 660 | 616 | 1,276 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1,277 | 2,047 | 2,096 | 4,143 | 5,420 |
| Campbell..... | 3,178 | 3,111 | 6,289 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6,297 | 942 | 1,062 | 2,004 | 8,301 |
| Carroll..... | 5,169 | 4,947 | 10,116 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 10,129 | 884 | 978 | 1,862 | 11,991 |
| Cass..... | 5,786 | 5,647 | 11,433 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 11,442 | 2,202 | 2,080 | 4,282 | 15,724 |
| Catoosa..... | 2,210 | 2,158 | 4,368 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4,372 | 352 | 358 | 710 | 5,082 |
| Chattahoochie.... | 1,544 | 1,490 | 3,034 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3,039 | 1,344 | 1,414 | 2,758 | 5,797 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF GEORGIA.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Charlton | 634 | 589 | 1,223 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,223 | 376 | 181 | 557 | 1,780 |
| Chattooga | 2,551 | 2,556 | 5,107 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5,111 | 1,044 | 1,010 | 2,054 | 7,165 |
| Chatham | 8,489 | 7,022 | 15,511 | 334 | 391 | 725 | 16,236 | 7,190 | 7,617 | 14,807 | 31,043 |
| Cherokee | 5,040 | 5,007 | 10,047 | 26 | 19 | 45 | 10,092 | 569 | 630 | 1,199 | 11,291 |
| Clark | 2,660 | 2,879 | 5,569 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 5,558 | 2,722 | 2,938 | 5,660 | 11,218 |
| Clay | 1,365 | 1,261 | 2,626 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 2,640 | 1,096 | 1,157 | 2,253 | 4,893 |
| Clayton | 1,642 | 1,598 | 3,240 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,240 | 567 | 659 | 1,226 | 4,466 |
| Clinch | 1,394 | 1,215 | 2,609 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2,614 | 211 | 238 | 449 | 3,063 |
| Cobb | 5,172 | 5,238 | 10,410 | 4 | 9 | 13 | 10,423 | 1,898 | 1,921 | 3,819 | 14,242 |
| Colquitt | 614 | 581 | 1,195 | 8 | 3 | 11 | 1,206 | 52 | 58 | 110 | 1,316 |
| Columbus | 1,785 | 1,726 | 3,511 | 28 | 28 | 56 | 3,567 | 4,144 | 4,149 | 8,293 | 11,860 |
| Coffee | 1,110 | 1,096 | 2,206 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 2,216 | 319 | 344 | 663 | 2,879 |
| Coweta | 3,770 | 3,663 | 7,433 | 7 | 15 | 22 | 7,455 | 3,471 | 3,777 | 7,248 | 14,703 |
| Crawford | 1,771 | 1,636 | 3,407 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 3,423 | 2,170 | 2,100 | 4,270 | 7,693 |
| Dade | 1,419 | 1,346 | 2,765 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2,769 | 157 | 143 | 300 | 3,069 |
| Dawson | 1,698 | 1,828 | 3,526 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3,530 | 164 | 162 | 326 | 3,856 |
| Decatur | 3,126 | 2,859 | 5,985 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 5,998 | 2,946 | 2,978 | 5,924 | 11,922 |
| De Kalb | 2,884 | 2,914 | 5,798 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 5,806 | 982 | 1,018 | 2,000 | 7,806 |
| Dooly | 2,457 | 2,388 | 4,845 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 4,847 | 1,982 | 2,088 | 4,070 | 8,917 |
| Dougherty | 1,190 | 1,017 | 2,207 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 2,216 | 3,135 | 2,944 | 6,079 | 8,295 |
| Early | 1,092 | 1,000 | 2,092 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,092 | 2,101 | 1,956 | 4,057 | 6,149 |
| Echolls | 613 | 564 | 1,177 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,177 | 161 | 153 | 314 | 1,491 |
| Effingham | 1,261 | 1,311 | 2,572 | 11 | 7 | 18 | 2,590 | 1,121 | 1,044 | 2,165 | 4,755 |
| Elbert | 2,409 | 2,288 | 4,697 | 11 | 14 | 25 | 4,722 | 2,875 | 2,836 | 5,711 | 10,433 |
| Emanuel | 1,913 | 1,835 | 3,748 | 20 | 19 | 39 | 3,787 | 632 | 662 | 1,294 | 5,081 |
| Fannin | 2,483 | 2,512 | 4,995 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 4,996 | 76 | 67 | 143 | 5,139 |
| Fayette | 2,560 | 2,462 | 5,022 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5,028 | 964 | 1,055 | 2,019 | 7,047 |
| Floyd | 4,812 | 4,457 | 9,269 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 9,282 | 2,923 | 2,990 | 5,913 | 15,195 |
| Forsyth | 3,443 | 3,408 | 6,851 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 6,859 | 430 | 460 | 890 | 7,749 |
| Franklin | 3,043 | 2,995 | 6,038 | 19 | 23 | 42 | 6,080 | 604 | 709 | 1,313 | 7,393 |
| Fulton | 5,897 | 5,544 | 11,441 | 12 | 19 | 31 | 11,472 | 1,397 | 1,558 | 2,955 | 14,427 |
| Gilmer | 3,261 | 3,293 | 6,554 | .... | 3 | 3 | 6,557 | 86 | 81 | 167 | 6,724 |
| Glasscock | 827 | 827 | 1,654 | 13 | 12 | 25 | 1,679 | 389 | 369 | 758 | 2,437 |
| Glynn | 521 | 527 | 1,048 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 1,050 | 1,346 | 1,493 | 2,839 | 3,889 |
| Gordon | 4,074 | 3,927 | 8,001 | 25 | 14 | 39 | 8,040 | 1,021 | 1,085 | 2,106 | 10,146 |
| Greene | 2,153 | 2,076 | 4,229 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 4,254 | 4,177 | 4,221 | 8,398 | 12,652 |
| Gwinnett | 5,107 | 5,251 | 10,358 | 13 | 18 | 31 | 10,389 | 1,254 | 1,297 | 2,551 | 12,940 |
| Habersham | 2,563 | 2,573 | 5,136 | 24 | 19 | 43 | 5,179 | 345 | 442 | 787 | 5,966 |
| Hall | 4,032 | 4,059 | 8,091 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 8,105 | 596 | 665 | 1,261 | 9,366 |
| Hancock | 1,919 | 1,952 | 3,871 | 19 | 17 | 36 | 3,907 | 4,242 | 3,895 | 8,137 | 12,044 |
| Haralson | 1,427 | 1,383 | 2,810 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,810 | 115 | 114 | 229 | 3,039 |
| Hart | 2,324 | 2,279 | 4,603 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 4,609 | 732 | 796 | 1,528 | 6,137 |
| Harris | 3,001 | 2,978 | 5,979 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 6,000 | 3,753 | 3,983 | 7,736 | 13,736 |
| Heard | 2,550 | 2,429 | 4,979 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 4,994 | 1,393 | 1,418 | 2,811 | 7,805 |
| Henry | 3,117 | 3,058 | 6,175 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 6,187 | 2,209 | 2,306 | 4,515 | 10,702 |
| Houston | 2,462 | 2,366 | 4,828 | 10 | 18 | 28 | 4,856 | 5,428 | 5,327 | 10,755 | 15,611 |
| Irwin | 764 | 689 | 1,453 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,453 | 124 | 122 | 246 | 1,699 |
| Jackson | 3,647 | 3,602 | 7,249 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 7,276 | 1,595 | 1,734 | 3,329 | 10,605 |
| Jasper | 1,966 | 1,805 | 3,771 | 5 | 13 | 18 | 3,789 | 3,505 | 3,449 | 6,954 | 10,743 |
| Jefferson | 2,077 | 2,056 | 4,133 | 20 | 21 | 41 | 4,174 | 3,115 | 2,930 | 6,045 | 10,219 |
| Johnson | 1,045 | 1,018 | 2,063 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 2,070 | 437 | 412 | 849 | 2,919 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF GEORGIA.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Jones | 1,566 | 1,518 | 3,084 | 15 | 19 | 34 | 3,118 | 3,053 | 2,936 | 5,989 | 9,107 |
| Laurens | 1,901 | 1,822 | 3,723 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 3,729 | 1,669 | 1,600 | 3,269 | 6,998 |
| Lee | 1,147 | 1,095 | 2,242 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 2,249 | 2,514 | 2,433 | 4,947 | 7,196 |
| Liberty | 1,145 | 1,139 | 2,284 | .... | ..... | ..... | 2,284 | 2,997 | 3,086 | 6,083 | 8,367 |
| Lincoln | 833 | 842 | 1,675 | 10 | 13 | 23 | 1,698 | 1,868 | 1,900 | 3,768 | 5,466 |
| Lowndes | 1,565 | 1,285 | 2,850 | .... | ..... | ..... | 2,850 | 1,232 | 1,167 | 2,399 | 5,249 |
| Lumpkin | 2,053 | 2,103 | 4,156 | 21 | 17 | 38 | 4,194 | 210 | 222 | 432 | 4,626 |
| Macon | 1,851 | 1,724 | 3,575 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 3,584 | 2,350 | 2,515 | 4,865 | 8,449 |
| Madison | 1,911 | 2,013 | 3,924 | 4 | 13 | 17 | 3,941 | 967 | 1,025 | 1,992 | 5,933 |
| Marion | 1,912 | 1,942 | 3,854 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 3,861 | 1,780 | 1,749 | 3,529 | 7,390 |
| McIntosh | 740 | 689 | 1,429 | 34 | 20 | 54 | 1,483 | 1,971 | 2,092 | 4,063 | 5,546 |
| Meriwether | 3,367 | 3,211 | 6,578 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6,582 | 4,392 | 4,356 | 8,748 | 15,330 |
| Miller | 599 | 552 | 1,151 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,151 | 291 | 349 | 640 | 1,791 |
| Milton | 1,987 | 1,997 | 3,984 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 3,985 | 302 | 315 | 617 | 4,602 |
| Mitchell | 1,425 | 1,291 | 2,716 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 2,719 | 750 | 839 | 1,589 | 4,308 |
| Monroe | 2,940 | 2,813 | 5,753 | 14 | 9 | 23 | 5,776 | 5,078 | 5,099 | 10,177 | 15,953 |
| Montgomery | 1,041 | 973 | 2,014 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 2,020 | 479 | 498 | 977 | 2,997 |
| Morgan | 1,536 | 1,448 | 2,984 | 7 | ..... | 7 | 2,991 | 3,463 | 3,543 | 7,006 | 9,997 |
| Murray | 2,791 | 2,848 | 5,639 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5,641 | 693 | 749 | 1,442 | 7,083 |
| Muscogee | 4,508 | 4,458 | 8,966 | 72 | 101 | 173 | 9,139 | 3,781 | 3,664 | 7,445 | 16,584 |
| Newton | 3,916 | 3,906 | 7,822 | 22 | 18 | 40 | 7,862 | 3,202 | 3,256 | 6,458 | 14,320 |
| Oglethorpe | 2,025 | 1,989 | 4,014 | 13 | 8 | 21 | 4,035 | 3,685 | 3,829 | 7,514 | 11,549 |
| Paulding | 3,216 | 3,244 | 6,460 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 6,466 | 274 | 298 | 572 | 7,038 |
| Pickens | 2,353 | 2,352 | 4,705 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,705 | 114 | 132 | 246 | 4,951 |
| Pierce | 909 | 831 | 1,740 | .... | .... | ..... | 1,740 | 109 | 124 | 233 | 1,973 |
| Pike | 2,719 | 2,613 | 5,332 | 10 | 14 | 24 | 5,356 | 2,373 | 2,349 | 4,722 | 10,078 |
| Polk | 1,962 | 1,891 | 3,853 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 3,855 | 1,183 | 1,257 | 2,440 | 6,295 |
| Pulaski | 2,396 | 2,211 | 4,607 | 13 | 18 | 31 | 4,638 | 2,105 | 2,001 | 4,106 | 8,744 |
| Putnam | 1,518 | 1,438 | 2,956 | 15 | 16 | 31 | 2,987 | 3,599 | 3,539 | 7,138 | 10,125 |
| Quitman | 975 | 895 | 1,870 | 4 | .... | 4 | 1,874 | 791 | 834 | 1,625 | 3,499 |
| Rabun | 1,556 | 1,505 | 3,061 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3,065 | 96 | 110 | 206 | 3,271 |
| Randolph | 2,650 | 2,453 | 5,103 | 1 | .... | 1 | 5,104 | 2,161 | 2,306 | 4,467 | 9,571 |
| Richmond | 6,229 | 6,176 | 12,405 | 200 | 290 | 490 | 12,895 | 3,983 | 4,406 | 8,389 | 21,284 |
| Schley | 1,184 | 1,090 | 2,274 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 2,285 | 1,123 | 1,225 | 2,348 | 4,633 |
| Scriven | 1,939 | 1,803 | 3,742 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3,744 | 2,277 | 2,253 | 4,530 | 8,274 |
| Spalding | 2,462 | 2,364 | 4,826 | 21 | 33 | 54 | 4,880 | 1,856 | 1,963 | 3,819 | 8,699 |
| Stewart | 2,860 | 2,674 | 5,534 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 5,538 | 3,912 | 3,972 | 7,884 | 13,422 |
| Sumter | 2,345 | 2,191 | 4,536 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4,538 | 2,460 | 2,430 | 4,890 | 9,428 |
| Talbot | 2,535 | 2,459 | 4,994 | 7 | 12 | 19 | 5,013 | 4,335 | 4,268 | 8,603 | 13,616 |
| Taliaferro | 828 | 865 | 1,693 | 19 | 22 | 41 | 1,734 | 1,391 | 1,458 | 2,849 | 4,583 |
| Tatnall | 1,664 | 1,527 | 3,191 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3,195 | 574 | 583 | 1,157 | 4,352 |
| Taylor | 1,795 | 1,806 | 3,601 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,601 | 1,238 | 1,159 | 2,397 | 5,998 |
| Telfair | 966 | 911 | 1,877 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,877 | 389 | 447 | 836 | 2,713 |
| Terrell | 1,750 | 1,593 | 3,343 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 3,344 | 1,442 | 1,446 | 2,888 | 6,232 |
| Thomas | 2,338 | 2,150 | 4,488 | 18 | 16 | 34 | 4,522 | 3,110 | 3,134 | 6,244 | 10,766 |
| Towns | 1,201 | 1,145 | 2,346 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2,351 | 49 | 59 | 108 | 2,459 |
| Troup | 3,267 | 2,956 | 6,223 | 16 | 21 | 37 | 6,260 | 5,001 | 5,001 | 10,002 | 16,262 |
| Twiggs | 1,480 | 1,450 | 2,930 | 34 | 38 | 72 | 3,002 | 2,670 | 2,648 | 5,318 | 8,320 |
| Union | 2,183 | 2,112 | 4,295 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 4,297 | 52 | 64 | 116 | 4,413 |
| Upson | 2,481 | 2,534 | 5,015 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 5,022 | 2,433 | 2,455 | 4,888 | 9,910 |
| Walker | 4,344 | 4,173 | 8,517 | 16 | 14 | 30 | 8,547 | 729 | 806 | 1,535 | 10,082 |

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF GEORGIA.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | | Male. | Female | Total. | |
| Walton | 3,205 | 3,242 | 6,447 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 6,453 | 2,254 | 2,367 | 4,621 | 11,074 |
| Warren | 2,137 | 2,210 | 4,347 | 52 | 42 | 94 | 4,441 | 2,676 | 2,703 | 5,379 | 9,820 |
| Ware | 944 | 874 | 1,818 | 5 | ..... | 5 | 1,823 | 226 | 151 | 377 | 2,200 |
| Washington | 3,168 | 2,975 | 6,143 | 13 | 10 | 23 | 6,166 | 3,309 | 3,223 | 6,532 | 12,698 |
| Wayne | 819 | 798 | 1,617 | 14 | 16 | 30 | 1,647 | 326 | 295 | 621 | 2,268 |
| Webster | 1,420 | 1,321 | 2,741 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 2,743 | 1,138 | 1,149 | 2,287 | 5,030 |
| White | 1,523 | 1,518 | 3,041 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 3,052 | 129 | 134 | 263 | 3,315 |
| Whitefield | 4,202 | 4,112 | 8,314 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 8,315 | 868 | 864 | 1,732 | 10,047 |
| Wilcox | 884 | 808 | 1,692 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 1,694 | 205 | 216 | 421 | 2,115 |
| Wilkes | 1,750 | 1,684 | 3,434 | 18 | 15 | 33 | 3,467 | 3,901 | 4,052 | 7,953 | 11,420 |
| Wilkinson | 2,780 | 2,692 | 5,472 | 7 | 10 | 17 | 5,489 | 1,950 | 1,937 | 3,887 | 9,376 |
| Worth | 1,076 | 1,042 | 2,118 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 2,131 | 308 | 324 | 632 | 2,763 |
| | 301,083 | 290,505 | 591,588 | 1,669 | 1,831 | 3,500 | 595,088 | 229,193 | 233,005 | 462,198 | 1,057,286 |

NOTE.—38 Indians included in white population.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

| COUNTIES. | WHITE. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Adams | 21,204 | 19,940 | 41,144 | 74 | 105 | 179 | 41,323 |
| Alexander | 2,593 | 2,059 | 4,652 | 30 | 25 | 55 | 4,707 |
| Bond | 5,255 | 4,512 | 9,767 | 23 | 25 | 48 | 9,815 |
| Boon | 6,036 | 5,634 | 11,670 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 11,678 |
| Brown | 5,258 | 4,661 | 9,919 | 6 | 13 | 19 | 9,938 |
| Bureau | 14,197 | 12,218 | 26,415 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 26,426 |
| Calhoun | 2,883 | 2,260 | 5,143 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 5,144 |
| Carroll | 6,266 | 5,452 | 11,718 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 11,733 |
| Cass | 6,105 | 5,208 | 11,313 | 9 | 3 | 12 | 11,325 |
| Champaign | 7,872 | 6,709 | 14,581 | 26 | 22 | 48 | 14,629 |
| Christian | 5,649 | 4,826 | 10,475 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 10,492 |
| Clark | 7,716 | 7,232 | 14,948 | 22 | 17 | 39 | 14,987 |
| Clay | 4,857 | 4,452 | 9,309 | 16 | 11 | 27 | 9,336 |
| Clinton | 5,999 | 4,730 | 10,729 | 114 | 98 | 212 | 10,941 |
| Coles | 7,468 | 6,706 | 14,174 | 14 | 15 | 29 | 14,203 |
| Cook | 74,162 | 69,785 | 143,947 | 521 | 486 | 1,007 | 144,954 |
| Crawford | 5,943 | 5,586 | 11,529 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 11,551 |
| Cumberland | 4,245 | 4,064 | 8,309 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8,311 |
| De Kalb | 10,107 | 8,972 | 19,079 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 19,086 |
| De Witt | 5,746 | 5,068 | 10,814 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 10,820 |
| Douglas | 3,977 | 3,132 | 7,109 | 9 | 22 | 31 | 7,140 |
| Du Page | 7,719 | 6,977 | 14,696 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 14,701 |
| Edgar | 8,746 | 8,142 | 16,888 | 19 | 18 | 37 | 16,925 |
| Edwards | 2,812 | 2,567 | 5,379 | 38 | 37 | 75 | 5,454 |
| Effingham | 4,190 | 3,615 | 7,805 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 7,816 |
| Fayette | 5,842 | 5,304 | 11,146 | 19 | 24 | 43 | 11,189 |
| Ford | 1,077 | 902 | 1,979 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,979 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF ILLINOIS.

| COUNTIES. | WHITE. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Franklin | 4,807 | 4,560 | 9,367 | 14 | 12 | 26 | 9,393 |
| Fulton | 17,250 | 16,039 | 33,289 | 26 | 23 | 49 | 33,338 |
| Gallatin | 3,897 | 3,732 | 7,629 | 200 | 226 | 426 | 8,055 |
| Green | 8,500 | 7,567 | 16,067 | 14 | 12 | 26 | 16,093 |
| Grundy | 5,608 | 4,764 | 10,372 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 10,379 |
| Hamilton | 5,049 | 4,800 | 9,849 | 33 | 33 | 66 | 9,915 |
| Hancock | 15,272 | 13,769 | 29,041 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 29,061 |
| Hardin | 1,897 | 1,807 | 3,704 | 27 | 28 | 55 | 3,759 |
| Henderson | 5,062 | 4,437 | 9,499 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 9,501 |
| Henry | 10,966 | 9,692 | 20,658 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 20,660 |
| Iroquois | 6,549 | 5,736 | 12,285 | 24 | 16 | 40 | 12,325 |
| Jackson | 5,061 | 4,499 | 9,560 | 18 | 11 | 29 | 9,589 |
| Jasper | 4,346 | 4,004 | 8,350 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 8,364 |
| Jefferson | 6.661 | 6,270 | 12,931 | 18 | 16 | 34 | 12,965 |
| Jersey | 6,401 | 5,541 | 11,942 | 52 | 57 | 109 | 12,051 |
| Jo Daviess | 14,091 | 13,056 | 27,147 | 95 | 83 | 178 | 27,325 |
| Johnson | 4,849 | 4,457 | 9,306 | 16 | 20 | 36 | 9,342 |
| Kane | 15,638 | 14,386 | 30,024 | 20 | 18 | 38 | 30,062 |
| Kankakee | 8,120 | 7,273 | 15,393 | 14 | 5 | 19 | 15,412 |
| Kendall | 6,922 | 6,151 | 13,073 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 13,074 |
| Knox | 14,904 | 13,608 | 28,512 | 70 | 81 | 151 | 28,663 |
| Lake | 9,447 | 8,801 | 18,248 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 18,257 |
| La Salle | 25,585 | 22,687 | 48,272 | 25 | 35 | 60 | 48,332 |
| Lawrence | 4,752 | 4,224 | 8,976 | 132 | 106 | 238 | 9,214 |
| Lee | 9,259 | 8,384 | 17,643 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 17,651 |
| Livingston | 6,350 | 5,282 | 11,632 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 11,637 |
| Logan | 7,864 | 6,383 | 14,247 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 14,272 |
| McDonough | 10,610 | 9,451 | 20,061 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 20,069 |
| McHenry | 11,460 | 10,625 | 22,085 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 22,089 |
| McLean | 15,096 | 13,484 | 28,580 | 87 | 105 | 192 | 28,772 |
| Macon | 7,288 | 6,367 | 13,655 | 39 | 44 | 83 | 13,738 |
| Macoupin | 13,032 | 11,472 | 24,504 | 46 | 52 | 98 | 24,602 |
| Madison | 16,521 | 14,168 | 30,689 | 262 | 300 | 562 | 31,251 |
| Marion | 6,585 | 6,145 | 12,730 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 12,739 |
| Marshall | 7,206 | 6,231 | 13,437 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,437 |
| Mason | 6,026 | 4,903 | 10,929 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 10,931 |
| Massac | 3,219 | 2,882 | 6,101 | 63 | 49 | 112 | 6,213 |
| Menard | 5,117 | 4,460 | 9,577 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 9,584 |
| Mercer | 8,107 | 6,930 | 15,037 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 15,042 |
| Monroe | 7,046 | 5,769 | 12,815 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 12,832 |
| Montgomery | 7,439 | 6,442 | 13,881 | 47 | 51 | 98 | 13,979 |
| Morgan | 11,520 | 10,417 | 21,937 | 82 | 93 | 175 | 22,112 |
| Moultrie | 3,404 | 2,980 | 6,384 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 6,385 |
| Ogle | 12,229 | 10,634 | 22,863 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 22,888 |
| Peoria | 19,038 | 17,437 | 36,475 | 58 | 68 | 126 | 36,601 |
| Perry | 5,038 | 4,470 | 9,508 | 20 | 24 | 44 | 9,552 |
| Piatt | 3,449 | 2,675 | 6,124 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 6,127 |
| Pike | 14,103 | 13,079 | 27,182 | 45 | 22 | 67 | 27,249 |
| Pope | 3,397 | 3,149 | 6,546 | 85 | 111 | 196 | 6,742 |
| Pulaski | 2,148 | 1,756 | 3,904 | 19 | 20 | 39 | 3,943 |
| Putnam | 2,973 | 2,606 | 5,579 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 5,587 |

TABLE NO. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

| COUNTIES. | WHITE. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Randolph | 8,941 | 7,825 | 16,766 | 220 | 219 | 439 | 17,205 |
| Richland | 5,073 | 4,636 | 9,709 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 9,711 |
| Rock Island | 10,908 | 10,073 | 20,981 | 13 | 11 | 24 | 21,005 |
| St. Clair | 20,355 | 16,814 | 37,169 | 270 | 255 | 525 | 37,694 |
| Saline | 4,673 | 4,488 | 9,161 | 89 | 81 | 170 | 9,331 |
| Sangamon | 16,956 | 15,007 | 31,963 | 135 | 176 | 311 | 32,274 |
| Schuyler | 7,669 | 7,001 | 14,670 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 14,684 |
| Scott | 4,769 | 4,278 | 9,047 | 15 | 7 | 22 | 9,069 |
| Shelby | 7,711 | 6,879 | 14,590 | 12 | 11 | 23 | 14,613 |
| Stark | 4,819 | 4,184 | 9,003 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 9,004 |
| Stephenson | 13,115 | 11,997 | 25,112 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25,112 |
| Tazewell | 11,450 | 9,977 | 21,427 | 22 | 21 | 43 | 21,470 |
| Union | 5,794 | 5,351 | 11,145 | 19 | 17 | 36 | 11,181 |
| Vermillion | 10,489 | 9,290 | 19,779 | 12 | 9 | 21 | 19,800 |
| Wabash | 3,652 | 3,581 | 7,233 | 40 | 40 | 80 | 7,313 |
| Warren | 9,753 | 8,540 | 18,293 | 23 | 20 | 43 | 18,336 |
| Washington | 7,354 | 6,371 | 13,725 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 13,731 |
| Wayne | 6,234 | 5,988 | 12,222 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 12,223 |
| White | 6,315 | 5,959 | 12,274 | 72 | 57 | 129 | 12,403 |
| Whitesides | 10,053 | 8,676 | 18,729 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 18,737 |
| Will | 15,794 | 13,470 | 29,264 | 38 | 19 | 57 | 29,321 |
| Williamson | 6,216 | 5,871 | 12,087 | 55 | 63 | 118 | 12,205 |
| Winnebago | 12,554 | 11,903 | 24,457 | 19 | 15 | 34 | 24,491 |
| Woodford | 7,223 | 6,058 | 13,281 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 13,282 |
| Total | 898,952 | 805,371 | 1,704,323 | 3,809 | 3,819 | 7,628 | 1,711,951 |

NOTE.—32 Indians included in white population.

STATE OF INDIANA.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Adams | 4,837 | 4,409 | 9,246 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 9,252 |
| Allen | 15,349 | 13,916 | 29,265 | 33 | 30 | 63 | 29,328 |
| Bartholomew | 9,175 | 8,683 | 17,858 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 17,865 |
| Benton | 1,575 | 1,234 | 2,809 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,809 |
| Blackford | 2,153 | 1,969 | 4,122 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,122 |
| Boone | 8,641 | 8,022 | 16,663 | 43 | 47 | 90 | 16,753 |
| Brown | 3,376 | 3,131 | 6,507 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,507 |
| Carroll | 7,040 | 6,436 | 13,476 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 13,489 |
| Cass | 8,814 | 7,964 | 16,778 | 30 | 35 | 65 | 16,843 |
| Clark | 10,398 | 9,584 | 19,982 | 274 | 246 | 520 | 20,502 |
| Clay | 6,337 | 5,802 | 12,139 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 12,161 |
| Clinton | 7,465 | 7,020 | 14,485 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 14,505 |
| Crawford | 4,355 | 3,871 | 8,226 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,226 |
| Daviess | 6,777 | 6,472 | 13,249 | 38 | 36 | 74 | 13,323 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF INDIANA.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Dearborn | 12,639 | 11,693 | 24,332 | 36 | 38 | 74 | 24,406 |
| Decatur | 8,813 | 8,457 | 17,270 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 17,294 |
| De Kalb | 7,156 | 6,709 | 13,865 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 13,880 |
| Delaware | 8,173 | 7,564 | 15,737 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 15,753 |
| Dubois | 5,333 | 5,049 | 10,382 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 10,394 |
| Elkhart | 11,020 | 9,946 | 20,966 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 20,986 |
| Fayette | 5,152 | 4,986 | 10,138 | 40 | 47 | 87 | 10,225 |
| Floyd | 9,811 | 9,615 | 19,426 | 336 | 421 | 757 | 20,183 |
| Fountain | 8,074 | 7,419 | 15,493 | 35 | 38 | 73 | 15,566 |
| Franklin | 9,965 | 9,481 | 19,446 | 53 | 50 | 103 | 19,549 |
| Fulton | 4,987 | 4,429 | 9,416 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 9,422 |
| Gibson | 7,435 | 6,823 | 14,258 | 144 | 130 | 274 | 14,532 |
| Grant | 7,974 | 7,439 | 15,413 | 190 | 194 | 384 | 15,797 |
| Green | 8,162 | 7,800 | 15,962 | 42 | 37 | 79 | 16,041 |
| Hamilton | 8,611 | 8,349 | 16,960 | 181 | 169 | 350 | 17,310 |
| Hancock | 6,489 | 6,220 | 12,709 | 49 | 44 | 93 | 12,802 |
| Harrison | 9,471 | 8,936 | 18,407 | 64 | 50 | 114 | 18,521 |
| Hendricks | 8,671 | 8,237 | 16,908 | 26 | 19 | 45 | 16,953 |
| Henry | 10,092 | 9,744 | 19,836 | 149 | 134 | 283 | 20,119 |
| Howard | 6,405 | 5,954 | 12,359 | 80 | 85 | 165 | 12,524 |
| Huntington | 7,762 | 7,103 | 14,865 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 14,867 |
| Jackson | 8,399 | 7,708 | 16,107 | 91 | 88 | 179 | 16,286 |
| Jasper | 2,228 | 2,058 | 4,286 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4,291 |
| Jay | 5,917 | 5,461 | 11,378 | 11 | 10 | 21 | 11,399 |
| Jefferson | 12,386 | 12,138 | 24,524 | 243 | 269 | 512 | 25,036 |
| Jennings | 7,605 | 6,993 | 14,598 | 82 | 69 | 151 | 14,749 |
| Johnson | 7,690 | 7,145 | 14,835 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 14,854 |
| Knox | 8,334 | 7,273 | 15,607 | 224 | 225 | 449 | 16,056 |
| Kosciusko | 8,941 | 8,475 | 17,416 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 17,418 |
| La Grange | 5,886 | 5,464 | 11,350 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 11,366 |
| Lake | 4,911 | 4,229 | 9,140 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 9,145 |
| Laporte | 11,944 | 10,840 | 22,784 | 73 | 62 | 135 | 22,919 |
| Lawrence | 7,074 | 6,500 | 13,574 | 64 | 54 | 118 | 13,692 |
| Madison | 8,503 | 7,955 | 16,458 | 29 | 31 | 60 | 16,518 |
| Marion | 20,048 | 18,982 | 39,030 | 412 | 413 | 825 | 39,855 |
| Marshall | 6,701 | 6,018 | 12,719 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 12,722 |
| Martin | 4,586 | 4,337 | 8,923 | 32 | 20 | 52 | 8,975 |
| Miami | 8,726 | 8,078 | 16,804 | 26 | 21 | 47 | 16,851 |
| Monroe | 6,537 | 6,285 | 12,822 | 10 | 15 | 25 | 12,847 |
| Montgomery | 10,732 | 10,006 | 20,738 | 72 | 78 | 150 | 20,888 |
| Morgan | 8,143 | 7,860 | 16,003 | 57 | 50 | 107 | 16,110 |
| Newton | 1,257 | 1,103 | 2,360 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,360 |
| Noble | 7,683 | 7,224 | 14,907 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 14,915 |
| Ohio | 2,778 | 2,661 | 5,439 | 13 | 10 | 23 | 5,462 |
| Orange | 6,006 | 5,810 | 11,816 | 142 | 118 | 260 | 12,076 |
| Owen | 7,273 | 7,018 | 14,291 | 41 | 44 | 85 | 14,376 |
| Parke | 7,974 | 7,368 | 15,342 | 109 | 87 | 196 | 15,538 |
| Perry | 6,106 | 5,738 | 11,844 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 11,847 |
| Pike | 5,236 | 4,828 | 10,064 | 11 | 3 | 14 | 10,078 |
| Porter | 5,431 | 4,865 | 10,296 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 10,313 |
| Posey | 8,580 | 7,451 | 16,031 | 61 | 75 | 136 | 16,167 |

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF INDIANA.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Pulaski | 2,998 | 2,713 | 5,711 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,711 |
| Putnam | 10,669 | 9,993 | 20,662 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 20,681 |
| Randolph | 9,399 | 8,773 | 18,172 | 431 | 394 | 825 | 18,997 |
| Ripley | 9,808 | 9,159 | 18,967 | 38 | 49 | 87 | 19,054 |
| Rush | 8,111 | 7,663 | 15,774 | 209 | 210 | 419 | 16,193 |
| St. Joseph | 9,555 | 8,812 | 18,367 | 47 | 41 | 88 | 18,455 |
| Scott | 3,753 | 3,548 | 7,301 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7,303 |
| Shelby | 10,047 | 9,501 | 19,548 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 19,569 |
| Spencer | 7,673 | 6,881 | 14,554 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 14,556 |
| Stark | 1,214 | 980 | 2,194 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 2,195 |
| Steuben | 5,405 | 4,967 | 10,372 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 10,374 |
| Sullivan | 7,730 | 7,214 | 14,944 | 56 | 64 | 120 | 15,064 |
| Switzerland | 6,450 | 6,206 | 12,656 | 22 | 20 | 42 | 12,698 |
| Tippecanoe | 13,542 | 12,041 | 25,583 | 77 | 66 | 143 | 25,726 |
| Tipton | 4,118 | 4,017 | 8,135 | 21 | 14 | 35 | 8,170 |
| Union | 3,642 | 3,427 | 7,069 | 20 | 20 | 40 | 7,109 |
| Vanderberg | 10,797 | 9,628 | 20,425 | 64 | 63 | 127 | 20,552 |
| Vermillion | 4,922 | 4,470 | 9,392 | 18 | 12 | 30 | 9,422 |
| Vigo | 11,099 | 10,712 | 21,811 | 363 | 343 | 706 | 22,517 |
| Wabash | 9,034 | 8,480 | 17,514 | 20 | 13 | 33 | 17,547 |
| Warren | 5,335 | 4,705 | 10,040 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 10,057 |
| Warrick | 6,827 | 6,415 | 13,242 | 5 | 14 | 19 | 13,261 |
| Washington | 9,109 | 8,613 | 17,722 | 79 | 108 | 187 | 17,909 |
| Wayne | 14,646 | 14,042 | 28,688 | 461 | 409 | 870 | 29,558 |
| Wells | 5,616 | 5,227 | 10,843 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 10,844 |
| White | 4,354 | 3,883 | 8,237 | 13 | 8 | 21 | 8,258 |
| Whitely | 5,514 | 5,124 | 10,638 | 47 | 45 | 92 | 10,730 |
| Total | 693,469 | 645,531 | 1,339,000 | 5,791 | 5,637 | 11,428 | 1,350,428 |

NOTE.—290 Indians included in white population.

STATE OF IOWA.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Adair | 536 | 448 | 984 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 984 |
| Adams | 822 | 711 | 1,533 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,533 |
| Allamakee | 6,408 | 5,823 | 12,231 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 12,237 |
| Appanoose | 6,236 | 5,682 | 11,918 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 11,931 |
| Audubon | 239 | 215 | 454 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 454 |
| Benton | 4,481 | 4,014 | 8,495 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 8,496 |
| Black Hawk | 4,282 | 3,944 | 8,226 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 8,244 |
| Boone | 2,233 | 1,999 | 4,232 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,232 |
| Bremer | 2,620 | 2,290 | 4,910 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4,915 |
| Buchanan | 4,164 | 3,740 | 7,904 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 7,906 |
| Buena Vista | 36 | 21 | 57 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57 |

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF IOWA.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Buncombe | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Butler | 1,977 | 1,746 | 3,723 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 3,724 |
| Calhoun | 84 | 63 | 147 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 147 |
| Carroll | 142 | 139 | 281 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 281 |
| Cass | 913 | 699 | 1,612 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,612 |
| Cedar | 6,892 | 6,045 | 12,937 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 12,949 |
| Cerro Gordo | 505 | 435 | 940 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 940 |
| Cherokee | 35 | 23 | 58 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 58 |
| Chickasaw | 2,260 | 2,071 | 4,331 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4,336 |
| Clarke | 2,818 | 2,609 | 5,427 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,427 |
| Clayton | 11,072 | 9,631 | 20,703 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 20,728 |
| Clay | 31 | 21 | 52 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 52 |
| Clinton | 10,037 | 8,888 | 18,925 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 18,938 |
| Crawford | 201 | 182 | 383 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 383 |
| Dallas | 2,776 | 2,468 | 5,244 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,244 |
| Davis | 7,114 | 6,648 | 13,762 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 13,764 |
| Decatur | 4,506 | 4,164 | 8,670 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 8,677 |
| Delaware | 5,787 | 5,236 | 11,023 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 11,024 |
| Des Moines | 10,223 | 9,360 | 19,583 | 16 | 12 | 28 | 19,611 |
| Dickinson | 113 | 67 | 180 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 180 |
| Dubuque | 16,170 | 14,913 | 31,083 | 36 | 45 | 81 | 31,164 |
| Emmett | 60 | 45 | 105 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 105 |
| Fayette | 6,360 | 5,659 | 12,019 | 29 | 25 | 54 | 12,073 |
| Franklin | 716 | 593 | 1,309 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,309 |
| Fremont | 2,779 | 2,290 | 5,069 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 5,074 |
| Floyd | 1,987 | 1,757 | 3,744 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,744 |
| Greene | 736 | 638 | 1,374 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,374 |
| Grundy | 428 | 365 | 793 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 793 |
| Guthrie | 1,626 | 1,432 | 3,058 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,058 |
| Hamilton | 906 | 793 | 1,699 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,699 |
| Hancock | 95 | 84 | 179 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 179 |
| Hardin | 2,830 | 2,610 | 5,440 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,440 |
| Harrison | 1,974 | 1,646 | 3,620 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 3,621 |
| Henry | 9,590 | 9,087 | 18,677 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 18,701 |
| Howard | 1,689 | 1,478 | 3,167 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 3,168 |
| Humbolt | 188 | 144 | 332 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 332 |
| Ida | 25 | 18 | 43 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43 |
| Iowa | 4,304 | 3,725 | 8,029 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,029 |
| Jackson | 9,626 | 8,856 | 18,482 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 18,493 |
| Jasper | 5,270 | 4,612 | 9,882 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 9,883 |
| Jefferson | 7,783 | 7,247 | 15,030 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 15,038 |
| Johnson | 9,054 | 8,481 | 17,535 | 17 | 21 | 38 | 17,573 |
| Jones | 7,064 | 6,235 | 13,299 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 13,306 |
| Keokuk | 6,948 | 6,323 | 13,271 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,271 |
| Kossuth | 232 | 184 | 416 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 416 |
| Lee | 14,987 | 14,000 | 28,987 | 138 | 107 | 245 | 29,232 |
| Lynn | 9,954 | 8,982 | 18,936 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 18,947 |
| Louisa | 5,398 | 4,878 | 10,276 | 56 | 38 | 94 | 10,370 |
| Lucas | 3,044 | 2,720 | 5,764 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5,766 |
| Madison | 3,771 | 3,568 | 7,339 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,339 |
| Mahaska | 7,669 | 7,131 | 14,800 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 14,816 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF IOWA.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Manona | 453 | 378 | 831 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 832 |
| Marion | 8,701 | 8,079 | 16,780 | 20 | 13 | 33 | 16,813 |
| Marshall | 3,169 | 2,846 | 6,015 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,015 |
| Mills | 2,441 | 2,024 | 4,465 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 4,481 |
| Mitchell | 1,858 | 1,551 | 3,409 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,409 |
| Monroe | 4,422 | 4,188 | 8,610 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 8,612 |
| Montgomery | 660 | 596 | 1,256 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,256 |
| Muscatine | 8,558 | 7,774 | 16,332 | 47 | 65 | 112 | 16,444 |
| Osceola | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| O'Brien | 4 | 4 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 |
| Page | 2,384 | 2,034 | 4,418 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 4,419 |
| Pocahontas | 51 | 52 | 103 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 103 |
| Palo Alto | 75 | 57 | 132 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 132 |
| Plymouth | 82 | 66 | 148 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 148 |
| Polk | 6,058 | 5,554 | 11,612 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 11,625 |
| Pottawatomie | 2,645 | 2,314 | 4,959 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 4,968 |
| Poweshiek | 2,990 | 2,671 | 5,661 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 5,668 |
| Ringgold | 1,538 | 1,384 | 2,922 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2,923 |
| Sac | 136 | 110 | 246 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 246 |
| Scott | 13,579 | 12,341 | 25,920 | 21 | 18 | 39 | 25,959 |
| Shelby | 442 | 375 | 817 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 818 |
| Sioux | 9 | 1 | 10 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10 |
| Story | 2,096 | 1,955 | 4,051 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,051 |
| Tama | 2,796 | 2,489 | 5,285 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,285 |
| Taylor | 1,903 | 1,687 | 3,590 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,590 |
| Union | 1,072 | 940 | 2,012 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,012 |
| Van Buren | 9,068 | 8,009 | 17,077 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 17,081 |
| Wappello | 7,546 | 6,925 | 14,471 | 26 | 21 | 47 | 14,518 |
| Warren | 5,271 | 4,996 | 10,267 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 10,281 |
| Washington | 7,491 | 6,731 | 14,222 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 14,235 |
| Wayne | 3,395 | 3,003 | 6,398 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 6,409 |
| Webster | 1,316 | 1,184 | 2,500 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 2,504 |
| Winnebago | 93 | 75 | 168 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 168 |
| Winneshiek | 7,470 | 6,472 | 13,942 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,942 |
| Woodbury | 604 | 512 | 1,116 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 1,119 |
| Worth | 395 | 361 | 756 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 756 |
| Wright | 350 | 303 | 653 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 653 |
| Total | 353,927 | 319,917 | 673,844 | 566 | 503 | 1,069 | 674,913 |

NOTE.—65 Indians included in white population.

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF KANSAS.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | SLAVES. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total | |
| Allen | 1,720 | 1,359 | 3,079 | ..... | 3 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,082 |
| Anderson | 1,331 | 1,067 | 2,398 | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 2 | 2 | 2,400 |
| Atchison | 4,283 | 3,410 | 7,693 | 19 | 17 | 36 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,729 |
| Bourbon | 3,305 | 2,731 | 6,036 | 32 | 33 | 65 | ..... | ..... | .... | 6,101 |
| Breckenridge | 1,805 | 1,392 | 3,197 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,197 |
| Brown | 1,482 | 1,125 | 2,607 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,607 |
| Butler | 239 | 193 | 432 | 3 | 2 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 437 |
| Chase | 470 | 338 | 808 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 808 |
| Clay | 97 | 66 | 163 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 163 |
| Coffee | 1,607 | 1,235 | 2,842 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,842 |
| Davis | 680 | 482 | 1,162 | ..... | 1 | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,163 |
| Dickinson | 236 | 142 | 378 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 378 |
| Doniphan | 4,408 | 3,634 | 8,042 | 19 | 22 | 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,083 |
| Dorn | 46 | 42 | 88 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 88 |
| Douglas | 4,844 | 3,789 | 8,633 | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,637 |
| Franklin | 1,673 | 1,357 | 3,030 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,030 |
| Godfrey | 14 | 5 | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19 |
| Greenwood | 428 | 331 | 759 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 759 |
| Hunter | 84 | 66 | 150 | 4 | 4 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 158 |
| Jackson | 1,030 | 906 | 1,936 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | ..... | 1,936 |
| Jefferson | 2,487 | 1,952 | 4,439 | 9 | 11 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,459 |
| Johnson | 2,397 | 1,967 | 4,364 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,364 |
| Leavenworth | 6,696 | 5,615 | 12,311 | 128 | 167 | 295 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 12,606 |
| Linn | 3,385 | 2,950 | 6,335 | 1 | ..... | 1 | .... | ..... | ..... | 6,336 |
| Lykins | 2,695 | 2,285 | 4,980 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,980 |
| Madison | 356 | 280 | 636 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 636 |
| Marion | 45 | 29 | 74 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 74 |
| Marshall | 1,267 | 1,013 | 2,280 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,280 |
| McGhee | 785 | 650 | 1,435 | 30 | 36 | 66 | ..... | .... | ..... | 1,501 |
| Morris | 438 | 332 | 770 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 770 |
| Nemeha | 1,321 | 1,115 | 2,436 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,436 |
| Osage | 613 | 500 | 1,113 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,113 |
| Otoe | 127 | 87 | 214 | 9 | 15 | 24 | .. ... | ..... | . .... | 238 |
| Pottawatomie | 830 | 699 | 1,529 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,529 |
| Riley | 720 | 504 | 1,224 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,224 |
| Shawnee | 1,911 | 1,594 | 3,505 | 4 | 4 | 8 | . .... | ..... | ..... | 3,513 |
| Wabaunsee | 590 | 433 | 1,023 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,023 |
| Washington | 229 | 154 | 383 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 383 |
| Wilson | 16 | 11 | 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 |
| Woodson | 834 | 654 | 1,488 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... .. | ..... | ..... | 1,488 |
| Wyandott | 1,368 | 1,193 | 2,561 | 24 | 24 | 48 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,609 |
| Total | 58,892 | 47,687 | 106,579 | 286 | 339 | 625 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 107,206 |

NOTE.—189 Indians included in white population.

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF KENTUCKY.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Adair | 3,968 | 3,879 | 7,847 | 29 | 31 | 60 | 7,907 | 751 | 851 | 1,602 | 9,509 |
| Allen | 3,811 | 3,814 | 7,625 | 20 | 20 | 40 | 7,665 | 743 | 779 | 1,522 | 9,187 |
| Anderson | 3,101 | 2,932 | 6,033 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 6,047 | 688 | 669 | 1,357 | 7,404 |
| Ballard | 3,652 | 3,291 | 6,943 | 18 | 13 | 31 | 6,974 | 817 | 901 | 1,718 | 8,692 |
| Barren | 6,406 | 6,133 | 12,539 | 19 | 29 | 48 | 12,587 | 2,020 | 2,058 | 4,078 | 16,665 |
| Bath | 4,874 | 4,598 | 9,472 | 69 | 72 | 141 | 9,613 | 1,241 | 1,259 | 2,500 | 12,113 |
| Boone | 4,961 | 4,442 | 9,403 | 27 | 21 | 48 | 9,451 | 810 | 935 | 1,745 | 11,196 |
| Bourbon | 4,225 | 3,568 | 7,793 | 129 | 171 | 300 | 8,093 | 3,447 | 3,320 | 6,767 | 14,860 |
| Boyd | 3,003 | 2,868 | 5,871 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 5,888 | 66 | 90 | 156 | 6,044 |
| Boyle | 2,921 | 2,669 | 5,590 | 215 | 220 | 435 | 6,025 | 1,674 | 1,605 | 3,279 | 9,304 |
| Bracken | 5,256 | 4,932 | 10,188 | 44 | 39 | 83 | 10,271 | 343 | 407 | 750 | 11,021 |
| Breathitt | 2,420 | 2,345 | 4,765 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 4,790 | 91 | 99 | 190 | 4,980 |
| Breckenridge | 5,565 | 5,314 | 10,879 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 10,896 | 1,130 | 1,210 | 2,340 | 13,236 |
| Bullitt | 3,012 | 2,803 | 5,815 | 6 | 10 | 16 | 5,831 | 708 | 750 | 1,458 | 7,289 |
| Butler | 3,673 | 3,459 | 7,132 | 15 | 10 | 25 | 7,157 | 371 | 399 | 770 | 7,927 |
| Caldwell | 3,575 | 3,298 | 6,873 | 22 | 17 | 39 | 6,912 | 1,213 | 1,193 | 2,406 | 9,318 |
| Calloway | 4,359 | 4,050 | 8,409 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 8,423 | 702 | 790 | 1,492 | 9,915 |
| Campbell | 10,535 | 10,170 | 20,705 | 45 | 43 | 88 | 20,793 | 41 | 75 | 116 | 20,909 |
| Carroll | 2,839 | 2,652 | 5,491 | 25 | 17 | 42 | 5,533 | 489 | 556 | 1,045 | 6,578 |
| Carter | 4,326 | 3,844 | 8,170 | 19 | 18 | 37 | 8,207 | 152 | 157 | 309 | 8,516 |
| Casey | 2,870 | 2,873 | 5,743 | 27 | 30 | 57 | 5,800 | 325 | 341 | 666 | 6,466 |
| Christian | 6,189 | 5,430 | 11,619 | 29 | 28 | 57 | 11,676 | 5,119 | 4,832 | 9,951 | 21,627 |
| Clark | 3,421 | 3,177 | 6,598 | 64 | 60 | 124 | 6,722 | 2,449 | 2,313 | 4,762 | 11,484 |
| Clay | 3,038 | 3,003 | 6,041 | 117 | 145 | 262 | 6,303 | 169 | 180 | 349 | 6,652 |
| Clinton | 2,762 | 2,741 | 5,503 | 8 | 12 | 20 | 5,523 | 118 | 140 | 258 | 5,781 |
| Crittenden | 4,092 | 3,746 | 7,838 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 7,857 | 453 | 486 | 939 | 8,796 |
| Cumberland | 2,972 | 2,902 | 5,874 | 29 | 24 | 53 | 5,927 | 714 | 699 | 1,413 | 7,340 |
| Daviess | 6,408 | 5,550 | 11,958 | 40 | 36 | 76 | 12,034 | 1,784 | 1,731 | 3,515 | 15,549 |
| Edmondson | 2,215 | 2,146 | 4,361 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 4,372 | 131 | 142 | 273 | 4,645 |
| Estill | 3,265 | 3,098 | 6,363 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 6,379 | 243 | 264 | 507 | 6,886 |
| Fayette | 6,097 | 5,802 | 11,899 | 289 | 396 | 685 | 12,584 | 5,194 | 4,821 | 10,015 | 22,599 |
| Fleming | 5,342 | 5,017 | 10,359 | 45 | 67 | 112 | 10,471 | 960 | 1,058 | 2,018 | 12,489 |
| Floyd | 3,175 | 2,993 | 6,168 | 39 | 34 | 73 | 6,241 | 76 | 71 | 147 | 6,388 |
| Franklin | 4,749 | 4,111 | 8,860 | 209 | 241 | 450 | 9,310 | 1,703 | 1,681 | 3,384 | 12,694 |
| Fulton | 2,189 | 2,031 | 4,220 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 4,239 | 527 | 551 | 1,078 | 5,317 |
| Gallatin | 2,226 | 2,108 | 4,334 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 4,348 | 342 | 366 | 708 | 5,056 |
| Garrard | 3,514 | 3,343 | 6,857 | 51 | 45 | 96 | 6,953 | 1,858 | 1,720 | 3,578 | 10,531 |
| Grant | 3,929 | 3,701 | 7,630 | 13 | 17 | 30 | 7,660 | 319 | 377 | 696 | 8,356 |
| Graves | 7,010 | 6,376 | 13,386 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 13,388 | 1,434 | 1,411 | 2,845 | 16,233 |
| Grayson | 3,782 | 3,846 | 7,628 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 7,631 | 187 | 164 | 351 | 7,982 |
| Green | 3,160 | 3,163 | 6,323 | 47 | 64 | 111 | 6,434 | 1,208 | 1,164 | 2,372 | 8,806 |
| Greenup | 4,337 | 4,013 | 8,350 | 26 | 21 | 47 | 8,397 | 176 | 187 | 363 | 8,760 |
| Hancock | 2,802 | 2,580 | 5,382 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 5,395 | 409 | 409 | 818 | 6,213 |
| Hardin | 6,557 | 6,069 | 12,626 | 16 | 17 | 33 | 12,659 | 1,212 | 1,318 | 2,530 | 15,189 |
| Harlan | 2,692 | 2,660 | 5,352 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 5,367 | 65 | 62 | 127 | 5,494 |
| Harrison | 5,398 | 4,943 | 10,341 | 89 | 60 | 149 | 10,490 | 1,663 | 1,626 | 3,289 | 13,779 |
| Hart | 4,584 | 4,294 | 8,878 | 40 | 35 | 75 | 8,953 | 694 | 701 | 1,395 | 10,348 |
| Henderson | 4,523 | 3,895 | 8,418 | 39 | 38 | 77 | 8,495 | 3,046 | 2,721 | 5,767 | 14,262 |
| Henry | 4,526 | 4,076 | 8,602 | 23 | 13 | 36 | 8,638 | 1,657 | 1,654 | 3,311 | 11,949 |
| Hickman | 3,068 | 2,671 | 5,739 | 14 | 6 | 20 | 5,759 | 581 | 668 | 1,249 | 7,008 |
| Hopkins | 5,037 | 4,799 | 9,836 | 12 | 18 | 30 | 9,866 | 968 | 1,041 | 2,009 | 11,875 |
| Jackson | 1,568 | 1,491 | 3,059 | 15 | 6 | 21 | 3,080 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 3,087 |
| Jefferson | 39,751 | 37,342 | 77,093 | 904 | 1,103 | 2,007 | 79,100 | 4,703 | 5,601 | 10,304 | 89,404 |
| Jessamine | 2,974 | 2,697 | 5,671 | 49 | 47 | 96 | 5,767 | 1,933 | 1,765 | 3,698 | 9,465 |
| Johnson | 2,695 | 2,565 | 5,260 | 10 | 9 | 19 | 5,279 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 5,306 |
| Kenton | 12,520 | 12,295 | 24,815 | 44 | 41 | 85 | 24,900 | 230 | 337 | 567 | 25,467 |
| Knox | 3,545 | 3,489 | 7,034 | 90 | 94 | 184 | 7,218 | 251 | 238 | 489 | 7,707 |
| LaRue | 3,064 | 2,923 | 5,987 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5,991 | 468 | 432 | 900 | 6,891 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF KENTUCKY.

| COUNTIES. | WHITE. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Laurel | 2,640 | 2,661 | 5,301 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 5,302 | 90 | 96 | 186 | 5,488 |
| Lawrence | 3,872 | 3,571 | 7,443 | 1 | 11 | 12 | 7,455 | 73 | 73 | 146 | 7,601 |
| Letcher | 1,934 | 1,853 | 3,787 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 3,796 | 55 | 53 | 108 | 3,904 |
| Lewis | 4,156 | 3,958 | 8,114 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 8,131 | 88 | 142 | 230 | 8,361 |
| Lincoln | 3,609 | 3,450 | 7,059 | 73 | 85 | 158 | 7,217 | 1,788 | 1,642 | 3,430 | 10,647 |
| Livingston | 3,090 | 2,865 | 5,955 | 14 | 22 | 36 | 5,991 | 625 | 597 | 1,222 | 7,213 |
| Logan | 6,321 | 5,974 | 12,295 | 177 | 193 | 370 | 12,665 | 3,217 | 3,139 | 6,356 | 19,021 |
| Lyon | 2,197 | 1,970 | 4,167 | 25 | 21 | 46 | 4,213 | 635 | 459 | 1,094 | 5,307 |
| McCracken | 4,561 | 3,993 | 8,554 | 35 | 33 | 68 | 8,622 | 831 | 907 | 1,738 | 10,360 |
| McLean | 2,720 | 2,507 | 5,227 | 14 | 15 | 29 | 5,256 | 434 | 454 | 888 | 6,144 |
| Madison | 5,812 | 5,213 | 11,025 | 70 | 78 | 148 | 11,173 | 3,005 | 3,029 | 6,034 | 17,207 |
| Magoffin | 1,718 | 1,620 | 3,338 | 41 | 35 | 76 | 3,414 | 43 | 28 | 71 | 3,485 |
| Marion | 4,578 | 4,426 | 9,004 | 51 | 59 | 110 | 9,114 | 1,705 | 1,774 | 3,479 | 12,593 |
| Marshall | 3,451 | 3,145 | 6,596 | 17 | 18 | 35 | 6,631 | 170 | 181 | 351 | 6,982 |
| Mason | 7,015 | 7,050 | 14,065 | 170 | 215 | 385 | 14,450 | 1,831 | 1,941 | 3,772 | 18,222 |
| Meade | 3,616 | 3,328 | 6,944 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 6,966 | 942 | 990 | 1,932 | 8,898 |
| Mercer | 5,134 | 5,015 | 10,149 | 125 | 153 | 278 | 10,427 | 1,662 | 1,612 | 3,274 | 13,701 |
| Metcalfe | 2,979 | 2,935 | 5,914 | 26 | 24 | 50 | 5,964 | 395 | 386 | 781 | 6,745 |
| Monroe | 3,773 | 3,839 | 7,612 | 9 | 8 | 17 | 7,629 | 457 | 465 | 922 | 8,551 |
| Montgomery | 2,577 | 2,390 | 4,967 | 69 | 71 | 140 | 5,107 | 1,399 | 1,353 | 2,752 | 7,859 |
| Morgan | 4,616 | 4,370 | 8,986 | 41 | 40 | 81 | 9,067 | 81 | 89 | 170 | 9,237 |
| Muhlenburg | 4,645 | 4,456 | 9,101 | 22 | 18 | 40 | 9,141 | 789 | 795 | 1,584 | 10,725 |
| Nelson | 5,100 | 5,060 | 10,160 | 59 | 50 | 109 | 10,269 | 2,741 | 2,789 | 5,530 | 15,799 |
| Nicholas | 4,797 | 4,464 | 9,231 | 69 | 86 | 155 | 9,416 | 789 | 825 | 1,614 | 11,030 |
| Ohio | 5,671 | 5,217 | 10,888 | 16 | 13 | 29 | 10,917 | 661 | 631 | 1,292 | 12,209 |
| Oldham | 2,453 | 2,362 | 4,815 | 22 | 15 | 37 | 4,852 | 1,213 | 1,218 | 2,431 | 7,283 |
| Owen | 5,702 | 5,287 | 10,989 | 35 | 35 | 70 | 11,059 | 812 | 848 | 1,660 | 12,719 |
| Owsley | 2,683 | 2,522 | 5,205 | 11 | 7 | 18 | 5,223 | 59 | 53 | 112 | 5,335 |
| Pendleton | 5,181 | 4,796 | 9,977 | 21 | 21 | 42 | 10,019 | 208 | 216 | 424 | 10,443 |
| Perry | 2,031 | 1,832 | 3,863 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 3,877 | 35 | 38 | 73 | 3,950 |
| Pike | 3,688 | 3,559 | 7,247 | 23 | 17 | 40 | 7,287 | 44 | 53 | 97 | 7,384 |
| Powell | 1,036 | 1,072 | 2,108 | 14 | 10 | 24 | 2,132 | 61 | 64 | 125 | 2,257 |
| Pulaski | 8,019 | 7,800 | 15,819 | 22 | 30 | 52 | 15,871 | 642 | 688 | 1,330 | 17,201 |
| Rock Castle | 2,527 | 2,419 | 4,946 | 28 | 12 | 40 | 4,986 | 154 | 203 | 357 | 5,343 |
| Rowan | 1,057 | 1,082 | 2,139 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2,140 | 82 | 60 | 142 | 2,282 |
| Russell | 2,762 | 2,691 | 5,453 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 5,465 | 245 | 314 | 559 | 6,024 |
| Scott | 4,439 | 4,002 | 8,441 | 109 | 123 | 232 | 8,673 | 2,942 | 2,802 | 5,744 | 14,417 |
| Shelby | 5,042 | 4,592 | 9,634 | 79 | 86 | 165 | 9,799 | 3,440 | 3,194 | 6,634 | 16,433 |
| Simpson | 2,951 | 2,792 | 5,743 | 50 | 46 | 96 | 5,839 | 1,128 | 1,179 | 2,307 | 8,146 |
| Spencer | 2,099 | 1,875 | 3,974 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 3,983 | 1,094 | 1,111 | 2,205 | 6,188 |
| Taylor | 2,879 | 2,876 | 5,755 | 60 | 69 | 129 | 5,884 | 785 | 812 | 1,597 | 7,481 |
| Todd | 3,434 | 3,247 | 6,681 | 25 | 20 | 45 | 6,726 | 2,452 | 2,397 | 4,849 | 11,575 |
| Trigg | 3,936 | 3,626 | 7,562 | 22 | 19 | 41 | 7,603 | 1,806 | 1,642 | 3,448 | 11,051 |
| Trimble | 2,582 | 2,462 | 5,044 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 5,049 | 388 | 443 | 831 | 5,880 |
| Union | 5,272 | 4,394 | 9,666 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 9,686 | 1,590 | 1,515 | 3,105 | 12,791 |
| Warren | 6,257 | 5,542 | 11,799 | 93 | 110 | 203 | 12,002 | 2,707 | 2,611 | 5,318 | 17,320 |
| Washington | 4,482 | 4,225 | 8,707 | 25 | 21 | 46 | 8,753 | 1,471 | 1,351 | 2,822 | 11,575 |
| Wayne | 4,676 | 4,568 | 9,244 | 15 | 13 | 28 | 9,272 | 491 | 496 | 987 | 10,259 |
| Webster | 3,364 | 3,053 | 6,417 | 11 | 22 | 33 | 6,450 | 523 | 560 | 1,083 | 7,533 |
| Whiteley | 3,824 | 3,729 | 7,553 | 13 | 13 | 26 | 7,579 | 87 | 96 | 183 | 7,762 |
| Woodford | 2,725 | 2,551 | 5,276 | 55 | 59 | 114 | 5,390 | 3,161 | 2,668 | 5,829 | 11,219 |
| Total | 474,211 | 445,306 | 919,517 | 5,101 | 5,583 | 10684 | 930,201 | 113,009 | 112,474 | 225,483 | 1,155,684 |

NOTE—33 Indians included in white population.

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF LOUISIANA.

| PARISHES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total | | Male. | Female | Total. | |
| Ascension ..... | 1,977 | 1,963 | 3,940 | 77 | 91 | 168 | 4,108 | 4,003 | 3,373 | 7,376 | 11,484 |
| Assumption..... | 3,781 | 3,408 | 7,189 | 47 | 47 | 94 | 7,283 | 4,484 | 3,612 | 8,096 | 15,379 |
| Avoyelles..... | 3,173 | 2,735 | 5,908 | 41 | 33 | 74 | 5,982 | 4,081 | 3,104 | 7,185 | 13,167 |
| Baton Rouge, E... | 3,727 | 3,217 | 6,944 | 277 | 255 | 532 | 7,476 | 4,383 | 4,187 | 8,570 | 16,046 |
| Baton Rouge, W.. | 973 | 886 | 1,859 | 59 | 54 | 113 | 1,972 | 2,801 | 2,539 | 5,340 | 7,312 |
| Bienville ..... | 3,170 | 2,730 | 5,900 | 51 | 49 | 100 | 6,000 | 2,881 | 2,119 | 5,000 | 11,000 |
| Bossier..... | 1,803 | 1,545 | 3,348 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,348 | 4,188 | 3,812 | 8,000 | 11,348 |
| Caddo..... | 2,806 | 1,927 | 4,733 | 35 | 34 | 69 | 4,802 | 3,682 | 3,656 | 7,338 | 12,140 |
| Calcasieu..... | 2,361 | 2,091 | 4,452 | 150 | 155 | 305 | 4,757 | 606 | 565 | 1,171 | 5,928 |
| Caldwell ..... | 1,542 | 1,346 | 2,888 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,888 | 910 | 1,035 | 1,945 | 4,833 |
| Carroll ..... | 2,307 | 1,817 | 4,124 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 4,144 | 7,062 | 6,846 | 13,908 | 18,052 |
| Catahoula ..... | 2,965 | 2,527 | 5,492 | 23 | 23 | 46 | 5,538 | 3,086 | 3,027 | 6,113 | 11,651 |
| Claiborne..... | 4,821 | 4,175 | 8,996 | 4 | ..... | 4 | 9,000 | 3,785 | 4,063 | 7,848 | 16,848 |
| Concordia ..... | 724 | 518 | 1,242 | 8 | 13 | 21 | 1,263 | 6,445 | 6,097 | 12,542 | 13,805 |
| De Soto ..... | 2,545 | 2,232 | 4,777 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 4,791 | 4,273 | 4,234 | 8,507 | 13,298 |
| Feliciana, E..... | 2,140 | 1,941 | 4,081 | 10 | 13 | 23 | 4,104 | 5,162 | 5,431 | 10,593 | 14,697 |
| Feliciana, W. .... | 1,111 | 925 | 2,036 | 35 | 29 | 64 | 2,100 | 4,852 | 4,719 | 9,571 | 11,671 |
| Franklin..... | 1,526 | 1,232 | 2,758 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2,760 | 1,654 | 1,748 | 3,402 | 6,162 |
| Iberville..... | 2,030 | 1,763 | 3,793 | 94 | 94 | 188 | 3,981 | 5,990 | 4,690 | 10,680 | 14,661 |
| Jackson ..... | 2,862 | 2,505 | 5,367 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,367 | 2,035 | 2,063 | 4,098 | 9,465 |
| Jefferson ..... | 5,151 | 4,814 | 9,965 | 129 | 158 | 287 | 10,252 | 2,941 | 2,179 | 5,120 | 15,372 |
| Lafayette..... | 2,252 | 2,057 | 4,309 | 96 | 135 | 231 | 4,540 | 2,210 | 2,253 | 4,463 | 9,003 |
| Lafourche..... | 3,985 | 3,515 | 7,500 | 61 | 88 | 149 | 7,649 | 3,492 | 2,903 | 6,395 | 14,044 |
| Livingston..... | 1,642 | 1,478 | 3,120 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,120 | 659 | 652 | 1,311 | 4,431 |
| Madison ..... | 964 | 676 | 1,640 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 1,656 | 6,434 | 6,043 | 12,477 | 14,133 |
| Morehouse ..... | 2,115 | 1,669 | 3,784 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3,788 | 3,283 | 3,286 | 6,569 | 10,357 |
| Natchitoches ..... | 3,329 | 2,977 | 6,306 | 467 | 492 | 959 | 7,265 | 4,794 | 4,640 | 9,434 | 16,699 |
| Orleans ..... | 77,735 | 71,333 | 149,068 | 4,583 | 6,356 | 10,939 | 160,007 | 6,007 | 8,477 | 14,484 | 174,491 |
| Ouichita ..... | 1,028 | 859 | 1,887 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,887 | 1,395 | 1,445 | 2,840 | 4,727 |
| Opelousas ..... | 5,488 | 5,215 | 10,703 | 459 | 506 | 965 | 11,668 | 5,866 | 5,570 | 11,436 | 23,104 |
| Plaquemines..... | 1,486 | 1,109 | 2,595 | 257 | 257 | 514 | 3,109 | 2,948 | 2,437 | 5,385 | 8,494 |
| Point Coupee..... | 2,243 | 1,851 | 4,094 | 341 | 380 | 721 | 4,815 | 6,753 | 6,150 | 12,903 | 17,718 |
| Rapides ..... | 5,390 | 4,321 | 9,711 | 128 | 163 | 291 | 10,002 | 7,968 | 7,390 | 15,358 | 25,360 |
| Sabine ..... | 2,161 | 1,954 | 4,115 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,115 | 895 | 818 | 1,713 | 5,828 |
| St. Bernard..... | 1,077 | 694 | 1,771 | 32 | 33 | 65 | 1,836 | 1,378 | 862 | 2,240 | 4,076 |
| St. Charles ..... | 506 | 432 | 938 | 79 | 98 | 177 | 1,115 | 2,407 | 1,775 | 4,182 | 5,297 |
| St. Helena..... | 1,807 | 1,606 | 3,413 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 3,419 | 1,906 | 1,805 | 3,711 | 7,130 |
| St. James ..... | 1,738 | 1,610 | 3,348 | 29 | 32 | 61 | 3,409 | 4,536 | 3,554 | 8,090 | 11,499 |
| St. John the Baptist | 1,637 | 1,400 | 3,037 | 118 | 181 | 299 | 3,336 | 2,619 | 1,975 | 4,594 | 7,930 |
| St. Martin's ..... | 2,760 | 2,245 | 5,005 | 142 | 169 | 311 | 5,316 | 3,817 | 3,541 | 7,358 | 12,674 |
| St. Mary's..... | 1,973 | 1,535 | 3,508 | 121 | 130 | 251 | 3,759 | 7,212 | 5,845 | 13,057 | 16,816 |
| St. Tammany..... | 1,685 | 1,468 | 3,153 | 217 | 195 | 412 | 3,565 | 989 | 852 | 1,841 | 5,406 |
| Tensas ..... | 840 | 639 | 1,479 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 1,486 | 7,544 | 7,048 | 14,592 | 16,078 |
| Terre Bonne..... | 2,835 | 2,399 | 5,234 | 35 | 37 | 72 | 5,306 | 3,571 | 3,214 | 6,785 | 12,091 |
| Union..... | 3,505 | 3,136 | 6,641 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 6,644 | 1,827 | 1,918 | 3,745 | 10,389 |
| Vermillion..... | 1,559 | 1,442 | 3,001 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 3,008 | 657 | 659 | 1,316 | 4,324 |
| Washington ..... | 1,560 | 1,436 | 2,996 | 11 | 11 | 22 | 3,018 | 845 | 845 | 1,690 | 4,708 |
| Winn ..... | 2,943 | 2,538 | 5,481 | 25 | 16 | 41 | 5,522 | 661 | 693 | 1,354 | 6,876 |
| Total..... | 189,738 | 167,891 | 357,629 | 8,279 | 10,368 | 18,647 | 376,276 | 171,977 | 159,749 | 331,726 | 708,002 |

NOTE.—173 Indians included in white population.

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF MAINE.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Androscoggin | 14,610 | 15,105 | 29,715 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 29,726 |
| Aroostook | 12,207 | 10,246 | 22,453 | 14 | 12 | 26 | 22,479 |
| Cumberland | 36,950 | 38,166 | 75,116 | 212 | 263 | 475 | 75,591 |
| Franklin | 10,409 | 9,989 | 20,398 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 20,403 |
| Hancock | 19,310 | 18,407 | 37,717 | 21 | 19 | 40 | 37,757 |
| Kennebec | 27,497 | 28,014 | 55,511 | 74 | 70 | 144 | 55,655 |
| Knox | 16,390 | 16,196 | 32,586 | 69 | 61 | 130 | 32,716 |
| Lincoln | 14,191 | 13,623 | 27,814 | 23 | 23 | 46 | 27,860 |
| Oxford | 18,800 | 17,896 | 36,696 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 36,698 |
| Penobscot | 37,675 | 34,957 | 72,632 | 56 | 43 | 99 | 72,731 |
| Piscataquis | 7,809 | 7,223 | 15,032 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,032 |
| Sagadahoc | 10,845 | 10,862 | 21,707 | 37 | 46 | 83 | 21,790 |
| Somerset | 18,911 | 17,827 | 36,738 | 10 | 5 | 15 | 36,753 |
| Waldo | 19,720 | 18,703 | 38,423 | 10 | 14 | 24 | 38,447 |
| Washington | 21,550 | 20,810 | 42,360 | 95 | 79 | 174 | 42,534 |
| York | 29,656 | 32,398 | 62,054 | 27 | 26 | 53 | 62,107 |
| Total | 316,530 | 310,422 | 626,952 | 659 | 668 | 1,327 | 628,279 |

NOTE.—5 Indians included in white population.

### STATE OF MARYLAND.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Alleghany | 13,890 | 13,325 | 27,215 | 224 | 243 | 467 | 27,682 | 290 | 376 | 666 | 28,348 |
| Anne Arundel | 6,258 | 5,446 | 11,704 | 2,501 | 2,363 | 4,864 | 16,568 | 3,937 | 3,395 | 7,332 | 23,900 |
| Baltimore City | 88,613 | 95,907 | 184,520 | 10,346 | 15,334 | 25,680 | 210,200 | 677 | 1,541 | 2,218 | 212,418 |
| Baltimore County | 23,970 | 22,752 | 46,722 | 2,153 | 2,078 | 4,231 | 50,953 | 1,617 | 1,565 | 3,182 | 54,135 |
| Calvert | 2,044 | 1,953 | 3,997 | 908 | 933 | 1,841 | 5,838 | 2,329 | 2,280 | 4,609 | 10,447 |
| Caroline | 3,914 | 3,690 | 7,604 | 1,381 | 1,405 | 2,786 | 10,390 | 377 | 362 | 739 | 11,129 |
| Carroll | 11,353 | 11,172 | 22,525 | 589 | 636 | 1,225 | 23,750 | 405 | 378 | 783 | 24,533 |
| Cecil | 10,235 | 9,759 | 19,994 | 1,498 | 1,420 | 2,918 | 22,912 | 467 | 483 | 950 | 23,862 |
| Charles | 2,929 | 2,867 | 5,796 | 518 | 550 | 1,068 | 6,864 | 4,950 | 4,703 | 9,653 | 16,517 |
| Dorchester | 5,933 | 5,721 | 11,654 | 2,373 | 2,311 | 4,684 | 16,338 | 2,105 | 2,018 | 4,123 | 20,461 |
| Frederick | 18,929 | 19,462 | 38,391 | 2,527 | 2,430 | 4,957 | 43,348 | 1,628 | 1,615 | 3,243 | 46,591 |
| Harford | 9,105 | 8,866 | 17,971 | 1,822 | 1,822 | 3,644 | 21,615 | 876 | 924 | 1,800 | 23,415 |
| Howard | 4,550 | 4,531 | 9,081 | 663 | 732 | 1,395 | 10,476 | 1,470 | 1,392 | 2,862 | 13,338 |
| Kent | 3,914 | 3,433 | 7,347 | 1,839 | 1,572 | 3,411 | 10,758 | 1,285 | 1,224 | 2,509 | 13,267 |
| Montgomery | 5,804 | 5,545 | 11,349 | 790 | 762 | 1,552 | 12,901 | 2,798 | 2,623 | 5,421 | 18,322 |
| Prince George | 4,853 | 4,797 | 9,650 | 601 | 597 | 1,198 | 10,848 | 6,513 | 5,966 | 12,479 | 23,327 |
| Queen Anne | 4,420 | 3,995 | 8,415 | 1,650 | 1,722 | 3,372 | 11,787 | 2,189 | 1,985 | 4,174 | 15,961 |
| Saint Mary's | 3,472 | 3,326 | 6,798 | 932 | 934 | 1,866 | 8,664 | 3,315 | 3,234 | 6,549 | 15,213 |
| Somerset | 7,801 | 7,531 | 15,332 | 2,306 | 2,265 | 4,571 | 19,903 | 2,688 | 2,401 | 5,089 | 24,992 |
| Talbot | 4,065 | 4,041 | 8,106 | 1,505 | 1,459 | 2,964 | 11,070 | 1,887 | 1,838 | 3,725 | 14,795 |
| Washington | 13,981 | 14,324 | 28,305 | 803 | 874 | 1,677 | 29,982 | 684 | 751 | 1,435 | 31,417 |
| Worcester | 6,806 | 6,636 | 13,442 | 1,817 | 1,754 | 3,571 | 17,013 | 1,826 | 1,822 | 3,648 | 20,661 |
| Total | 256,839 | 259,079 | 515,918 | 39,746 | 44,196 | 83,942 | 599,860 | 44,313 | 42,876 | 87,189 | 687,049 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Barnstable | 17,745 | 18,145 | 35,890 | 55 | 45 | 100 | 35,990 |
| Berkshire | 26,606 | 27,304 | 53,910 | 579 | 631 | 1,210 | 55,120 |
| Bristol | 44,410 | 47,448 | 91,858 | 863 | 1,073 | 1,936 | 93,794 |
| Dukes | 2,357 | 2,028 | 4,385 | 5 | 13 | 18 | 4,403 |
| Essex | 79,565 | 85,387 | 164,952 | 301 | 358 | 659 | 165,611 |
| Franklin | 15,791 | 15,579 | 31,370 | 29 | 35 | 64 | 31,434 |
| Hampden | 27,007 | 29,876 | 56,883 | 214 | 269 | 483 | 57,366 |
| Hampshire | 18,470 | 19,099 | 37,569 | 125 | 129 | 254 | 37,823 |
| Middlesex | 102,703 | 112,755 | 215,458 | 432 | 464 | 896 | 216,354 |
| Nantucket | 2,737 | 3,229 | 5,966 | 55 | 73 | 128 | 6,094 |
| Norfolk | 52,667 | 57,035 | 109,702 | 123 | 125 | 248 | 109,950 |
| Plymouth | 31,982 | 32,347 | 64,329 | 225 | 214 | 439 | 64,768 |
| Suffolk | 91,055 | 99,247 | 190,302 | 1,086 | 1,312 | 2,398 | 192,700 |
| Worcester | 79,149 | 79,741 | 158,890 | 377 | 392 | 769 | 159,659 |
| | 592,244 | 629,220 | 1,221,464 | 4,469 | 5,133 | 9,602 | 1,231,066 |

NOTE.—32 Indians included in white population.

### STATE OF MICHIGAN.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | INDIANS. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Alcona | 123 | 62 | 185 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 185 |
| Allegan | 8,575 | 7,454 | 16,029 | 34 | 24 | 58 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,087 |
| Alpena | 188 | 102 | 290 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 290 |
| Antrim | 101 | 78 | 179 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 179 |
| Barry | 7,247 | 6,553 | 13,800 | 36 | 22 | 58 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,858 |
| Bay | 1,825 | 1,333 | 3,158 | 4 | 2 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,164 |
| Berrien | 11,548 | 10,420 | 21,968 | 215 | 195 | 410 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,378 |
| Branch | 10,820 | 10,128 | 20,948 | 18 | 15 | 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,981 |
| Calhoun | 15,235 | 13,953 | 29,188 | 202 | 174 | 376 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 29,564 |
| Cass | 8,614 | 7,739 | 16,353 | 717 | 651 | 1,368 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17,721 |
| Cheboygan | 291 | 226 | 517 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 517 |
| Chippewa | 847 | 748 | 1,595 | 4 | 4 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,603 |
| Clinton | 7,301 | 6,601 | 13,902 | 12 | 2 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13,916 |
| Delta | 742 | 430 | 1,172 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,172 |
| Eaton | 8,572 | 7,888 | 16,460 | 9 | 7 | 16 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,476 |
| Emmet | 604 | 545 | 1,149 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,149 |
| Genesee | 11,650 | 10,804 | 22,454 | 23 | 21 | 44 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,498 |
| Gladwin | 11 | 3 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 |
| Grand Traverse | 779 | 507 | 1,286 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,286 |
| Gratiot | 2,147 | 1,886 | 4,033 | 5 | 4 | 9 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,042 |
| Hillsdale | 13,323 | 12,319 | 25,642 | 18 | 15 | 33 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 25,675 |
| Houghton | 6,160 | 2,733 | 8,893 | 37 | 25 | 62 | 103 | 176 | 279 | 9,234 |
| Huron | 1,859 | 1,305 | 3,164 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,165 |
| Ingham | 9,220 | 8,178 | 17,398 | 25 | 12 | 37 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 17,435 |
| Ionia | 8,662 | 7,950 | 16,612 | 17 | 13 | 30 | 23 | 17 | 40 | 16,682 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF MICHIGAN.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | INDIANS. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Isabella | 767 | 676 | 1,443 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,443 |
| Jackson | 14,101 | 12,385 | 26,486 | 107 | 78 | 185 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26,671 |
| Josco | 112 | 63 | 175 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 175 |
| Kalamazoo | 12,781 | 11,546 | 24,327 | 151 | 168 | 319 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 24,646 |
| Kent | 16,026 | 14,564 | 30,590 | 60 | 65 | 125 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 30,716 |
| Lapeer | 7,770 | 6,915 | 14,685 | 26 | 26 | 52 | 8 | 9 | 17 | 14,754 |
| Leelenan | 873 | 654 | 1,527 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 313 | 315 | 628 | 2,158 |
| Lenawee | 19,514 | 18,347 | 37,861 | 137 | 106 | 243 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 38,112 |
| Livingston | 8,866 | 7,959 | 16,825 | 15 | 11 | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 16,851 |
| Macomb | 11,738 | 11,042 | 22,780 | 32 | 31 | 63 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,843 |
| Manato | 488 | 374 | 862 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 90 | 90 | 180 | 1,042 |
| Manistee | 610 | 361 | 971 | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 975 |
| Marquette | 1,735 | 999 | 2,734 | 34 | 26 | 60 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 2,821 |
| Mason | 284 | 135 | 419 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 206 | 205 | 411 | 831 |
| Michilimackinac | 1,029 | 889 | 1,918 | 9 | 11 | 20 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,938 |
| Midland | 413 | 373 | 786 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 787 |
| Monroe | 11,112 | 10,452 | 21,564 | 19 | 10 | 29 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,597 |
| Montcalm | 2,087 | 1,870 | 3,957 | 5 | 6 | 11 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,968 |
| Muskegon | 2,335 | 1,588 | 3,923 | 18 | 6 | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,947 |
| Nicosta | 549 | 416 | 965 | 4 | 1 | 5 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 970 |
| Newago | 1,508 | 1,153 | 2,661 | 26 | 24 | 50 | 25 | 24 | 49 | 2,760 |
| Oakland | 19,645 | 18,307 | 37,952 | 175 | 134 | 309 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 38,261 |
| Oceana | 757 | 479 | 1,236 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 283 | 287 | 570 | 1,816 |
| Osceola | 18 | 9 | 27 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27 |
| Ontonagon | 3,011 | 1,533 | 4,544 | 10 | 14 | 24 | ..... | .... .. | ..... | 4,568 |
| Ottawa | 7,126 | 6,041 | 13,167 | 29 | 14 | 43 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 13,215 |
| Presque Isle | 16 | 10 | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 |
| Saginaw | 6,764 | 5,793 | 12,557 | 18 | 20 | 38 | 43 | 55 | 98 | 12,693 |
| Saint Clair | 14,014 | 12,537 | 26,551 | 27 | 26 | 53 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26,604 |
| Sanilac | 4,211 | 3,388 | 7,599 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,599 |
| Schoolcraft | 28 | 24 | 52 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 78 |
| Shiawassee | 6,354 | 5,980 | 12,334 | 4 | 10 | 14 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 12,349 |
| St. Joseph's | 11,087 | 10,113 | 21,200 | 31 | 31 | 62 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,262 |
| Tuscola | 2,627 | 2,255 | 4,882 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4,886 |
| Van Buren | 7,842 | 7,059 | 14,901 | 88 | 63 | 151 | 82 | 90 | 172 | 15,224 |
| Washtenaw | 18,067 | 16,982 | 35,049 | 350 | 284 | 634 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 35,686 |
| Wayne | 37,210 | 36,664 | 73,874 | 802 | 871 | 1,673 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 75,547 |
| Total | 389,919 | 349,880 | 739,799 | 3,567 | 3,232 | 6,799 | 1,208 | 1,307 | 2,515 | 749,113 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of th United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF MINNESOTA.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | INDIANS. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Aitken | 2 | | 2 | | | | | | | 2 |
| Anoka | 1,141 | 965 | 2,106 | | | | | | | 2,106 |
| Becker | 48 | 29 | 77 | | | | 177 | 132 | 309 | 386 |
| Benton | 341 | 285 | 626 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 627 |
| Blue Earth | 2,563 | 2,239 | 4,802 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 4,803 |
| Breckenridge | 44 | 28 | 72 | | | | 3 | 4 | 7 | 79 |
| Brown | 1,287 | 971 | 2,258 | | | | 44 | 37 | 81 | 2,339 |
| Buchanan | 17 | 9 | 26 | | | | | | | 26 |
| Carlton | 36 | 15 | 51 | | | | | | | 51 |
| Carver | 2,795 | 2,311 | 5,106 | | | | | | | 5,106 |
| Cass | 39 | 23 | 62 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 38 | 37 | 75 | 150 |
| Chisago | 969 | 760 | 1,729 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1,743 |
| Cottonwood | 6 | 6 | 12 | | | | | | | 12 |
| Crow Wing | 122 | 67 | 189 | | | | 39 | 41 | 80 | 269 |
| Dakota | 4,867 | 4,185 | 9,052 | 21 | 18 | 39 | | 2 | 2 | 9,093 |
| Dodge | 2,074 | 1,723 | 3,797 | | | | | | | 3,797 |
| Douglas | 122 | 73 | 195 | | | | | | | 195 |
| Faribault | 746 | 589 | 1,335 | | | | | | | 1,335 |
| Fillmore | 7,294 | 6,248 | 13,542 | | | | | | | 13,542 |
| Freeborn | 1,811 | 1,556 | 3,367 | | | | | | | 3,367 |
| Goodhue | 4,812 | 4,159 | 8,971 | 3 | 3 | 6 | | | | 8,977 |
| Hennepin | 6,882 | 5,953 | 12,835 | 6 | 7 | 13 | | 1 | 1 | 12,849 |
| Houston | 3,505 | 3,140 | 6,645 | | | | | | | 6,645 |
| Isanto | 174 | 110 | 284 | | | | | | | 284 |
| Itasca | 5 | 2 | 7 | | 1 | 1 | 24 | 19 | 43 | 51 |
| Jackson | 107 | 74 | 181 | | | | | | | 181 |
| Candiyohi | 46 | 30 | 76 | | | | | | | 76 |
| Kennebeck | 23 | 7 | 30 | | | | | | | 30 |
| Lake | 130 | 118 | 248 | | | | | | | 248 |
| Le Sueur | 2,870 | 2,408 | 5,278 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 5,318 |
| Manomin | 85 | 50 | 135 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 136 |
| Martin | 80 | 71 | 151 | | | | | | | 151 |
| McLeod | 707 | 579 | 1,286 | | | | | | | 1,286 |
| Meeker | 518 | 410 | 928 | | | | | | | 928 |
| Mille Lac | 40 | 30 | 70 | 2 | | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 73 |
| Monongalia | 203 | 147 | 350 | | | | | | | 350 |
| Morrison | 333 | 254 | 587 | | 1 | 1 | 17 | 13 | 30 | 618 |
| Mower | 1,662 | 1,554 | 3,216 | | 1 | 1 | | | | 3,217 |
| Murray | 14 | 15 | 29 | | | | | | | 29 |
| Nicollet | 2,098 | 1,614 | 3,712 | 1 | | 1 | 29 | 31 | 60 | 3,773 |
| Noble | 21 | 14 | 35 | | | | | | | 35 |
| Olmstead | 5,047 | 4,477 | 9,524 | | | | | | | 9,524 |
| Otter Tail | 125 | 53 | 178 | | | | 28 | 34 | 62 | 240 |
| Pembina | 225 | 113 | 338 | | | | 670 | 604 | 1,274 | 1,612 |
| Pierce | 6 | 4 | 10 | | | | | 1 | 1 | 11 |
| Pine | 45 | 30 | 75 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 1 | | 1 | 92 |
| Pipestone | 18 | 5 | 23 | | | | | | | 23 |
| Polk | 94 | 52 | 146 | | | | 46 | 48 | 94 | 240 |
| Ramsey | 6,230 | 5,850 | 12,080 | 30 | 40 | 70 | | | | 12,150 |
| Renville | 138 | 102 | 240 | | | | 5 | | 5 | 245 |
| Rice | 4,042 | 3,490 | 7,532 | 4 | 7 | 11 | | | | 7,543 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OP MINNESOTA.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | INDIANS. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| St. Louis | 164 | 98 | 262 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 79 | 65 | 144 | 406 |
| Scott | 2,454 | 2,140 | 4,594 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | ..... | 1 | 4,595 |
| Sherburne | 406 | 317 | 723 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 723 |
| Sibley | 1,984 | 1,625 | 3,609 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,609 |
| Stearns | 2,442 | 2,060 | 4,502 | 1 | 2 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,505 |
| Steele | 1,539 | 1,324 | 2,863 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,863 |
| Todd | 293 | 137 | 430 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 430 |
| Toombs | 29 | 11 | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 |
| Wabasha | 3,976 | 3,238 | 7,214 | 7 | 7 | 14 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,228 |
| Waseca | 1,370 | 1,228 | 2,598 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 2,601 |
| Washington | 3,436 | 2,607 | 6,043 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 42 | 31 | 73 | 6,123 |
| Winona | 4,921 | 4,268 | 9,189 | 10 | 9 | 19 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,208 |
| Wright | 2,081 | 1,641 | 3,722 | 5 | 2 | 7 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,729 |
| Total | 91,804 | 77,691 | 169,495 | 126 | 133 | 259 | 1,254 | 1,115 | 2,369 | 172,123 |

### STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Adams | 2,966 | 2,682 | 5,648 | 103 | 122 | 225 | 5,873 | 7,023 | 7,269 | 14,292 | 20,165 |
| Amite | 2,299 | 2,128 | 4,427 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 4,436 | 3,972 | 3,928 | 7,900 | 12,336 |
| Attala | 4,727 | 4,417 | 9,144 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 9,154 | 2,469 | 2,546 | 5,015 | 14,169 |
| Bolivar | 810 | 583 | 1,393 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,393 | 4,634 | 4,444 | 9,078 | 10,471 |
| Clark | 2,986 | 2,706 | 5,692 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 5,695 | 2,494 | 2,582 | 5,076 | 10,771 |
| Covington | 1,493 | 1,352 | 2,845 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,845 | 756 | 807 | 1,563 | 4,408 |
| Carroll | 4,308 | 3,906 | 8,214 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 8,227 | 6,852 | 6,956 | 13,808 | 22,035 |
| Calhoun | 3,994 | 3,701 | 7,695 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,695 | 893 | 930 | 1,823 | 9,518 |
| Chickasaw | 3,868 | 3,470 | 7,338 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 7,339 | 4,617 | 4,470 | 9,087 | 16,426 |
| Choctaw | 6,014 | 5,511 | 11,525 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,525 | 2,011 | 2,186 | 4,197 | 15,722 |
| Claiborne | 1,822 | 1,517 | 3,339 | 22 | 22 | 44 | 3,383 | 6,111 | 6,185 | 12,296 | 15,679 |
| Coahoma | 851 | 670 | 1,521 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,521 | 2,665 | 2,420 | 5,085 | 6,606 |
| Copiah | 3,900 | 3,532 | 7,432 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 7,433 | 3,949 | 4,016 | 7,965 | 15,398 |
| De Soto | 5,089 | 4,260 | 9,349 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,349 | 6,996 | 6,991 | 13,987 | 23,336 |
| Franklin | 1,839 | 1,659 | 3,498 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 3,513 | 2,300 | 2,452 | 4,752 | 8,265 |
| Green | 785 | 741 | 1,526 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1,527 | 322 | 383 | 705 | 2,232 |
| Hancock | 1,282 | 1,000 | 2,282 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,282 | 457 | 400 | 857 | 3,139 |
| Harrison | 1,993 | 1,758 | 3,751 | 25 | 28 | 53 | 3,804 | 520 | 495 | 1,015 | 4,819 |
| Hinds | 4,844 | 4,096 | 8,940 | 19 | 17 | 36 | 8,976 | 11,254 | 11,109 | 22,363 | 31,339 |
| Holmes | 3,064 | 2,742 | 5,806 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 5,816 | 5,902 | 6,073 | 11,975 | 17,791 |
| Issaquina | 343 | 244 | 587 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 587 | 3,671 | 3,573 | 7,244 | 7,831 |
| Itawamba | 7,413 | 6,743 | 14,156 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 14,167 | 1,725 | 1,803 | 3,528 | 17,695 |
| Jackson | 1,500 | 1,455 | 2,955 | 40 | 40 | 80 | 3,035 | 594 | 493 | 1,087 | 4,122 |
| Jasper | 3,442 | 3,011 | 6,453 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 6,458 | 2,228 | 2,321 | 4,549 | 11,007 |
| Jefferson | 1,562 | 1,356 | 2,918 | 17 | 18 | 35 | 2,953 | 6,187 | 6,209 | 12,396 | 15,349 |
| Jones | 1,492 | 1,424 | 2,916 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,916 | 199 | 208 | 407 | 3,323 |
| Kemper | 3,137 | 2,799 | 5,936 | 5 | ..... | 5 | 5,941 | 2,953 | 2,788 | 5,741 | 11,682 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF MISSISSIPPI.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Lafayette..... | 4,812 | 4,177 | 8,989 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 8,996 | 3,609 | 3,520 | 7,129 | 16,125 |
| Lauderdale..... | 4,306 | 3,918 | 8,224 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 8,225 | 2,516 | 2,572 | 5,088 | 13,313 |
| Lawrence ..... | 2,889 | 2,624 | 5,513 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5,517 | 1,834 | 1,862 | 3,696 | 9,213 |
| Leake ..... | 3,266 | 3,000 | 6,266 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6,268 | 1,491 | 1,565 | 3,056 | 9,324 |
| Lowndes..... | 3,648 | 3,243 | 6,891 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6,895 | 8,404 | 8,326 | 16,730 | 23,625 |
| Madison ..... | 2,889 | 2,371 | 5,260 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 5,264 | 9,018 | 9,100 | 18,118 | 23,382 |
| Marion ..... | 1,274 | 1,226 | 2,500 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 2,501 | 1,104 | 1,081 | 2,185 | 4,686 |
| Marshall ..... | 6,037 | 5,339 | 11,376 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 11,384 | 8,785 | 8,654 | 17,439 | 28,823 |
| Monroe..... | 4,377 | 4,168 | 8,545 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 8,554 | 6,415 | 6,314 | 12,729 | 21,283 |
| Neshoba ..... | 3,166 | 2,965 | 6,131 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,131 | 1,097 | 1,115 | 2,212 | 8,343 |
| Newton ..... | 3,293 | 2,986 | 6,279 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 6,282 | 1,630 | 1,749 | 3,379 | 9,661 |
| Noxubee..... | 2,721 | 2,450 | 5,171 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,171 | 7,759 | 7,737 | 15,496 | 20,667 |
| Oktibbeha ..... | 2,782 | 2,546 | 5,328 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 5,346 | 3,980 | 3,651 | 7,631 | 12,977 |
| Panola. ..... | 2,820 | 2,417 | 5,237 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,237 | 4,404 | 4,153 | 8,557 | 13,794 |
| Perry..... | 948 | 910 | 1,858 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 1,868 | 358 | 380 | 738 | 2,606 |
| Pike..... | 3,286 | 2,888 | 6,174 | 15 | 11 | 26 | 6,200 | 2,441 | 2,494 | 4,935 | 11,135 |
| Pontotoc ..... | 7,491 | 7,022 | 14,513 | 4 | ..... | 4 | 14,517 | 3,796 | 3,800 | 7,596 | 22,113 |
| Rankin ..... | 3,412 | 3,118 | 6,530 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6,532 | 3,446 | 3,657 | 7,103 | 13,635 |
| Scott..... | 2,713 | 2,467 | 5,180 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,180 | 1,520 | 1,439 | 2,959 | 8,139 |
| Simpson ..... | 1,915 | 1,829 | 3,744 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 3,756 | 1,141 | 1,183 | 2,324 | 6,080 |
| Smith ..... | 2,817 | 2,618 | 5,435 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 5,443 | 1,036 | 1,159 | 2,195 | 7,638 |
| Sunflower ..... | 602 | 500 | 1,102 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,102 | 2,000 | 1,917 | 3,917 | 5,019 |
| Tallahatchie..... | 1,532 | 1,303 | 2,835 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2,836 | 2,553 | 2,501 | 5,054 | 7,890 |
| Tippah ..... | 8,328 | 7,878 | 16,206 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 16,219 | 3,074 | 3,257 | 6,331 | 22,550 |
| Tishomingo..... | 9,914 | 9,245 | 19,159 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 19,168 | 2,404 | 2,577 | 4,981 | 24,149 |
| Tunica ..... | 515 | 368 | 883 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 883 | 1,851 | 1,632 | 3,483 | 4,366 |
| Warren..... | 3,764 | 3,132 | 6,896 | 15 | 22 | 37 | 6,933 | 7,791 | 5,972 | 13,763 | 20,696 |
| Washington ..... | 612 | 600 | 1,212 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,212 | 7,467 | 7,000 | 14,467 | 15,679 |
| Wayne ..... | 924 | 820 | 1,744 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,744 | 927 | 1,020 | 1,947 | 3,691 |
| Wilkinson ..... | 1,461 | 1,318 | 2,779 | 5 | 17 | 22 | 2,801 | 6,541 | 6,591 | 13,132 | 15,933 |
| Winston ..... .... | 2,895 | 2,688 | 5,583 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5,588 | 2,054 | 2,169 | 4,223 | 9,811 |
| Yalabusha..... | 3,968 | 3,447 | 7,415 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 7,421 | 4,685 | 4,846 | 9,531 | 16,952 |
| Yazoo ..... | 3,075 | 2,582 | 5,657 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,657 | 8,416 | 8,300 | 16,716 | 22,373 |
| Total..... | 186,275 | 167,626 | 353,901 | 372 | 401 | 773 | 354,674 | 219,301 | 217,330 | 436,631 | 791,305 |

NOTE.—2 Indians included in white population.

### STATE OF MISSOURI.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Adair ..... | 4,442 | 3,994 | 8,436 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 8,445 | 35 | 51 | 86 | 8,531 |
| Andrew..... | 5,884 | 5,065 | 10,949 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 10,970 | 414 | 466 | 880 | 11,850 |
| Atchison ..... | 2,554 | 2,024 | 4,578 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 4,590 | 25 | 34 | 59 | 4,649 |
| Audrain..... | 3,655 | 3,254 | 6,909 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,909 | 576 | 590 | 1,166 | 8,075 |
| Barry ..... | 3,950 | 3,788 | 7,738 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 7,748 | 113 | 134 | 247 | 7,995 |
| Barton..... | 975 | 821 | 1,796 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,796 | 4 | 17 | 21 | 1,817 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF MISSOURI.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Bates | 3,635 | 3,130 | 6,765 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6,773 | 224 | 218 | 442 | 7,215 |
| Benton | 4,416 | 4,044 | 8,460 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 8,473 | 286 | 313 | 599 | 9,072 |
| Bollinger | 3,604 | 3,522 | 7,126 | ..... | ..... | ... .. | 7,126 | 129 | 116 | 245 | 7,371 |
| Boone | 7,577 | 6,822 | 14,399 | 24 | 29 | 53 | 14,452 | 2,529 | 2,505 | 5,034 | 19,486 |
| Buchanan | 11,883 | 9,916 | 21,799 | 30 | 21 | 51 | 21,850 | 970 | 1,041 | 2,011 | 23,861 |
| Butler | 1,506 | 1,331 | 2,837 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2,839 | 26 | 26 | 52 | 2,891 |
| Caldwell | 2,563 | 2,247 | 4,810 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4,812 | 106 | 116 | 222 | 5,034 |
| Callaway | 6,814 | 6,081 | 12,895 | 18 | 13 | 31 | 12,926 | 2,252 | 2,271 | 4,523 | 17,449 |
| Camden | 2,460 | 2,309 | 4,769 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,769 | 99 | 107 | 206 | 4,975 |
| Cape Girardeau | 7,312 | 6,649 | 13,961 | 22 | 31 | 53 | 14,014 | 743 | 790 | 1,533 | 15,547 |
| Carroll | 4,606 | 4,086 | 8,692 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8,695 | 514 | 554 | 1,068 | 9,763 |
| Cass | 4,699 | 4,082 | 8,781 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8,784 | 472 | 538 | 1,010 | 9,794 |
| Carter | 625 | 575 | 1,200 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 1,215 | 9 | 11 | 20 | 1,235 |
| Cedar | 3,279 | 3,141 | 6,420 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 6,426 | 104 | 107 | 211 | 6,637 |
| Chariton | 5,153 | 4,519 | 9,672 | 25 | 26 | 51 | 9,723 | 1,440 | 1,399 | 2,839 | 12,562 |
| Christian | 2,656 | 2,606 | 5,262 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,262 | 107 | 122 | 229 | 5,491 |
| Clark | 5,948 | 5,268 | 11,216 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 11,229 | 219 | 236 | 455 | 11,684 |
| Clay | 5,044 | 4,481 | 9,525 | 26 | 17 | 43 | 9,568 | 1,763 | 1,692 | 3,455 | 13,023 |
| Clinton | 3,610 | 3,075 | 6,685 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 6,704 | 578 | 566 | 1,144 | 7,848 |
| Cole | 4,805 | 3,840 | 8,645 | 43 | 22 | 65 | 8,710 | 482 | 505 | 987 | 9,697 |
| Cooper | 7,138 | 6,390 | 13,528 | 13 | 15 | 28 | 13,556 | 1,906 | 1,894 | 3,800 | 17,356 |
| Crawford | 2,928 | 2,712 | 5,640 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 5,641 | 88 | 94 | 182 | 5,823 |
| Dade | 3,464 | 3,257 | 6,721 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6,726 | 171 | 175 | 346 | 7,072 |
| Dallas | 2,936 | 2,841 | 5,777 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 5,778 | 50 | 64 | 114 | 5,892 |
| Daviess | 4,920 | 4,328 | 9,248 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,248 | 170 | 188 | 358 | 9,606 |
| De Kalb | 2,666 | 2,415 | 5,081 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5,087 | 65 | 72 | 137 | 5,224 |
| Dent | 2,850 | 2,648 | 5,498 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,498 | 80 | 76 | 156 | 5,654 |
| Douglass | 1,251 | 1,163 | 2,414 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,414 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,414 |
| Dunklin | 2,490 | 2,365 | 4,855 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,855 | 85 | 86 | 171 | 5,026 |
| Franklin | 8,854 | 7,611 | 16,465 | 6 | 13 | 19 | 16,484 | 824 | 777 | 1,601 | 18,085 |
| Gasconade | 4,572 | 4,070 | 8,642 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 8,651 | 39 | 37 | 76 | 8,727 |
| Gentry | 6,248 | 5,614 | 11,862 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,862 | 52 | 66 | 118 | 11,980 |
| Green | 5,964 | 5,545 | 11,509 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 11,518 | 834 | 834 | 1,668 | 13,186 |
| Grundy | 3,936 | 3,660 | 7,596 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 7,602 | 126 | 159 | 285 | 7,887 |
| Harrison | 5,549 | 5,052 | 10,601 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 10,601 | 9 | 16 | 25 | 10,626 |
| Henry | 4,581 | 4,039 | 8,620 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 8,621 | 601 | 644 | 1,245 | 9,866 |
| Hickory | 2,382 | 2,121 | 4,503 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 4,510 | 101 | 94 | 195 | 4,705 |
| Holt | 3,311 | 2,930 | 6,241 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,241 | 143 | 166 | 309 | 6,550 |
| Howard | 5,244 | 4,742 | 9,986 | 31 | 43 | 74 | 10,060 | 3,104 | 2,782 | 5,886 | 15,946 |
| Howell | 1,610 | 1,523 | 3,133 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,133 | 12 | 24 | 36 | 3,169 |
| Iron | 2,970 | 2,559 | 5,529 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,529 | 138 | 175 | 313 | 5,842 |
| Jackson | 10,292 | 8,607 | 18,899 | 36 | 34 | 70 | 18,969 | 1,963 | 1,981 | 3,944 | 22,896 |
| Jasper | 3,480 | 3,053 | 6,533 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 6,548 | 145 | 190 | 335 | 6,883 |
| Jefferson | 5,218 | 4,545 | 9,763 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 9,780 | 297 | 267 | 564 | 10,344 |
| Johnson | 6,837 | 5,906 | 12,743 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 12,748 | 910 | 986 | 1,896 | 14,644 |
| Knox | 4,461 | 3,975 | 8,436 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 8,443 | 132 | 152 | 284 | 8,727 |
| Laclede | 2,477 | 2,398 | 4,875 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4,877 | 154 | 151 | 305 | 5,182 |
| Lafayette | 7,431 | 6,257 | 13,688 | 15 | 21 | 36 | 13,724 | 3,379 | 2,995 | 6,374 | 20,098 |
| Lawrence | 4,343 | 4,216 | 8,559 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 8,562 | 132 | 152 | 284 | 8,846 |
| Lewis | 5,887 | 5,096 | 10,983 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 11,007 | 630 | 649 | 1,279 | 12,283 |
| Lincoln | 6,003 | 5,344 | 11,347 | 13 | 10 | 23 | 11,370 | 1,450 | 1,390 | 2,840 | 14,210 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF MISSOURI.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Linn | 4,501 | 4,008 | 8,509 | 15 | 11 | 26 | 8,535 | 276 | 301 | 577 | 9,112 |
| Livingston | 3,674 | 3,138 | 6,812 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,812 | 278 | 327 | 605 | 7,417 |
| Macon | 7,180 | 6,493 | 13,673 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 13,686 | 314 | 346 | 660 | 14,346 |
| Madison | 2,717 | 2,462 | 5,179 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 5,197 | 231 | 236 | 467 | 5,664 |
| Maries | 2,495 | 2,335 | 4,830 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 4,837 | 30 | 34 | 64 | 4,901 |
| Marion | 8,402 | 7,330 | 15,732 | 44 | 45 | 89 | 15,821 | 1,406 | 1,611 | 3,017 | 18,838 |
| McDonald | 2,091 | 1,866 | 3,957 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 3,966 | 25 | 47 | 72 | 4,038 |
| Mercer | 4,831 | 4,443 | 9,274 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9,276 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 9,300 |
| Miller | 3,374 | 3,198 | 6,572 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 6,574 | 106 | 132 | 238 | 6,812 |
| Mississippi | 2,178 | 1,671 | 3,849 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,849 | 514 | 496 | 1,010 | 4,859 |
| Moniteau | 4,918 | 4,457 | 9,375 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 9,379 | 359 | 386 | 745 | 10,124 |
| Monroe | 6,201 | 5,521 | 11,722 | 18 | 24 | 42 | 11,764 | 1,528 | 1,493 | 3,021 | 14,785 |
| Montgomery | 4,186 | 3,875 | 8,061 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 8,071 | 805 | 842 | 1,647 | 9,718 |
| Morgan | 3,996 | 3,549 | 7,545 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 7,553 | 320 | 329 | 649 | 8,202 |
| New Madrid | 2,167 | 1,696 | 3,863 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 3,877 | 939 | 838 | 1,777 | 5,654 |
| Newton | 4,560 | 4,282 | 8,842 | 19 | 32 | 51 | 8,893 | 220 | 206 | 426 | 9,319 |
| Nodaway | 2,725 | 2,398 | 5,123 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 5,125 | 65 | 62 | 127 | 5,252 |
| Oregon | 1,569 | 1,414 | 2,983 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,983 | 16 | 10 | 26 | 3,009 |
| Osage | 4,057 | 3,566 | 7,623 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,623 | 113 | 143 | 256 | 7,879 |
| Ozark | 1,203 | 1,158 | 2,361 | 23 | 20 | 43 | 2,404 | 21 | 22 | 43 | 2,447 |
| Peniscot | 1,420 | 1,262 | 2,682 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 2,694 | 135 | 133 | 268 | 2,962 |
| Perry | 4,441 | 3,925 | 8,366 | 9 | 14 | 23 | 8,389 | 358 | 381 | 739 | 9,128 |
| Pettis | 3,969 | 3,535 | 7,504 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 7,510 | 994 | 888 | 1,882 | 9,392 |
| Phelps | 3,257 | 2,371 | 5,628 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 5,630 | 44 | 40 | 84 | 5,714 |
| Pike | 7,406 | 6,896 | 14,302 | 26 | 34 | 60 | 14,362 | 2,025 | 2,030 | 4,055 | 18,417 |
| Platte | 8,145 | 6,836 | 14,981 | 26 | 30 | 56 | 15,037 | 1,671 | 1,642 | 3,313 | 18,350 |
| Polk | 4,800 | 4,668 | 9,468 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 9,483 | 239 | 273 | 512 | 9,995 |
| Pulaski | 2,001 | 1,778 | 3,779 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,779 | 24 | 32 | 56 | 3,835 |
| Putnam | 4,812 | 4,364 | 9,176 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9,176 | 10 | 21 | 31 | 9,207 |
| Ralls | 3,630 | 3,158 | 6,788 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 6,801 | 896 | 895 | 1,791 | 8,592 |
| Randolph | 4,660 | 4,117 | 8,777 | 9 | 2 | 11 | 8,788 | 1,301 | 1,318 | 2,619 | 11,407 |
| Ray | 6,431 | 5,607 | 12,038 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 12,045 | 1,050 | 997 | 2,047 | 14,092 |
| Reynolds | 1,586 | 1,549 | 3,135 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,135 | 12 | 26 | 38 | 3,173 |
| Ripley | 1,886 | 1,780 | 3,666 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3,669 | 40 | 38 | 78 | 3,747 |
| St. Charles | 7,786 | 6,527 | 14,313 | 13 | 16 | 29 | 14,342 | 1,103 | 1,078 | 2,181 | 16,523 |
| St. Clair | 3,310 | 2,919 | 6,229 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 6,238 | 272 | 302 | 574 | 6,812 |
| St. François | 3,274 | 3,018 | 6,292 | 38 | 42 | 80 | 6,372 | 449 | 428 | 877 | 7,249 |
| St. Genevieve | 3,861 | 3,462 | 7,323 | 46 | 43 | 89 | 7,412 | 299 | 318 | 617 | 8,029 |
| St. Louis | 98,460 | 85,853 | 184,313 | 847 | 1,018 | 1,865 | 186,178 | 1,944 | 2,402 | 4,346 | 190,524 |
| Saline | 5,294 | 4,506 | 9,800 | 12 | 11 | 23 | 9,823 | 2,583 | 2,293 | 4,876 | 14,699 |
| Schuyler | 3,427 | 3,231 | 6,658 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,658 | 19 | 20 | 39 | 6,697 |
| Scotland | 4,627 | 4,115 | 8,742 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,742 | 71 | 60 | 131 | 8,873 |
| Scott | 2,509 | 2,221 | 4,730 | 9 | 5 | 14 | 4,744 | 256 | 247 | 503 | 5,247 |
| Shannon | 1,180 | 1,091 | 2,271 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,271 | 7 | 6 | 13 | 2,284 |
| Shelby | 3,502 | 3,063 | 6,565 | 5 | 7 | 12 | 6,577 | 380 | 344 | 724 | 7,301 |
| Stoddard | 3,944 | 3,715 | 7,659 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 7,662 | 104 | 111 | 215 | 7,877 |
| Stone | 1,261 | 1,123 | 2,384 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,384 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 2,400 |
| Sullivan | 4,674 | 4,421 | 9,095 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 9,096 | 50 | 52 | 102 | 9,198 |
| Taney | 1,738 | 1,751 | 3,489 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3,494 | 33 | 49 | 82 | 3,576 |
| Texas | 3,164 | 2,845 | 6,009 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 6,011 | 28 | 28 | 56 | 6,067 |
| Vernon | 2,508 | 2,204 | 4,712 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 4,714 | 66 | 70 | 136 | 4,850 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF MISSOURI.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Warren | 4,234 | 3,564 | 7,798 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 7,805 | 520 | 514 | 1,034 | 8,839 |
| Washington | 4,550 | 4,120 | 8,670 | 12 | 13 | 25 | 8,695 | 528 | 500 | 1,028 | 9,723 |
| Wayne | 2,687 | 2,674 | 5,361 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 5,368 | 124 | 137 | 261 | 5,629 |
| Webster | 3,476 | 3,403 | 6,879 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,879 | 103 | 117 | 220 | 7,099 |
| Wright | 2,261 | 2,181 | 4,442 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,442 | 29 | 37 | 66 | 4,508 |
| Total | 563,144 | 500,365 | 1,063,509 | 1,697 | 1,875 | 3,572 | 1,067,081 | 57,360 | 57,571 | 114,931 | 1,182,012 |

NOTE.—20 Indians included in white population.

### STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Belknap | 9,134 | 9,376 | 18,510 | 18 | 21 | 39 | 18,549 |
| Carroll | 10,276 | 10,189 | 20,465 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 20,465 |
| Cheshire | 13,703 | 13,696 | 27,399 | 16 | 19 | 35 | 27,434 |
| Coos | 7,030 | 6,124 | 13,154 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 13,161 |
| Grafton | 21,401 | 20,836 | 42,237 | 13 | 10 | 23 | 42,260 |
| Hillsboro' | 28,926 | 33,107 | 62,033 | 59 | 48 | 107 | 62,140 |
| Merrimack | 20,306 | 20,980 | 41,286 | 67 | 55 | 122 | 41,408 |
| Rockingham | 24,589 | 25,436 | 50,025 | 46 | 51 | 97 | 50,122 |
| Strafford | 14,814 | 16,648 | 31,462 | 14 | 17 | 31 | 31,493 |
| Sullivan | 9,384 | 9,624 | 19,008 | 18 | 15 | 33 | 19,041 |
| Total | 159,563 | 166,016 | 325,579 | 253 | 241 | 494 | 326,073 |

### STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | | Male. | Fem. | Total. | |
| Atlantic | 6,048 | 5,544 | 11,592 | 104 | 90 | 194 | 11,786 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,786 |
| Bergen | 10,323 | 9,632 | 19,955 | 869 | 794 | 1,663 | 21,618 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 21,618 |
| Burlington | 23,429 | 24,077 | 47,506 | 1,046 | 1,178 | 2,224 | 49,730 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 49,730 |
| Camden | 15,743 | 16,140 | 31,883 | 1,176 | 1,398 | 2,574 | 34,457 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 34,457 |
| Cape May | 3,411 | 3,446 | 6,857 | 124 | 149 | 273 | 7,130 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,130 |
| Cumberland | 10,851 | 10,459 | 21,310 | 670 | 625 | 1,295 | 22,605 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,605 |
| Essex | 47,385 | 49,735 | 97,120 | 787 | 970 | 1,757 | 98,877 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 98,877 |
| Gloucester | 9,152 | 8,585 | 17,737 | 352 | 355 | 707 | 18,441 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18,444 |
| Hudson | 30,717 | 31,347 | 62,064 | 289 | 364 | 653 | 62,717 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 62,717 |
| Hunterdon | 16,519 | 16,335 | 32,854 | 402 | 394 | 796 | 33,650 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 33,654 |
| Mercer | 17,503 | 17,691 | 35,194 | 1,049 | 1,176 | 2,225 | 37,419 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 37,419 |
| Middlesex | 16,641 | 16,863 | 33,504 | 632 | 675 | 1,307 | 34,811 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 34,812 |
| Monmouth | 18,501 | 18,187 | 36,688 | 1,325 | 1,333 | 2,658 | 39,346 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 39,346 |
| Morris | 17,026 | 16,964 | 33,990 | 335 | 351 | 686 | 34,676 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 34,677 |

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female | Total. | | Male. | Fem. | Total | |
| Ocean | 5,634 | 5,418 | 11,052 | 66 | 58 | 124 | 11,176 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11,176 |
| Passaic | 13,938 | 14,516 | 28,454 | 252 | 305 | 557 | 29,011 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 29,013 |
| Salem | 10,256 | 9,740 | 19,996 | 1,237 | 1,225 | 2,462 | 22,458 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 22,458 |
| Somerset | 10,242 | 10,218 | 20,460 | 823 | 765 | 1,588 | 22,048 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 22,057 |
| Sussex | 11,922 | 11,600 | 23,522 | 165 | 159 | 324 | 23,846 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,846 |
| Union | 13,061 | 13,854 | 26,915 | 402 | 463 | 865 | 27,780 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 27,780 |
| Warren | 14,431 | 13,615 | 28,046 | 207 | 179 | 386 | 28,432 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 28,433 |
| Total | 322,733 | 323,966 | 646,699 | 12,312 | 13,006 | 25,318 | 672,017 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 672,035 |

STATE OF NEW YORK.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Alleghany | 21,210 | 20,407 | 41,617 | 132 | 132 | 264 | 41,881 |
| Albany | 55,516 | 57,463 | 112,979 | 450 | 488 | 938 | 113,917 |
| Broome | 17,862 | 17,580 | 35,442 | 222 | 242 | 464 | 35,906 |
| Cattaraugus | 22,677 | 21,058 | 43,735 | 79 | 72 | 151 | 43,886 |
| Cayuga | 28,017 | 27,299 | 55,316 | 238 | 213 | 451 | 55,767 |
| Chautauqua | 29,672 | 28,545 | 58,217 | 99 | 106 | 205 | 58,422 |
| Chemung | 13,243 | 13,102 | 26,345 | 294 | 278 | 572 | 26,917 |
| Chenango | 20,251 | 20,420 | 40,671 | 125 | 138 | 263 | 40,934 |
| Clinton | 23,335 | 22,272 | 45,607 | 90 | 38 | 128 | 45,735 |
| Columbia | 22,450 | 23,342 | 45,792 | 639 | 741 | 1,380 | 47,172 |
| Cortland | 13,108 | 13,170 | 26,278 | 13 | 3 | 16 | 26,294 |
| Delaware | 21,455 | 20,824 | 42,279 | 95 | 91 | 186 | 42,465 |
| Dutchess | 31,069 | 31,821 | 62,890 | 969 | 1,082 | 2,051 | 64,941 |
| Erie | 71,091 | 70,002 | 141,093 | 458 | 420 | 878 | 141,971 |
| Essex | 14,478 | 13,613 | 28,091 | 62 | 61 | 123 | 28,214 |
| Franklin | 15,670 | 15,148 | 30,818 | 11 | 8 | 19 | 30,837 |
| Fulton | 11,826 | 12,151 | 23,977 | 97 | 88 | 185 | 24,162 |
| Green | 15,440 | 15,671 | 31,111 | 396 | 423 | 819 | 31,930 |
| Genesee | 16,204 | 15,901 | 32,105 | 45 | 39 | 84 | 32,189 |
| Hamilton | 1,662 | 1,359 | 3,021 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3,024 |
| Herkimer | 20,374 | 19,936 | 40,310 | 128 | 123 | 251 | 40,561 |
| Jefferson | 34,900 | 34,716 | 69,616 | 102 | 107 | 209 | 69,825 |
| Kings | 131,359 | 142,764 | 274,123 | 2,253 | 2,746 | 4,999 | 279,122 |
| Lewis | 14,886 | 13,655 | 28,541 | 22 | 17 | 39 | 28,580 |
| Livingston | 19,809 | 19,553 | 39,362 | 93 | 91 | 184 | 39,546 |
| Madison | 21,616 | 21,629 | 43,245 | 135 | 165 | 300 | 43,545 |
| Monroe | 49,861 | 50,220 | 100,081 | 288 | 279 | 567 | 100,648 |
| Montgomery | 15,483 | 15,026 | 30,509 | 168 | 189 | 357 | 30,866 |
| New York | 391,522 | 409,573 | 801,095 | 5,468 | 7,106 | 12,574 | 813,669 |
| Niagara | 24,954 | 24,928 | 49,882 | 303 | 214 | 517 | 50,399 |
| Oneida | 51,816 | 52,748 | 104,564 | 305 | 333 | 638 | 105,202 |
| Onondaga | 45,445 | 44,686 | 90,131 | 276 | 279 | 555 | 90,686 |
| Ontario | 22,077 | 21,847 | 43,924 | 283 | 356 | 639 | 44,563 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF NEW YORK.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Orange | 30,645 | 31,055 | 61,700 | 1,028 | 1,084 | 2,112 | 63,812 |
| Orleans | 14,542 | 14,044 | 28,586 | 62 | 69 | 131 | 28,717 |
| Oswego | 39,059 | 36,564 | 75,623 | 175 | 160 | 335 | 75,958 |
| Otsego | 24,911 | 25,039 | 49,950 | 113 | 94 | 207 | 50,157 |
| Putnam | 6,852 | 6,967 | 13,819 | 97 | 86 | 183 | 14,002 |
| Queens | 27,488 | 26,516 | 54,004 | 1,682 | 1,705 | 3,387 | 57,391 |
| Rensselaer | 41,870 | 43,400 | 85,270 | 511 | 547 | 1,058 | 86,328 |
| Richmond | 12,236 | 12,597 | 24,833 | 312 | 347 | 659 | 25,492 |
| Rockland | 11,583 | 10,360 | 21,943 | 269 | 280 | 549 | 22,492 |
| Saratoga | 25,233 | 25,805 | 51,038 | 312 | 379 | 691 | 51,729 |
| Schenectady | 9,899 | 9,862 | 19,761 | 107 | 134 | 241 | 20,002 |
| Schoharie | 17,024 | 16,961 | 33,985 | 248 | 236 | 484 | 34,469 |
| Schuyler | 9,464 | 9,276 | 18,740 | 52 | 48 | 100 | 18,840 |
| Seneca | 14,155 | 13,770 | 27,925 | 96 | 117 | 213 | 28,138 |
| Steuben | 33,832 | 32,383 | 66,215 | 233 | 242 | 475 | 66,690 |
| Saint Lawrence | 42,426 | 41,204 | 83,630 | 28 | 31 | 59 | 83,689 |
| Suffolk | 20,694 | 20,783 | 41,477 | 882 | 916 | 1,798 | 43,275 |
| Sullivan | 16,819 | 15,472 | 32,291 | 47 | 47 | 94 | 32,385 |
| Tioga | 14,352 | 14,148 | 28,500 | 130 | 118 | 248 | 28,748 |
| Tompkins | 15,433 | 15,679 | 31,112 | 142 | 155 | 297 | 31,409 |
| Ulster | 38,160 | 36,612 | 74,772 | 771 | 838 | 1,609 | 76,381 |
| Washington | 22,999 | 22,646 | 45,645 | 136 | 123 | 259 | 45,904 |
| Warren | 11,033 | 10,343 | 21,376 | 29 | 29 | 58 | 21,434 |
| Wayne | 24,139 | 23,353 | 47,492 | 135 | 135 | 270 | 47,762 |
| Wyoming | 16,033 | 15,883 | 31,916 | 25 | 27 | 52 | 31,968 |
| Westchester | 48,978 | 48,249 | 97,227 | 1,142 | 1,128 | 2,270 | 99,497 |
| Yates | 10,157 | 9,976 | 20,133 | 74 | 83 | 157 | 20,290 |
| Total | 1,910,354 | 1,921,376 | 3,831,730 | 23,178 | 25,827 | 49,005 | 3,880,735 |

NOTE.—140 Indians included in white population.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | | Male. | Female | Total. | |
| Alamance | 3,872 | 4,113 | 7,985 | 214 | 208 | 422 | 8,407 | 1,720 | 1,725 | 3,445 | 11,852 |
| Alexander | 2,680 | 2,707 | 5,387 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 5,411 | 292 | 319 | 611 | 6,022 |
| Alleghany | 1,712 | 1,639 | 3,351 | 18 | 15 | 33 | 3,384 | 96 | 110 | 206 | 3,590 |
| Anson | 3,279 | 3,282 | 6,561 | 73 | 79 | 152 | 6,713 | 3,395 | 3,555 | 6,951 | 13,664 |
| Ashe | 3,738 | 3,685 | 7,423 | 75 | 67 | 142 | 7,565 | 185 | 206 | 391 | 7,956 |
| Beaufort | 4,061 | 4,099 | 8,160 | 377 | 351 | 728 | 8,888 | 3,066 | 2,812 | 5,878 | 14,766 |
| Bertie | 2,826 | 2,980 | 5,806 | 147 | 172 | 319 | 6,125 | 4,067 | 4,118 | 8,185 | 14,310 |
| Bladen | 3,176 | 3,057 | 6,233 | 215 | 220 | 435 | 6,668 | 2,785 | 2,542 | 5,327 | 11,995 |
| Brunswick | 2,281 | 2,234 | 4,515 | 129 | 131 | 260 | 4,775 | 2,024 | 1,607 | 3,631 | 8,406 |
| Buncombe | 5,342 | 5,268 | 10,610 | 59 | 52 | 111 | 10,721 | 991 | 942 | 1,933 | 12,654 |
| Burke | 3,307 | 3,338 | 6,645 | 106 | 115 | 221 | 6,866 | 1,200 | 1,171 | 2,371 | 9,237 |
| Cabarras | 3,708 | 3,683 | 7,391 | 65 | 50 | 115 | 7,506 | 1,522 | 1,518 | 3,040 | 10,546 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Caldwell | 3,116 | 3,179 | 6,295 | 51 | 63 | 114 | 6,409 | 489 | 599 | 1,088 | 7,497 |
| Camden | 1,526 | 1,416 | 2,942 | 150 | 12[illegible] | 274 | 3,216 | 1,147 | 980 | 2,127 | 5,343 |
| Carteret | 3,001 | 3,063 | 6,064 | 60 | 93 | 153 | 6,217 | 984 | 985 | 1,969 | 8,186 |
| Caswell | 3,252 | 3,326 | 6,578 | 126 | 156 | 282 | 6,860 | 4,841 | 4,514 | 9,355 | 16,215 |
| Catawba | 4,330 | 4,703 | 9,033 | 14 | 18 | 32 | 9,065 | 806 | 858 | 1,664 | 10,729 |
| Chatham | 6,129 | 6,420 | 12,549 | 138 | 168 | 306 | 12,855 | 3,109 | 3,137 | 6,246 | 19,101 |
| Cherokee | 4,471 | 4,138 | 8,609 | 24 | 14 | 38 | 8,647 | 244 | 275 | 519 | 9,166 |
| Chowan | 1,416 | 1,563 | 2,979 | 67 | 83 | 150 | 3,129 | 1,876 | 1,837 | 3,713 | 6,842 |
| Cleveland | 5,007 | 5,101 | 10,108 | 59 | 50 | 109 | 10,217 | 1,045 | 1,086 | 2,131 | 12,348 |
| Columbus | 3,016 | 2,763 | 5,779 | 193 | 162 | 355 | 6,134 | 1,231 | 1,232 | 2,463 | 8,597 |
| Craven | 4,314 | 4,433 | 8,747 | 598 | 734 | 1,332 | 10,079 | 3,058 | 3,131 | 6,189 | 16,268 |
| Cumberland | 4,670 | 4,884 | 9,554 | 461 | 524 | 985 | 10,539 | 3,022 | 2,808 | 5,830 | 16,369 |
| Currituck | 2,294 | 2,375 | 4,669 | 103 | 120 | 223 | 4,892 | 1,373 | 1,150 | 2,523 | 7,415 |
| Davidson | 6,714 | 6,662 | 13,376 | 73 | 76 | 149 | 13,525 | 1,482 | 1,594 | 3,076 | 16,601 |
| Davie | 3,019 | 2,982 | 6,001 | 55 | 46 | 101 | 6,102 | 1,168 | 1,224 | 2,392 | 8,494 |
| Duplin | 4,118 | 4,171 | 8,289 | 175 | 196 | 371 | 8,660 | 3,535 | 3,589 | 7,124 | 15,784 |
| Edgecombe | 3,395 | 3,484 | 6,879 | 184 | 205 | 389 | 7,268 | 5,238 | 4,870 | 10,108 | 17,376 |
| Forsyth | 5,261 | 5,449 | 10,710 | 93 | 125 | 218 | 10,928 | 915 | 849 | 1,764 | 12,692 |
| Franklin | 3,224 | 3,241 | 6,465 | 280 | 286 | 566 | 7,031 | 3,534 | 3,542 | 7,076 | 14,107 |
| Gaston | 3,418 | 3,579 | 6,997 | 53 | 58 | 111 | 7,108 | 1,077 | 1,122 | 2,199 | 9,307 |
| Gates | 2,078 | 2,103 | 4,181 | 166 | 195 | 361 | 4,542 | 1,898 | 2,003 | 3,901 | 8,443 |
| Granville | 5,567 | 5,620 | 11,187 | 540 | 583 | 1,123 | 12,310 | 5,507 | 5,579 | 11,086 | 23,396 |
| Greene | 1,889 | 1,935 | 3,824 | 75 | 79 | 154 | 3,978 | 2,007 | 1,940 | 3,947 | 7,925 |
| Guilford | 7,961 | 7,777 | 15,738 | 355 | 338 | 693 | 16,431 | 1,792 | 1,833 | 3,625 | 20,056 |
| Halifax | 3,316 | 3,325 | 6,641 | 1,209 | 1,243 | 2,452 | 9,093 | 5,144 | 5,205 | 10,349 | 19,442 |
| Harnett | 2,704 | 2,648 | 5,352 | 61 | 42 | 103 | 5,455 | 1,292 | 1,292 | 2,584 | 8,039 |
| Haywood | 2,686 | 2,788 | 5,474 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 5,488 | 158 | 155 | 313 | 5,801 |
| Henderson | 4,524 | 4,457 | 8,981 | 43 | 39 | 85 | 9,066 | 711 | 671 | 1,382 | 10,448 |
| Hertford | 1,954 | 1,993 | 3,947 | 529 | 583 | 1,112 | 5,059 | 2,282 | 2,163 | 4,445 | 9,504 |
| Hyde | 2,420 | 2,264 | 4,684 | 136 | 121 | 257 | 4,941 | 1,504 | 1,287 | 2,791 | 7,732 |
| Iredell | 5,354 | 5,787 | 11,141 | 13 | 16 | 29 | 11,170 | 2,112 | 2,065 | 4,177 | 15,347 |
| Jackson | 2,704 | 2,537 | 5,241 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 5,247 | 135 | 133 | 268 | 5,515 |
| Johnson | 5,269 | 5,276 | 10,545 | 100 | 95 | 195 | 10,740 | 2,504 | 2,412 | 4,916 | 15,656 |
| Jones | 1,126 | 1,078 | 2,204 | 61 | 52 | 113 | 2,317 | 1,734 | 1,679 | 3,413 | 5,730 |
| Lenoir | 2,465 | 2,437 | 4,902 | 95 | 83 | 178 | 5,080 | 2,549 | 2,591 | 5,140 | 10,220 |
| Lillington | 1,476 | 1,457 | 2,933 | 60 | 65 | 125 | 3,058 | 1,623 | 1,605 | 3,228 | 6,286 |
| Lincoln | 2,971 | 3,028 | 5,999 | 41 | 40 | 81 | 6,080 | 1,089 | 1,026 | 2,115 | 8,195 |
| Macon | 2,734 | 2,636 | 5,370 | 64 | 51 | 115 | 5,485 | 262 | 257 | 519 | 6,004 |
| Madison | 2,885 | 2,793 | 5,678 | 12 | 5 | 17 | 5,695 | 102 | 111 | 213 | 5,908 |
| Martin | 2,676 | 2,759 | 5,435 | 216 | 235 | 451 | 5,886 | 2,151 | 2,158 | 4,309 | 10,195 |
| McDowell | 2,767 | 2,775 | 5,542 | 133 | 140 | 273 | 5,815 | 660 | 645 | 1,305 | 7,120 |
| Mecklenburg | 5,358 | 5,182 | 10,540 | 132 | 161 | 293 | 10,833 | 3,190 | 3,351 | 6,541 | 17,374 |
| Montgomery | 2,875 | 2,905 | 5,780 | 24 | 22 | 46 | 5,826 | 873 | 950 | 1,823 | 7,649 |
| Moore | 4,312 | 4,413 | 8,725 | 91 | 93 | 184 | 8,909 | 1,237 | 1,281 | 2,518 | 11,427 |
| Nash | 3,129 | 3,191 | 6,320 | 326 | 361 | 687 | 7,007 | 2,271 | 2,409 | 4,680 | 11,687 |
| New Hanover | 4,053 | 3,631 | 7,684 | 283 | 359 | 642 | 8,326 | 3,552 | 3,551 | 7,103 | 15,429 |
| Northampton | 2,931 | 2,978 | 5,909 | 333 | 326 | 659 | 6,568 | 3,539 | 3,265 | 6,804 | 13,372 |
| Onslow | 2,618 | 2,577 | 5,195 | 80 | 82 | 162 | 5,357 | 1,672 | 1,827 | 3,499 | 8,856 |
| Orange | 5,529 | 5,782 | 11,311 | 258 | 270 | 528 | 11,839 | 2,529 | 2,579 | 5,108 | 16,947 |
| Pasquotank, | 2,207 | 2,243 | 4,450 | 732 | 775 | 1,507 | 5,957 | 1,604 | 1,379 | 2,983 | 8,940 |
| Perquimans | 1,635 | 1,650 | 3,285 | 193 | 202 | 395 | 3,680 | 1,893 | 1,665 | 3,558 | 7,238 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Aggt'e population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male | Fem. | Total. | | Male. | Female | Total. | |
| Person..... | 2,797 | 2,911 | 5,708 | 150 | 168 | 318 | 6,026 | 2,599 | 2,596 | 5,195 | 11,221 |
| Pitt..... | 3,733 | 3,747 | 7,480 | 71 | 56 | 127 | 7,607 | 4,334 | 4,139 | 8,473 | 16,080 |
| Polk..... | 1,639 | 1,678 | 3,317 | 38 | 68 | 106 | 3,423 | 295 | 325 | 620 | 4,043 |
| Randolph..... | 7,284 | 7,432 | 14,716 | 214 | 218 | 432 | 15,148 | 793 | 852 | 1,645 | 16,793 |
| Richmond..... | 2,567 | 2,644 | 5,211 | 184 | 161 | 345 | 5,556 | 2,791 | 2,662 | 5,453 | 11,009 |
| Robeson..... | 4,330 | 4,242 | 8,572 | 708 | 754 | 1,462 | 10,034 | 2,755 | 2,700 | 5,455 | 15,489 |
| Rockingham..... | 4,927 | 5,092 | 10,019 | 200 | 209 | 409 | 10,428 | 3,084 | 3,234 | 6,318 | 16,746 |
| Rowan..... | 5,184 | 5,339 | 10,523 | 68 | 68 | 136 | 10,659 | 1,958 | 1,972 | 3,930 | 14,589 |
| Rutherford..... | 4,537 | 4,522 | 9,059 | 53 | 70 | 123 | 9,182 | 1,158 | 1,233 | 2,391 | 11,573 |
| Sampson..... | 4,566 | 4,542 | 9,108 | 261 | 227 | 488 | 9,596 | 3,535 | 3,493 | 7,028 | 16,624 |
| Stanly..... | 3,314 | 3,273 | 6,587 | 23 | 22 | 45 | 6,632 | 579 | 590 | 1,169 | 7,801 |
| Stokes..... | 3,937 | 3,910 | 7,847 | 45 | 41 | 86 | 7,933 | 1,221 | 1,248 | 2,469 | 10,402 |
| Surry..... | 4,500 | 4,450 | 8,950 | 97 | 87 | 184 | 9,134 | 605 | 641 | 1,246 | 10,380 |
| Tyrrel..... | 1,621 | 1,583 | 3,204 | 73 | 70 | 143 | 3,347 | 827 | 770 | 1,597 | 4,944 |
| Union..... | 4,449 | 4,454 | 8,903 | 27 | 26 | 53 | 8,956 | 1,106 | 1,140 | 2,246 | 11,202 |
| Wake..... | 7,963 | 8,485 | 16,448 | 706 | 740 | 1,446 | 17,894 | 5,296 | 5,437 | 10,733 | 28,627 |
| Warren..... | 2,467 | 2,456 | 4,923 | 198 | 204 | 402 | 5,325 | 5,254 | 5,147 | 10,401 | 15,726 |
| Washington..... | 1,734 | 1,859 | 3,593 | 150 | 149 | 299 | 3,892 | 1,206 | 1,259 | 2,465 | 6,357 |
| Watauga..... | 2,436 | 2,336 | 4,772 | 37 | 44 | 81 | 4,853 | 52 | 52 | 104 | 4,957 |
| Wayne..... | 4,352 | 4,365 | 8,717 | 367 | 370 | 737 | 9,454 | 2,747 | 2,704 | 5,451 | 14,905 |
| Wilkes..... | 6,519 | 6,761 | 13,280 | 131 | 130 | 261 | 13,541 | 570 | 638 | 1,208 | 14,749 |
| Wilson..... | 2,910 | 3,033 | 5,943 | 144 | 137 | 281 | 6,224 | 1,762 | 1,734 | 3,496 | 9,720 |
| Yadkin..... | 4,430 | 4,676 | 9,106 | 84 | 88 | 172 | 9,278 | 692 | 744 | 1,436 | 10,714 |
| Yancey..... | 4,225 | 4,001 | 8,226 | 30 | 37 | 67 | 8,293 | 156 | 206 | 362 | 8,655 |
| Total..... | 314,267 | 316,833 | 631,100 | 14,880 | 15,583 | 30,463 | 661,563 | 166,469 | 164,590 | 331,059 | 992,622 |

NOTE.—1,158 Indians included in white population.

### STATE OF OHIO.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Adams..... | 10,326 | 9,878 | 20,204 | 50 | 55 | 105 | 20,309 |
| Allen..... | 9,830 | 9,285 | 19,115 | 33 | 37 | 70 | 19,185 |
| Ashland..... | 11,461 | 11,474 | 22,935 | 7 | 9 | 16 | 22,951 |
| Ashtabula..... | 15,929 | 15,860 | 31,789 | 16 | 9 | 25 | 31,814 |
| Athens..... | 10,680 | 10,298 | 20,978 | 190 | 196 | 386 | 21,364 |
| Auglaise..... | 8,927 | 8,196 | 17,123 | 33 | 31 | 64 | 17,187 |
| Belmont..... | 17,817 | 17,584 | 35,401 | 479 | 518 | 997 | 36,398 |
| Brown..... | 14,660 | 14,182 | 28,842 | 571 | 545 | 1,116 | 29,958 |
| Butler..... | 18,166 | 16,945 | 35,111 | 357 | 372 | 729 | 35,840 |
| Carroll..... | 7,898 | 7,799 | 15,697 | 25 | 16 | 41 | 15,738 |
| Champaign..... | 11,123 | 10,787 | 21,910 | 393 | 395 | 788 | 22,698 |
| Clark..... | 12,573 | 12,235 | 24,808 | 259 | 233 | 492 | 25,300 |
| Clermont..... | 16,306 | 15,895 | 32,201 | 402 | 431 | 833 | 33,034 |
| Clinton..... | 10,580 | 10,058 | 20,638 | 429 | 394 | 823 | 21,461 |
| Columbiana..... | 16,214 | 16,342 | 32,556 | 154 | 126 | 280 | 32,836 |

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF OHIO.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Coshocton | 12,596 | 12,412 | 25,008 | 13 | 11 | 24 | 25,032 |
| Crawford | 12,255 | 11,586 | 23,841 | 20 | 20 | 40 | 23,881 |
| Cuyahoga | 38,485 | 38,654 | 77,139 | 461 | 433 | 894 | 78,033 |
| Darke | 13,165 | 12,363 | 25,528 | 247 | 234 | 481 | 26,009 |
| Defiance | 6,069 | 5,739 | 11,808 | 43 | 35 | 78 | 11,886 |
| Delaware | 12,210 | 11,561 | 23,771 | 61 | 70 | 131 | 23,902 |
| Erie | 12,413 | 11,912 | 24,325 | 63 | 86 | 149 | 24,474 |
| Fairfield | 15,301 | 14,980 | 30,281 | 120 | 137 | 257 | 30,538 |
| Fayette | 7,920 | 7,326 | 15,246 | 368 | 321 | 689 | 15,935 |
| Franklin | 25,298 | 23,485 | 48,783 | 814 | 764 | 1,578 | 50,361 |
| Fulton | 7,315 | 6,727 | 14,042 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 14,043 |
| Gallia | 10,398 | 10,055 | 20,453 | 800 | 790 | 1,590 | 22,043 |
| Geauga | 8,013 | 7,797 | 15,810 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 15,817 |
| Green | 12,503 | 12,219 | 24,722 | 686 | 789 | 1,475 | 26,197 |
| Guernsey | 12,159 | 12,038 | 24,197 | 137 | 140 | 277 | 24,474 |
| Hamilton | 108,702 | 103,100 | 211,802 | 2,268 | 2,340 | 4,608 | 216,410 |
| Hancock | 11,662 | 11,174 | 22,836 | 23 | 27 | 50 | 22,886 |
| Hardin | 6,922 | 6,538 | 13,460 | 58 | 52 | 110 | 13,570 |
| Harrison | 9,480 | 9,473 | 18,953 | 76 | 81 | 157 | 19,110 |
| Henry | 4,690 | 4,210 | 8,900 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 8,901 |
| Highland | 13,591 | 13,224 | 26,815 | 476 | 482 | 958 | 27,773 |
| Hocking | 8,531 | 8,307 | 16,838 | 109 | 110 | 219 | 17,057 |
| Holmes | 10,327 | 10,257 | 20,584 | 5 | ..... | 5 | 20,589 |
| Huron | 15,216 | 14,321 | 29,537 | 45 | 34 | 79 | 29,616 |
| Jackson | 8,907 | 8,338 | 17,245 | 350 | 346 | 696 | 17,941 |
| Jefferson | 12,587 | 12,821 | 25,408 | 351 | 356 | 707 | 26,115 |
| Knox | 14,014 | 13,662 | 27,676 | 23 | 36 | 59 | 27,735 |
| Lake | 7,750 | 7,790 | 15,540 | 22 | 14 | 36 | 15,576 |
| Lawrence | 11,634 | 10,930 | 22,564 | 349 | 336 | 685 | 23,249 |
| Licking | 18,560 | 18,308 | 36,868 | 80 | 63 | 143 | 37,011 |
| Logan | 10,255 | 10,086 | 20,341 | 333 | 322 | 655 | 20,996 |
| Loraine | 14,779 | 14,416 | 29,195 | 267 | 282 | 549 | 29,744 |
| Lucas | 13,278 | 12,275 | 25,553 | 164 | 114 | 278 | 25,831 |
| Madison | 6,714 | 6,025 | 12,739 | 155 | 121 | 276 | 13,015 |
| Mahoning | 13,089 | 12,744 | 25,833 | 31 | 30 | 61 | 25,894 |
| Marion | 8,064 | 7,380 | 15,444 | 23 | 23 | 46 | 15,490 |
| Medina | 11,404 | 11,075 | 22,479 | 23 | 15 | 38 | 22,517 |
| Meigs | 13,394 | 12,849 | 26,243 | 145 | 146 | 291 | 26,534 |
| Mercer | 6,971 | 6,527 | 13,498 | 323 | 283 | 606 | 14,104 |
| Miami | 14,776 | 14,383 | 29,159 | 411 | 389 | 800 | 29,959 |
| Monroe | 13,130 | 12,527 | 25,657 | 44 | 40 | 84 | 25,741 |
| Montgomery | 26,208 | 25,627 | 51,835 | 198 | 197 | 395 | 52,230 |
| Morgan | 11,120 | 10,856 | 21,976 | 75 | 68 | 143 | 22,119 |
| Morrow | 10,257 | 10,099 | 20,356 | 52 | 37 | 89 | 20,445 |
| Muskingum | 21,373 | 21,953 | 43,326 | 537 | 553 | 1,090 | 44,416 |
| Noble | 10,557 | 10,172 | 20,729 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 20,751 |
| Ottawa | 3,731 | 3,285 | 7,016 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,016 |
| Paulding | 2,492 | 2,319 | 4,811 | 70 | 64 | 134 | 4,945 |
| Perry | 9,755 | 9,874 | 19,629 | 27 | 22 | 49 | 19,678 |
| Pickaway | 11,638 | 10,892 | 22,530 | 492 | 447 | 939 | 23,469 |
| Pike | 6,533 | 6,268 | 12,801 | 434 | 408 | 842 | 13,643 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF OHIO.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Portage | 12,245 | 11,887 | 24,132 | 33 | 43 | 76 | 24,208 |
| Preble | 10,982 | 10,714 | 21,696 | 65 | 59 | 124 | 21,820 |
| Putnam | 6,670 | 6,132 | 12,802 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 12,808 |
| Richland | 15,541 | 15,599 | 31,140 | 12 | 6 | 18 | 31,158 |
| Ross | 16,331 | 15,959 | 32,290 | 1,379 | 1,402 | 2,781 | 35,071 |
| Sandusky | 11,092 | 10,282 | 21,374 | 38 | 17 | 55 | 21,429 |
| Scioto | 12,342 | 11,632 | 23,974 | 164 | 159 | 323 | 24,297 |
| Seneca | 15,758 | 14,987 | 30,745 | 51 | 72 | 123 | 30,868 |
| Shelby | 8,666 | 8,247 | 16,913 | 294 | 286 | 580 | 17,493 |
| Stark | 21,531 | 21,275 | 42,806 | 84 | 88 | 172 | 42,978 |
| Summit | 13,635 | 13,621 | 27,256 | 39 | 49 | 88 | 27,344 |
| Trumbull | 15,315 | 15,261 | 30,576 | 45 | 35 | 80 | 30,656 |
| Tuscarawas | 16,342 | 16,051 | 32,393 | 38 | 32 | 70 | 32,463 |
| Union | 8,361 | 7,923 | 16,284 | 113 | 110 | 223 | 16,507 |
| Van Wirt | 5,283 | 4,887 | 10,170 | 31 | 37 | 68 | 10,238 |
| Vinton | 6,903 | 6,575 | 13,478 | 70 | 83 | 153 | 13,631 |
| Warren | 13,314 | 12,912 | 26,226 | 340 | 336 | 676 | 26,902 |
| Washington | 18,252 | 17,468 | 35,620 | 313 | 335 | 648 | 36,268 |
| Wayne | 16,318 | 16,138 | 32,456 | 15 | 12 | 27 | 32,483 |
| Williams | 8,752 | 7,880 | 16,632 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 16,633 |
| Wood | 9,412 | 8,471 | 17,883 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 17,886 |
| Wyandott | 8,094 | 7,460 | 15,554 | 26 | 16 | 42 | 15,596 |
| Total | 1,171,720 | 1,131,118 | 2,302,838 | 18,442 | 18,231 | 36,673 | 2,339,511 |

NOTE.—30 Indians included in white population.

### STATE OF OREGON.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | INDIANS. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Benton | 1,806 | 1,253 | 3,059 | 5 | 5 | 10 | 5 | ..... | 5 | 3,074 |
| Coos | 305 | 116 | 421 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 19 | 24 | 445 |
| Clackamas | 1,980 | 1,484 | 3,464 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 3,466 |
| Clatsop | 307 | 189 | 496 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 498 |
| Columbia | 334 | 198 | 532 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 532 |
| Curry | 287 | 89 | 376 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6 | 11 | 17 | 393 |
| Douglas | 1,957 | 1,210 | 3,167 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 15 | 12 | 27 | 3,203 |
| Jackson | 2,789 | 900 | 3,689 | 26 | 16 | 42 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 3,736 |
| Josephine | 1,288 | 321 | 1,609 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 1,623 |
| Lane | 2,735 | 2,044 | 4,779 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,780 |
| Linn | 3,787 | 2,976 | 6,763 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6,772 |
| Marion | 4,004 | 3,018 | 7,022 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 14 | 32 | 46 | 7,088 |
| Multnomah | 2,446 | 1,680 | 4,126 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 4,150 |
| Polk | 2,104 | 1,519 | 3,623 | 2 | ..... | 2 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,625 |

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF OREGON.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | INDIANS. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Tillamook | 61 | 34 | 95 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 95 |
| Umpqua | 745 | 497 | 1,242 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 1,250 |
| Wasco | 1,160 | 513 | 1,673 | 7 | 2 | 9 | ..... | 7 | 7 | 1,689 |
| Washington | 1,554 | 1,226 | 2,780 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 9 | 12 | 21 | 2,801 |
| Yam Hill | 1,802 | 1,442 | 3,244 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,245 |
| Total | 31,451 | 20,709 | 52,160 | 76 | 52 | 128 | 64 | 113 | 177 | 52,465 |

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Adams | 13,708 | 13,824 | 27,532 | 228 | 246 | 474 | 28,006 |
| Allegheny | 88,555 | 87,551 | 176,106 | 1,202 | 1,423 | 2,625 | 178,731 |
| Armstrong | 18,069 | 17,550 | 35,619 | 90 | 88 | 178 | 35,797 |
| Beaver | 14,404 | 14,462 | 28,866 | 137 | 137 | 274 | 29,140 |
| Bedford | 13,310 | 12,932 | 26,242 | 270 | 224 | 494 | 26,736 |
| Berks | 46,530 | 46,791 | 93,321 | 248 | 249 | 497 | 93,818 |
| Blair | 13,958 | 13,588 | 27,546 | 141 | 142 | 283 | 27,829 |
| Bradford | 24,888 | 23,643 | 48,531 | 104 | 99 | 203 | 48,734 |
| Bucks | 31,316 | 30,644 | 61,960 | 795 | 823 | 1,618 | 63,578 |
| Butler | 18,022 | 17,516 | 35,538 | 27 | 29 | 56 | 35,594 |
| Cambria | 14,902 | 14,138 | 29,040 | 67 | 48 | 115 | 29,155 |
| Carbon | 11,070 | 9,954 | 21,024 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 21,033 |
| Centre | 13,613 | 13,126 | 26,739 | 132 | 129 | 261 | 27,000 |
| Chester | 34,342 | 34,329 | 68,671 | 2.995 | 2,912 | 5,907 | 74,578 |
| Clarion | 12,657 | 12,268 | 24,925 | 33 | 30 | 63 | 24,988 |
| Clearfield | 9,907 | 8,771 | 18,678 | 39 | 42 | 81 | 18,759 |
| Clinton | 9,210 | 8,376 | 17,586 | 71 | 66 | 137 | 17,723 |
| Columbia | 12,667 | 12,295 | 24,962 | 47 | 56 | 103 | 25,065 |
| Crawford | 24,662 | 23,911 | 48,573 | 94 | 88 | 182 | 48,755 |
| Cumberland | 19,299 | 19,459 | 38,758 | 638 | 702 | 1,340 | 40,098 |
| Dauphin | 22,452 | 22,595 | 45,047 | 814 | 895 | 1,709 | 46,756 |
| Delaware | 14,250 | 14,698 | 28,948 | 817 | 832 | 1,649 | 30,597 |
| Elk | 3,234 | 2,670 | 5,904 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 5,915 |
| Erie | 24,906 | 24,345 | 49,251 | 97 | 84 | 181 | 49,432 |
| Fayette | 18,907 | 19,453 | 38,360 | 722 | 827 | 1,549 | 39,909 |
| Forest | 505 | 393 | 898 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 898 |
| Franklin | 20,102 | 20,225 | 40,327 | 866 | 933 | 1,799 | 42,126 |
| Fulton | 4,587 | 4,443 | 9,030 | 56 | 45 | 101 | 9,131 |
| Green | 12,079 | 11,738 | 23,817 | 258 | 268 | 526 | 24,343 |
| Huntingdon | 14,184 | 13,626 | 27,810 | 142 | 148 | 290 | 28,100 |
| Indiana | 16,815 | 16,686 | 33,501 | 100 | 86 | 186 | 33,687 |
| Jefferson | 9,450 | 8,739 | 18,189 | 49 | 32 | 81 | 18,270 |
| Juniata | 8,552 | 8,173 | 16,725 | 139 | 122 | 261 | 16,986 |
| Lancaster | 56,250 | 56,605 | 112,855 | 1,760 | 1,699 | 3,459 | 116,314 |
| Lawrence | 11,334 | 11,563 | 22,897 | 49 | 53 | 102 | 22,999 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Lebanon | 15,862 | 15,886 | 31,748 | 46 | 37 | 83 | 31,831 |
| Lehigh | 22,316 | 21,380 | 43,696 | 35 | 22 | 57 | 43,753 |
| Luzerne | 46,540 | 43,254 | 89,794 | 228 | 222 | 450 | 90,244 |
| Lycoming | 18,953 | 18,047 | 37,000 | 197 | 202 | 399 | 37,399 |
| McKean | 4,728 | 4,131 | 8,859 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,859 |
| Mercer | 18,252 | 18,323 | 36,575 | 148 | 133 | 281 | 36,856 |
| Mifflin | 8,009 | 7,916 | 15,925 | 187 | 228 | 415 | 16,340 |
| Monroe | 8,613 | 8,018 | 16,631 | 60 | 67 | 127 | 16,758 |
| Montgomery | 34,975 | 34,621 | 69,596 | 440 | 464 | 904 | 70,500 |
| Montour | 6,581 | 6,358 | 12,939 | 59 | 55 | 114 | 13,053 |
| Northampton | 23,976 | 23,787 | 47,763 | 67 | 74 | 141 | 47,904 |
| Northumberland | 14,600 | 14,207 | 28,807 | 61 | 54 | 115 | 28,922 |
| Perry | 11,589 | 11,085 | 22,674 | 65 | 54 | 119 | 22,793 |
| Philadelphia | 260,156 | 283,188 | 543,344 | 9,177 | 13,008 | 22,185 | 565,529 |
| Pike | 3,668 | 3,350 | 7,018 | 68 | 69 | 137 | 7,155 |
| Potter | 6,051 | 5,404 | 11,455 | 9 | 6 | 15 | 11,470 |
| Schuylkill | 45,667 | 43,486 | 89,153 | 188 | 169 | 357 | 89,510 |
| Snyder | 7,516 | 7,484 | 15,000 | 20 | 15 | 35 | 15,035 |
| Somerset | 13,442 | 13,289 | 26,731 | 25 | 22 | 47 | 26,778 |
| Sullivan | 2,980 | 2,648 | 5,628 | 3 | 6 | 9 | 5,637 |
| Susquehanna | 18,465 | 17,593 | 36,058 | 113 | 96 | 209 | 36,267 |
| Tioga | 16,101 | 14,841 | 30,942 | 47 | 55 | 102 | 31,044 |
| Union | 7,010 | 7,080 | 14,090 | 28 | 27 | 55 | 14,145 |
| Venango | 13,084 | 11,890 | 24,974 | 37 | 32 | 69 | 25,043 |
| Warren | 10,101 | 9,038 | 19,139 | 31 | 20 | 51 | 19,190 |
| Washington | 22,328 | 22,751 | 45,079 | 844 | 882 | 1,726 | 46,805 |
| Wayne | 16,919 | 15,280 | 32,199 | 17 | 23 | 40 | 32,239 |
| Westmoreland | 26,691 | 26,613 | 53,304 | 229 | 203 | 432 | 53,736 |
| Wyoming | 6,512 | 6,023 | 12,535 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 12,540 |
| York | 33,565 | 33,269 | 66,834 | 703 | 663 | 1,366 | 68,200 |
| Total | 1,427,946 | 1,421,320 | 2,849,266 | 26,373 | 30,476 | 56,849 | 2,906,115 |

NOTE.—7 Indians included in white population.

### STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Bristol | 4,130 | 4,469 | 8,599 | 153 | 155 | 308 | 8,907 |
| Kent | 8,038 | 9,006 | 17,044 | 134 | 125 | 259 | 17,303 |
| Newport | 10,196 | 10,878 | 21,074 | 360 | 462 | 822 | 21,896 |
| Providence | 51,007 | 54,815 | 105,822 | 898 | 1,079 | 1,977 | 107,799 |
| Washington | 8,931 | 9,198 | 18,129 | 286 | 300 | 586 | 18,715 |
| Total | 82,302 | 88,366 | 170,668 | 1,831 | 2,121 | 3,952 | 174,620 |

NOTE.—19 Indians included in white population.

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

| DISTRICTS. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Abbeville | 5,786 | 5,730 | 11,516 | 184 | 183 | 367 | 11,883 | 9,909 | 10,593 | 20,502 | 32,385 |
| Anderson | 7,138 | 7,148 | 14,286 | 81 | 81 | 162 | 14,448 | 3,956 | 4,469 | 8,425 | 22,873 |
| Barnwell | 6,396 | 6,306 | 12,702 | 325 | 315 | 640 | 13,342 | 8,522 | 8,879 | 17,401 | 30,743 |
| Beaufort | 3,385 | 3,329 | 6,714 | 410 | 399 | 809 | 7,523 | 15,484 | 17,046 | 32,530 | 40,053 |
| Charleston | 14,761 | 14,427 | 29,188 | 1,455 | 2,167 | 3,622 | 32,810 | 17,957 | 19,333 | 37,290 | 70,100 |
| Chester | 3,486 | 3,612 | 7,098 | 82 | 74 | 156 | 7,254 | 5,294 | 5,574 | 10,868 | 18,122 |
| Chesterfield | 3,614 | 3,740 | 7,354 | 60 | 72 | 132 | 7,486 | 2,210 | 2,138 | 4,348 | 11,834 |
| Clarendon | 2,249 | 2,129 | 4,378 | 73 | 78 | 151 | 4,529 | 4,154 | 4,412 | 8,566 | 13,095 |
| Colleton | 4,780 | 4.475 | 9,255 | 174 | 180 | 354 | 9,609 | 15,334 | 16,973 | 32,307 | 41,916 |
| Darlington | 4,328 | 4,104 | 8,432 | 30 | 22 | 52 | 8,484 | 5,779 | 6,098 | 11,877 | 20,361 |
| Edgefield | 7,802 | 7,852 | 15,654 | 83 | 90 | 173 | 15,827 | 12,040 | 12,020 | 24,060 | 39,887 |
| Fairfield | 3,241 | 3,132 | 6,373 | 111 | 93 | 204 | 6,577 | 7,543 | 7,991 | 15,534 | 22,111 |
| Georgetown | 1,589 | 1,424 | 3,013 | 91 | 92 | 183 | 3,196 | 9,143 | 8,966 | 18,109 | 21,305 |
| Greenville | 7,280 | 7,351 | 14,631 | 112 | 100 | 212 | 14,843 | 3,390 | 3,659 | 7,049 | 21,892 |
| Horry | 2,866 | 2,698 | 5,564 | 21 | 18 | 39 | 5,603 | 1,212 | 1,147 | 2,359 | 7,962 |
| Kershaw | 2,503 | 2,545 | 5,048 | 89 | 108 | 197 | 5,245 | 3,668 | 4,173 | 7,841 | 13,086 |
| Lancaster | 3,055 | 2,999 | 6,054 | 47 | 46 | 93 | 6,147 | 2,795 | 2,855 | 5,650 | 11,797 |
| Laurens | 5,165 | 5,364 | 10,529 | 61 | 68 | 129 | 10,658 | 6,633 | 6,567 | 13,200 | 23,858 |
| Lexington | 4,630 | 4,703 | 9,333 | 25 | 19 | 44 | 9,377 | 3,174 | 3,028 | 6,202 | 15,579 |
| Marion | 5,504 | 5,503 | 11,007 | 112 | 120 | 232 | 11,239 | 4,807 | 5,144 | 9,951 | 21,190 |
| Marlborough | 2,682 | 2,691 | 5,373 | 74 | 94 | 168 | 5,541 | 3,370 | 3,523 | 6,893 | 12,434 |
| Newberry | 3,601 | 3,399 | 7,000 | 81 | 103 | 184 | 7,184 | 6,801 | 6,894 | 13,695 | 20,879 |
| Orangeburg | 4,097 | 4,011 | 8,108 | 117 | 88 | 205 | 8,313 | 8,162 | 8,421 | 16,583 | 24,896 |
| Pickens | 7,593 | 7,742 | 15,335 | 47 | 62 | 109 | 15,444 | 2,064 | 2,131 | 4,195 | 19,639 |
| Richland | 3,477 | 3,386 | 6,863 | 182 | 257 | 439 | 7,302 | 5,445 | 5,560 | 11,005 | 18,307 |
| Spartanburg | 9,147 | 9,390 | 18,537 | 65 | 77 | 142 | 18,679 | 4,017 | 4,223 | 8,240 | 26,919 |
| Sumter | 3,429 | 3,428 | 6,857 | 159 | 161 | 320 | 7,177 | 8,233 | 8,449 | 16,682 | 23,859 |
| Union | 4,379 | 4,291 | 8,670 | 98 | 66 | 164 | 8,834 | 5,378 | 5,423 | 10,801 | 19,635 |
| Williamsburg | 2,712 | 2,475 | 5,187 | 18 | 25 | 43 | 5,230 | 5,153 | 5,106 | 10,259 | 15,489 |
| York | 5,526 | 5,803 | 11,329 | 81 | 108 | 189 | 11,518 | 4,944 | 5,040 | 9,984 | 21,502 |
| Total | 146,201 | 145,187 | 291,388 | 4,548 | 5,366 | 9,914 | 301,302 | 196,571 | 205,835 | 402,406 | 703,708 |

NOTE.—88 Indians included in the white population.

### STATE OF TENNESSEE.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male | Fem. | Total. | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Anderson | 3,269 | 3,208 | 6,477 | 4 | 4 | 8 | 6,485 | 302 | 281 | 583 | 7,068 |
| Bedford | 7,578 | 7,210 | 14,788 | 27 | 25 | 52 | 14,840 | 3,447 | 3,297 | 6,744 | 21,584 |
| Benton | 4,193 | 3,725 | 7,918 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 7,929 | 253 | 281 | 534 | 8,463 |
| Bledsoe | 1,886 | 1,757 | 3,643 | 63 | 64 | 127 | 3,770 | 331 | 328 | 689 | 4,459 |
| Blount | 5,901 | 5,810 | 11,711 | 105 | 91 | 196 | 11,907 | 672 | 691 | 1,363 | 13,270 |
| Bradley | 5,299 | 5,171 | 10,470 | 25 | 33 | 58 | 10,528 | 559 | 614 | 1,173 | 11,701 |
| Campbell | 3,211 | 3,070 | 6,281 | 34 | 31 | 65 | 6,346 | 183 | 183 | 366 | 6,712 |
| Cannon | 4,269 | 4,261 | 8,530 | ..... | 5 | 5 | 8,535 | 496 | 478 | 974 | 9,509 |
| Carroll | 6,733 | 6,606 | 13,339 | 18 | 16 | 34 | 13,373 | 1,990 | 2,074 | 4,064 | 17,437 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF TENNESSEE.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Carter | 3,377 | 3,351 | 6,728 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 6,750 | 181 | 193 | 374 | 7,124 |
| Cheatham | 2,829 | 2,547 | 5,376 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,376 | 951 | 931 | 1,882 | 7,258 |
| Claiborne | 4,444 | 4,280 | 8,724 | 78 | 98 | 176 | 8,900 | 408 | 335 | 743 | 9,643 |
| Cocke | 4,734 | 4,748 | 9,482 | 33 | 44 | 77 | 9,559 | 434 | 415 | 849 | 10,408 |
| Coffee | 4,108 | 4,042 | 8,150 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 8,160 | 745 | 784 | 1,529 | 9,689 |
| Cumberland | 1,650 | 1,671 | 3,321 | 11 | 7 | 18 | 3,339 | 57 | 64 | 121 | 3,460 |
| Davidson | 16,597 | 14,459 | 31,056 | 544 | 665 | 1,209 | 32,265 | 7,214 | 7,576 | 14,790 | 47,055 |
| Decatur | 2,803 | 2,674 | 5,477 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 5,492 | 354 | 430 | 784 | 6,276 |
| DeKalb | 4,749 | 4,784 | 9,533 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 9,548 | 471 | 554 | 1,025 | 10,573 |
| Dickson | 4,027 | 3,747 | 7,774 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 7,781 | 1,126 | 1,075 | 2,201 | 9,982 |
| Dyer | 4,078 | 3,811 | 7,889 | 4 | 2 | 6 | 7,895 | 1,297 | 1,344 | 2,641 | 10,536 |
| Fayette | 4,639 | 4,187 | 8,826 | 12 | 16 | 28 | 8,854 | 7,690 | 7,783 | 15,473 | 24,327 |
| Fentress | 2,459 | 2,406 | 4,865 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 4,867 | 84 | 103 | 187 | 5,054 |
| Franklin | 5,213 | 5,036 | 10,249 | 20 | 28 | 48 | 10,297 | 1,765 | 1,786 | 3,551 | 13,848 |
| Gibson | 8,038 | 7,507 | 15,545 | 42 | 49 | 91 | 15,636 | 2,935 | 3,206 | 6,141 | 21,777 |
| Giles | 7,898 | 7,397 | 15,295 | 8 | 15 | 23 | 15,318 | 5,262 | 5,586 | 10,848 | 26,166 |
| Grainger | 4,867 | 4,860 | 9,727 | 81 | 89 | 170 | 9,897 | 521 | 544 | 1,065 | 10,962 |
| Greene | 8,735 | 8,750 | 17,485 | 119 | 103 | 222 | 17,707 | 604 | 693 | 1,297 | 19,004 |
| Grundy | 1,404 | 1,409 | 2,813 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 2,827 | 137 | 129 | 266 | 3,093 |
| Hamilton | 5,937 | 5,710 | 11,647 | 90 | 102 | 192 | 11,839 | 699 | 720 | 1,419 | 13,258 |
| Hancock | 3,322 | 3,384 | 6,706 | 35 | 33 | 68 | 6,774 | 123 | 123 | 246 | 7,020 |
| Hardeman | 5,401 | 5,104 | 10,505 | 16 | 12 | 28 | 10,533 | 3,598 | 3,638 | 7,236 | 17,769 |
| Hardin | 4,812 | 4,742 | 9,554 | 19 | 18 | 37 | 9,591 | 767 | 856 | 1,623 | 11,214 |
| Hawkins | 6,988 | 7,055 | 14,043 | 101 | 93 | 194 | 14,237 | 969 | 956 | 1,925 | 16,162 |
| Haywood | 4,241 | 3,924 | 8,165 | 19 | 22 | 41 | 8,206 | 5,495 | 5,531 | 11,026 | 19,232 |
| Henderson | 5,612 | 5,577 | 11,189 | 9 | 10 | 19 | 11,208 | 1,552 | 1,731 | 3,283 | 14,491 |
| Henry | 6,946 | 6,646 | 13,592 | 7 | 4 | 11 | 13,603 | 2,698 | 2,832 | 5,530 | 19,133 |
| Hickman | 3,725 | 3,807 | 7,532 | 18 | 9 | 27 | 7,559 | 880 | 873 | 1,753 | 9,312 |
| Humphrey | 4,081 | 3,538 | 7,619 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 7,633 | 728 | 735 | 1,463 | 9,096 |
| Jackson | 5,220 | 5,247 | 10,467 | 25 | 21 | 46 | 10,513 | 588 | 624 | 1,212 | 11,725 |
| Jefferson | 6,878 | 6,899 | 13,777 | 79 | 91 | 170 | 13,947 | 1,035 | 1,061 | 2,096 | 16,043 |
| Johnson | 2,393 | 2,364 | 4,757 | 11 | 17 | 28 | 4,785 | 114 | 119 | 233 | 5,018 |
| Knox | 10,196 | 9,824 | 20,020 | 199 | 224 | 423 | 20,443 | 1,194 | 1,176 | 2,370 | 22,813 |
| Lauderdale | 2,453 | 2,231 | 4,684 | 11 | 10 | 21 | 4,705 | 1,456 | 1,398 | 2,854 | 7,559 |
| Lawrence | 4,035 | 4,101 | 8,136 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 8,160 | 564 | 596 | 1,160 | 9,320 |
| Lewis | 998 | 994 | 1,992 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 1,994 | 112 | 135 | 247 | 2,241 |
| Lincoln | 8,058 | 7,868 | 15,926 | 26 | 29 | 55 | 15,981 | 3,382 | 3,465 | 6,847 | 22,828 |
| McNary | 6,497 | 6,313 | 12,810 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 12,832 | 885 | 1,015 | 1,900 | 14,732 |
| Macon | 3,105 | 3,139 | 6,244 | 55 | 62 | 117 | 6,361 | 485 | 444 | 929 | 7,290 |
| McMinn | 5,830 | 5,720 | 11,550 | 48 | 48 | 96 | 11,646 | 911 | 998 | 1,909 | 13,555 |
| Madison | 6,002 | 5,438 | 11,440 | 40 | 43 | 83 | 11,523 | 4,971 | 5,041 | 10,012 | 21,535 |
| Marion | 2,837 | 2,650 | 5,487 | 15 | 10 | 25 | 5,512 | 340 | 338 | 678 | 6,190 |
| Marshall | 5,107 | 4,957 | 10,064 | 17 | 31 | 48 | 10,112 | 2,170 | 2,310 | 4,480 | 14,592 |
| Maury | 8,893 | 8,808 | 17,701 | 68 | 75 | 143 | 17,844 | 7,145 | 7,509 | 14,654 | 32,498 |
| Meigs | 2,038 | 1,984 | 4,021 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 4,029 | 326 | 312 | 638 | 4,667 |
| Monroe | 5,450 | 5,449 | 10 899 | 52 | 56 | 108 | 11,007 | 779 | 821 | 1,600 | 12,607 |
| Montgomery | 5,864 | 5,371 | 11,235 | 59 | 47 | 106 | 11,341 | 4,887 | 4,667 | 9,554 | 20,895 |
| Morgan | 1,630 | 1,562 | 3,192 | 22 | 19 | 41 | 3,233 | 57 | 63 | 120 | 3,353 |
| Obion | 5,474 | 4,906 | 10,380 | 25 | 13 | 38 | 10,418 | 1,182 | 1,217 | 2,399 | 12,817 |
| Overton | 5,727 | 5,725 | 11,452 | 45 | 53 | 98 | 11,550 | 504 | 583 | 1,087 | 12,637 |
| Perry | 2,797 | 2,689 | 5,486 | 2 | 6 | 8 | 5,494 | 278 | 270 | 548 | 6,042 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF TENNESSEE.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male | Fem. | Total. | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Polk | 4,234 | 4,027 | 8,261 | 16 | 15 | 31 | 8,292 | 224 | 210 | 434 | 8,726 |
| Putnum | 3,904 | 3,936 | 7,840 | 18 | 18 | 36 | 7,876 | 321 | 361 | 682 | 8,558 |
| Rhea | 2,176 | 2,170 | 4,346 | 17 | 13 | 30 | 4,376 | 311 | 304 | 615 | 4,991 |
| Roane | 5,870 | 5,860 | 11,730 | 57 | 48 | 105 | 11,835 | 918 | 830 | 1,748 | 13,583 |
| Robertson | 5,278 | 5,097 | 10,375 | 14 | 15 | 29 | 10,404 | 2,419 | 2,442 | 4,861 | 15,265 |
| Rutherford | 7,542 | 7,202 | 14,744 | 93 | 97 | 190 | 14,934 | 6,417 | 6,567 | 12,984 | 27,918 |
| Scott | 1,704 | 1,742 | 3,446 | 5 | 9 | 14 | 3,460 | 32 | 27 | 59 | 3,519 |
| Sevier | 4,268 | 4,252 | 8,520 | 36 | 28 | 64 | 8,584 | 245 | 293 | 538 | 9,122 |
| Sequatchie | 957 | 961 | 1,918 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 1,919 | 108 | 93 | 201 | 2,120 |
| Shelby | 17,656 | 13,207 | 30,863 | 120 | 156 | 276 | 31,139 | 8,297 | 8,656 | 16,953 | 48,092 |
| Smith | 6,124 | 5,891 | 12,015 | 54 | 60 | 114 | 12,129 | 2,147 | 2,081 | 4,228 | 16,357 |
| Stewart | 3,864 | 3,541 | 7,405 | 47 | 29 | 76 | 7,481 | 1,378 | 1,037 | 2,415 | 9,896 |
| Sullivan | 6,084 | 6,225 | 12,309 | 85 | 84 | 169 | 12,478 | 562 | 512 | 1,074 | 13,552 |
| Sumner | 7,252 | 6,975 | 14,227 | 53 | 50 | 103 | 14,330 | 3,810 | 3,890 | 7,700 | 22,030 |
| Tipton | 2,860 | 2,548 | 5,408 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 5,417 | 2,706 | 2,582 | 5,288 | 10,705 |
| Union | 2,910 | 2,943 | 5,853 | 42 | 40 | 82 | 5,935 | 98 | 84 | 182 | 6,117 |
| Van Buren | 1,149 | 1,185 | 2,334 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 2,342 | 125 | 114 | 239 | 2,581 |
| Warren | 4,438 | 4,323 | 8,761 | 33 | 33 | 66 | 8,827 | 1,158 | 1,162 | 2,320 | 11,147 |
| Washington | 6,760 | 6,820 | 13,580 | 132 | 165 | 297 | 13,877 | 456 | 496 | 952 | 14,829 |
| Wayne | 4,003 | 3,838 | 7,841 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 7,846 | 642 | 627 | 1,269 | 9,115 |
| Weakly | 7,361 | 6,624 | 13,985 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 14,003 | 2,042 | 2,171 | 4,213 | 18,216 |
| White | 4,099 | 3,975 | 8,074 | 81 | 81 | 162 | 8,236 | 543 | 602 | 1,145 | 9,381 |
| Williamson | 5,791 | 5,624 | 11,415 | 22 | 23 | 45 | 11,460 | 6,088 | 6,279 | 12,367 | 23,827 |
| Wilson | 8,991 | 8,796 | 17,787 | 171 | 150 | 321 | 18,108 | 3,950 | 4,014 | 7,964 | 26,072 |
| Total | 422,810 | 403,972 | 826,782 | 3,538 | 3,762 | 7,300 | 834,082 | 136,370 | 139,349 | 275,719 | 1,109,801 |

NOTE.—60 Indians included in white population.

### STATE OF TEXAS.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | | Male. | Female | Total. | |
| Anderson | 3,595 | 3,135 | 6,730 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,730 | 1,774 | 1,894 | 3,668 | 10,398 |
| Angelina | 1,841 | 1,734 | 3,575 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 3,585 | 336 | 350 | 686 | 4,271 |
| Atascosa | 832 | 639 | 1,471 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,471 | 50 | 57 | 107 | 1,578 |
| Austin | 3,387 | 2,838 | 6,225 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,225 | 2,011 | 1,903 | 3,914 | 10,139 |
| Banderah | 218 | 169 | 387 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 387 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 399 |
| Bastrop | 2,392 | 2,023 | 4,415 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,415 | 1,381 | 1,210 | 2,591 | 7,006 |
| Baylor | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Bee | 465 | 366 | 831 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 831 | 42 | 37 | 79 | 910 |
| Bell | 2,061 | 1,733 | 3,794 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,794 | 529 | 476 | 1,005 | 4,799 |
| Bexar | 7,013 | 6,044 | 13,057 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 13,059 | 670 | 725 | 1,395 | 14,454 |
| Blanco | 643 | 540 | 1,183 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,183 | 46 | 52 | 98 | 1,281 |
| Bowie | 1,332 | 1,069 | 2,401 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,401 | 1,303 | 1,348 | 2,651 | 5,052 |
| Bosque | 916 | 796 | 1,712 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,712 | 138 | 155 | 293 | 2,005 |
| Brazoria | 1,190 | 837 | 2,027 | 6 | ..... | 6 | 2,033 | 2,659 | 2,451 | 5,110 | 7,143 |
| Brazos | 941 | 772 | 1,713 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,713 | 526 | 537 | 1,063 | 2,776 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF TEXAS.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Brown | 133 | 111 | 244 | .... | ..... | ..... | 244 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 244 |
| Buchanan | 109 | 89 | 198 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 198 | 15 | 17 | 32 | 230 |
| Burleson | 2,003 | 1,677 | 3,680 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,680 | 1,034 | 969 | 2,003 | 5,683 |
| Burnet | 1,268 | 984 | 2,252 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,252 | 108 | 127 | 235 | 2,487 |
| Caldwell | 1,540 | 1,330 | 2,870 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2,871 | 800 | 810 | 1,610 | 4,481 |
| Calhoun | 1,258 | 970 | 2,228 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,228 | 184 | 230 | 414 | 2,642 |
| Camanche | 350 | 298 | 648 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 648 | 28 | 33 | 61 | 709 |
| Cameron | 3,334 | 2,621 | 5,955 | 28 | 38 | 66 | 6,021 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 6,028 |
| Cass | 2,671 | 2,265 | 4,936 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,936 | 1,703 | 1,772 | 3,475 | 8,411 |
| Chambers | 532 | 463 | 995 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 995 | 254 | 259 | 513 | 1,508 |
| Cherokee | 4,628 | 4,221 | 8,849 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8,852 | 1,583 | 1,663 | 3,246 | 12,098 |
| Clay | 85 | 22 | 107 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 109 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 109 |
| Collehan | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Collin | 4,376 | 3,841 | 8,217 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,217 | 491 | 556 | 1,047 | 9,264 |
| Coleman | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Colorado | 2,398 | 1,928 | 4,326 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,326 | 1,819 | 1,740 | 3,559 | 7,885 |
| Comal | 2,072 | 1,765 | 3,837 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,837 | 88 | 105 | 193 | 4,030 |
| Concho | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cook | 1,799 | 1,592 | 3,391 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,391 | 175 | 194 | 369 | 3,760 |
| Coryell | 1,274 | 1,086 | 2,360 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,360 | 145 | 161 | 306 | 2,666 |
| Dallas | 4,135 | 3,456 | 7,591 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,591 | 513 | 561 | 1,074 | 8,665 |
| Dawson | 185 | 96 | 281 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 281 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 281 |
| Denton | 2,525 | 2,255 | 4,780 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,780 | 115 | 136 | 251 | 5,031 |
| De Witt | 1,888 | 1,577 | 3,465 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,465 | 788 | 855 | 1,643 | 5,108 |
| Demmit | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Duval | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Eastland | 56 | 43 | 99 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 99 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 99 |
| Edwards | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ellis | 2,265 | 1,877 | 4,142 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,142 | 545 | 559 | 1,104 | 5,246 |
| El Paso | 2,390 | 1,632 | 4,022 | 6 | 8 | 14 | 4,036 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 4,051 |
| Ensinal | 28 | 15 | 43 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 43 |
| Erath | 1,222 | 1,085 | 2,307 | ..... | .... | ..... | 2,307 | 52 | 66 | 118 | 2,425 |
| Falls | 1,051 | 845 | 1,896 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 1,898 | 879 | 837 | 1,716 | 3,614 |
| Fannin | 4,012 | 3,484 | 7,496 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,496 | 834 | 887 | 1,721 | 9,217 |
| Fayette | 4,232 | 3,576 | 7,808 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 7,818 | 1,822 | 1,964 | 3,786 | 11,604 |
| Fort Bend | 1,143 | 864 | 2,007 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 2,016 | 2,133 | 1,994 | 4,127 | 6,143 |
| Free Stone | 1,748 | 1,520 | 3,268 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,268 | 1,739 | 1,874 | 3,613 | 6,881 |
| Frio | 25 | 15 | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 42 |
| Galveston | 3,756 | 2,951 | 6,707 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6,709 | 693 | 827 | 1,520 | 8,229 |
| Guadalupe | 1,930 | 1,759 | 3,689 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 3,696 | 850 | 898 | 1,748 | 5,444 |
| Gillespie | 1,477 | 1,226 | 2,703 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,703 | 17 | 16 | 33 | 2,736 |
| Goliad | 1,387 | 1,154 | 2,541 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,541 | 369 | 474 | 843 | 3,384 |
| Gonzales | 2,759 | 2,132 | 4,891 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,891 | 1,605 | 1,563 | 3,168 | 8,059 |
| Grayson | 3,732 | 3,160 | 6,892 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,892 | 648 | 644 | 1,292 | 8,184 |
| Grimes | 2,724 | 2,114 | 4,838 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 4,839 | 2,841 | 2,627 | 5,468 | 10,307 |
| Hamilton | 245 | 218 | 463 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 463 | 11 | 15 | 26 | 489 |
| Hardeman | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hardin | 646 | 516 | 1,162 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,162 | 88 | 103 | 191 | 1,353 |
| Harris | 3,976 | 3,032 | 7,008 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 7,017 | 1,011 | 1,042 | 2,053 | 9,070 |
| Harrison | 3,304 | 2,913 | 6,217 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,217 | 4,462 | 4,322 | 8,784 | 15,001 |
| Hays | 728 | 601 | 1,329 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,329 | 381 | 416 | 797 | 2,126 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF TEXAS.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Haskell | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Henderson | 1,864 | 1,614 | 3,478 | 1 | | 1 | 3,479 | 530 | 586 | 1,116 | 4,595 |
| Hidalgo | 657 | 500 | 1,157 | 19 | 15 | 34 | 1,191 | | 1 | 1 | 1,192 |
| Hill | 1,629 | 1,374 | 3,003 | | | | 3,003 | 320 | 330 | 650 | 3,653 |
| Hopkins | 3,520 | 3,235 | 6,755 | | | | 6,755 | 461 | 529 | 990 | 7,745 |
| Houston | 2,805 | 2,434 | 5,239 | | | | 5,239 | 1,414 | 1,405 | 2,819 | 8,058 |
| Hunt | 3,227 | 2,826 | 6,053 | | | | 6,053 | 279 | 298 | 577 | 6,630 |
| Jack | 527 | 423 | 950 | | | | 950 | 18 | 32 | 50 | 1,000 |
| Jackson | 795 | 601 | 1,396 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 1,418 | 607 | 587 | 1,194 | 2,612 |
| Jasper | 1,315 | 1,111 | 2,426 | | | | 2,426 | 790 | 821 | 1,611 | 4,037 |
| Jefferson | 981 | 703 | 1,684 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1,686 | 158 | 151 | 309 | 1,995 |
| Johnson | 2,028 | 1,764 | 3,792 | | | | 3,792 | 252 | 261 | 513 | 4,305 |
| Jones | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Karnes | 1,058 | 786 | 1,844 | | | | 1,844 | 163 | 164 | 327 | 2,171 |
| Kaufman | 1,802 | 1,601 | 3,403 | | | | 3,403 | 246 | 287 | 533 | 3,936 |
| Kerr | 345 | 240 | 585 | | | | 585 | 27 | 22 | 49 | 634 |
| Kimble | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Kinney | 30 | 16 | 46 | 7 | 8 | 15 | 61 | | | | 61 |
| Knox | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lamar | 3,865 | 3,429 | 7,294 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 7,303 | 1,448 | 1,385 | 2,833 | 10,136 |
| Lanpassus | 486 | 388 | 874 | 1 | | 1 | 875 | 73 | 80 | 153 | 1,028 |
| Lasalle | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lavaca | 2,341 | 1,897 | 4,238 | | | | 4,238 | 916 | 791 | 1,707 | 5,945 |
| Leon | 2,273 | 1,888 | 4,161 | | | | 4,161 | 1,345 | 1,275 | 2,620 | 6,781 |
| Liberty | 1,155 | 947 | 2,102 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 2,110 | 571 | 508 | 1,079 | 3,189 |
| Limestone | 1,861 | 1,603 | 3,464 | | 1 | 1 | 3,465 | 510 | 562 | 1,072 | 4,537 |
| Live Oak | 294 | 214 | 508 | | | | 508 | 46 | 39 | 85 | 593 |
| Llano | 561 | 486 | 1,047 | | | | 1,047 | 23 | 31 | 54 | 1,101 |
| McCulloch | | | | | | | | | | | |
| McLennan | 2,137 | 1,665 | 3,802 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 3,811 | 1,224 | 1,171 | 2,395 | 6,206 |
| McMullen | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Madison | 822 | 741 | 1,563 | | | | 1,563 | 326 | 349 | 675 | 2,238 |
| Marion | 1,109 | 851 | 1,960 | | | | 1,960 | 971 | 1,046 | 2,017 | 3,977 |
| Mason | 359 | 247 | 606 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 612 | 4 | 14 | 18 | 630 |
| Matagorda | 756 | 591 | 1,347 | | | | 1,347 | 1,085 | 1,022 | 2,107 | 3,454 |
| Maveric | 434 | 270 | 704 | 9 | 12 | 21 | 725 | | 1 | 1 | 726 |
| Medina | 928 | 804 | 1,732 | | | | 1,732 | 53 | 53 | 106 | 1,838 |
| Menora | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Milam | 1,952 | 1,680 | 3,632 | 1 | | 1 | 3,633 | 744 | 798 | 1,542 | 5,175 |
| Montague | 424 | 390 | 814 | | | | 814 | 15 | 20 | 35 | 849 |
| Montgomery | 1,443 | 1,225 | 2,668 | | | | 2,668 | 1,440 | 1,371 | 2,811 | 5,479 |
| Nacogdoches | 3,233 | 2,697 | 5,930 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 5,933 | 1,181 | 1,178 | 2,359 | 8,292 |
| Navarro | 2,233 | 1,872 | 4,105 | | 1 | 1 | 4,106 | 951 | 939 | 1,890 | 5,996 |
| Newton | 1,095 | 1,011 | 2,106 | | | | 2,106 | 510 | 503 | 1,013 | 3,119 |
| Nueces | 1,521 | 1,168 | 2,689 | | 1 | 1 | 2,690 | 88 | 128 | 216 | 2,906 |
| Orange | 869 | 626 | 1,495 | 15 | 14 | 29 | 1,524 | 201 | 191 | 392 | 1,916 |
| Palo Pinto | 750 | 644 | 1,394 | | | | 1,394 | 62 | 68 | 130 | 1,524 |
| Panola | 2,899 | 2,518 | 5,417 | | | | 5,417 | 1,492 | 1,566 | 3,058 | 8,475 |
| Parker | 2,134 | 1,857 | 3,991 | | | | 3,991 | 101 | 121 | 222 | 4,213 |
| Polk | 2,178 | 1,920 | 4,098 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 4,102 | 2,091 | 2,107 | 4,198 | 8,300 |
| Presidio | 436 | 138 | 574 | | 2 | 2 | 576 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 580 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF TEXAS.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Red River | 2,929 | 2,562 | 5,491 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 5,496 | 1,508 | 1,531 | 3,039 | 8,535 |
| Refugio | 763 | 597 | 1,360 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 1,366 | 119 | 115 | 234 | 1,600 |
| Robertson | 1,490 | 1,249 | 2,739 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,739 | 1,150 | 1,108 | 2,258 | 4,997 |
| Runnels | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Rusk | 5,198 | 4,472 | 9,670 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 9,671 | 3,086 | 3,046 | 6,132 | 15,803 |
| Sabine | 841 | 759 | 1,600 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,600 | 584 | 566 | 1,150 | 2,750 |
| San Augustine | 1,255 | 1,122 | 2,377 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,377 | 830 | 887 | 1,717 | 4,094 |
| San Patricio | 295 | 230 | 525 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 525 | 45 | 50 | 95 | 620 |
| San Saba | 427 | 397 | 824 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 824 | 44 | 45 | 89 | 913 |
| Shackleford | 15 | 20 | 35 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 35 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 44 |
| Shelby | 2,061 | 1,824 | 3,885 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 3,886 | 727 | 749 | 1,476 | 5,362 |
| Smith | 4,459 | 3,949 | 8,408 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 8,410 | 2,433 | 2,549 | 4,982 | 13,392 |
| Starr | 1,380 | 1,016 | 2,396 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2,400 | ..... | 6 | 6 | 2,406 |
| Tarrant | 2,772 | 2,398 | 5,170 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,170 | 410 | 440 | 850 | 6,020 |
| Taylor | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Throckmorton | 65 | 59 | 124 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 124 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 124 |
| Titus | 3,889 | 3,320 | 7,209 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 7,210 | 1,207 | 1,231 | 2,438 | 9,648 |
| Travis | 2,670 | 2,261 | 4,931 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 4,944 | 1,572 | 1,564 | 3,136 | 8,080 |
| Trinity | 1,823 | 1,609 | 3,432 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 3,433 | 491 | 468 | 959 | 4,392 |
| Tyler | 1,791 | 1,586 | 3,377 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,377 | 577 | 571 | 1,148 | 4,525 |
| Upshur | 3,713 | 3,138 | 6,851 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,851 | 1,891 | 1,903 | 3,794 | 10,645 |
| Uvalde | 290 | 189 | 479 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 479 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 506 |
| Van Zandt | 1,797 | 1,656 | 3,453 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3,455 | 164 | 158 | 322 | 3,777 |
| Victoria | 1,490 | 1,267 | 2,757 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2,758 | 716 | 697 | 1,413 | 4,171 |
| Walker | 2,302 | 1,754 | 4,056 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 4,056 | 2,107 | 2,028 | 4,135 | 8,191 |
| Washington | 3,992 | 3,279 | 7,271 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7,274 | 4,019 | 3,922 | 7,941 | 15,215 |
| Webb | 762 | 635 | 1,397 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,397 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,397 |
| Wharton | 369 | 277 | 646 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 646 | 1,406 | 1,328 | 2,734 | 3,380 |
| Williamson | 1,955 | 1,683 | 3,638 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,638 | 440 | 451 | 891 | 4,529 |
| Wise | 1,599 | 1,432 | 3,031 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 3,032 | 57 | 71 | 128 | 3,160 |
| Wood | 2,098 | 1,865 | 3,963 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,963 | 502 | 503 | 1,005 | 4,968 |
| Young | 270 | 230 | 500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 500 | 49 | 43 | 92 | 592 |
| Zapata | 665 | 583 | 1,248 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,248 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,248 |
| Zavola | 16 | 10 | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 |
| Total | 228,797 | 192,497 | 421,294 | 181 | 174 | 355 | 421,649 | 91,189 | 91,377 | 182,566 | 604,215 |

NOTE.—403 Indians included in white population.

TABLE NO. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

## STATE OF VERMONT.

| COUNTIES. | WHITE. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Addison | 11,943 | 11,978 | 23,921 | 41 | 48 | 89 | 24,010 |
| Bennington | 9,795 | 9,550 | 19,345 | 50 | 41 | 91 | 19,436 |
| Caledonia | 10,866 | 10,818 | 21,684 | 12 | 12 | 24 | 21,708 |
| Chittenden | 13,948 | 14,124 | 28,072 | 54 | 45 | 99 | 28,171 |
| Essex | 3,088 | 2,698 | 5,786 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,786 |
| Franklin | 13,669 | 13,524 | 27,193 | 17 | 21 | 38 | 27,231 |
| Grand Isle | 2,175 | 2,096 | 4,271 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 4,276 |
| Lamoille | 6,201 | 6,109 | 12,310 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 12,311 |
| Orange | 12,755 | 12,676 | 25,431 | 11 | 13 | 24 | 25,455 |
| Orleans | 9,615 | 9,346 | 18,961 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 18,981 |
| Rutland | 18,267 | 17,539 | 35,806 | 78 | 62 | 140 | 35,946 |
| Washington | 14,028 | 13,567 | 27,595 | 10 | 7 | 17 | 27,612 |
| Windham | 13,573 | 13,376 | 26,949 | 21 | 12 | 33 | 26,982 |
| Windsor | 18,492 | 18,573 | 37,065 | 62 | 66 | 128 | 37,193 |
| Total | 158,415 | 155,974 | 314,389 | 371 | 338 | 709 | 315,098 |

NOTE—20 Indians included in white population.

## STATE OF VIRGINIA.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Accomack | 5,314 | 5,347 | 10,661 | 1,629 | 1,789 | 3,418 | 14,079 | 2,252 | 2,255 | 4,507 | 18,586 |
| Albemarle | 6,147 | 5,956 | 12,103 | 270 | 336 | 606 | 12,709 | 7,128 | 6,788 | 13,916 | 26,625 |
| Alexandria | 4,732 | 5,119 | 9,851 | 583 | 832 | 1,415 | 11,266 | 498 | 888 | 1,386 | 12,652 |
| Alleghany | 3,225 | 2,418 | 5,643 | 90 | 42 | 132 | 5,775 | 636 | 354 | 990 | 6,765 |
| Amelia | 1,461 | 1,436 | 2,897 | 90 | 99 | 189 | 3,086 | 3,808 | 3,847 | 7,655 | 10,741 |
| Amherst | 3,697 | 3,470 | 7,167 | 165 | 132 | 297 | 7,464 | 3,240 | 3,038 | 6,278 | 13,742 |
| Appomattox | 2,079 | 2,039 | 4,118 | 84 | 87 | 171 | 4,289 | 2,310 | 2,290 | 4,600 | 8,889 |
| Augusta | 10,880 | 10,667 | 21,547 | 276 | 310 | 586 | 22,133 | 2,851 | 2,765 | 5,616 | 27,749 |
| Barbour | 4,454 | 4,274 | 8,728 | 74 | 61 | 135 | 8,863 | 41 | 54 | 95 | 8,958 |
| Bath | 1,381 | 1,271 | 2,652 | 54 | 24 | 78 | 2,730 | 510 | 436 | 946 | 3,676 |
| Bedford | 7,236 | 7,152 | 14,388 | 264 | 240 | 504 | 14,892 | 5,245 | 4,931 | 10,176 | 25,068 |
| Berkeley | 5,299 | 5,290 | 10,589 | 134 | 152 | 286 | 10,875 | 766 | 884 | 1,650 | 12,525 |
| Boone | 2,448 | 2,233 | 4,681 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 4,682 | 69 | 89 | 158 | 4,840 |
| Botetourt | 4,117 | 4,324 | 8,441 | 144 | 162 | 306 | 8,747 | 1,414 | 1,355 | 2,769 | 11,516 |
| Braxton | 2,533 | 2,352 | 4,885 | 3 | ..... | 3 | 4,888 | 50 | 54 | 104 | 4,992 |
| Brooke | 2,707 | 2,718 | 5,425 | 24 | 27 | 51 | 5,476 | 6 | 12 | 18 | 5,494 |
| Brunswick | 2,459 | 2,533 | 4,992 | 333 | 338 | 671 | 5,663 | 4,576 | 4,570 | 9,146 | 14,809 |
| Buchanan | 1,439 | 1,323 | 2,762 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2,763 | 11 | 19 | 30 | 2,793 |
| Buckingham | 2,985 | 3,056 | 6,041 | 183 | 177 | 360 | 6,401 | 4,499 | 4,312 | 8,811 | 15,212 |
| Cabell | 3,901 | 3,790 | 7,691 | 9 | 15 | 24 | 7,715 | 137 | 168 | 305 | 8,020 |
| Calhoun | 1,323 | 1,169 | 2,492 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 2,493 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 2,502 |
| Campbell | 6,967 | 6,621 | 13,588 | 487 | 542 | 1,029 | 14,617 | 6,055 | 5,525 | 11,580 | 26,197 |
| Caroline | 3,340 | 3,608 | 6,948 | 420 | 424 | 844 | 7,792 | 5,124 | 5,548 | 10,672 | 18,464 |
| Carroll | 3,858 | 3,861 | 7,719 | 15 | 16 | 31 | 7,750 | 119 | 143 | 262 | 8,012 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF VIRGINIA.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male | Fem | Total | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Clay ..... | 924 | 837 | 1,761 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1,766 | 10 | 11 | 21 | 1,787 |
| Charles City ... | 931 | 875 | 1,806 | 417 | 439 | 856 | 2,662 | 1,549 | 1,398 | 2,947 | 5,609 |
| Charlotte. ..... | 2,524 | 2,457 | 4,981 | 128 | 124 | 252 | 5,233 | 4,746 | 4,492 | 9,238 | 14,471 |
| Chesterfield .... | 4,913 | 5,106 | 10,019 | 311 | 332 | 643 | 10,662 | 4,456 | 3,898 | 8,354 | 19,016 |
| Clarke ..... | 1,851 | 1,856 | 3,707 | 37 | 27 | 64 | 3,771 | 1,803 | 1,572 | 3,375 | 7,146 |
| Craig..... | 1,564 | 1,539 | 3,103 | 15 | 15 | 30 | 3,133 | 217 | 203 | 420 | 3,553 |
| Culpeper ..... | 2,410 | 2,549 | 4,959 | 210 | 219 | 429 | 5,388 | 3,396 | 3,279 | 6,675 | 12,063 |
| Cumberland .... | 1,508 | 1,438 | 2,946 | 142 | 168 | 310 | 3,256 | 3,522 | 3,183 | 6,705 | 9,961 |
| Dinwiddie..... | 6,837 | 6,841 | 13,678 | 1,681 | 2,065 | 3,746 | 17,424 | 6,499 | 6,275 | 12,774 | 30,198 |
| Doddridge ..... | 2,641 | 2,527 | 5,168 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 5,169 | 10 | 24 | 34 | 5,203 |
| Elizabeth City.. | 1,755 | 1,425 | 3,180 | 100 | 101 | 201 | 3,381 | 1,236 | 1,181 | 2,417 | 5,798 |
| Essex ..... | 1,623 | 1,670 | 3,296 | 234 | 243 | 477 | 3,773 | 3,346 | 3,350 | 6,696 | 10,469 |
| Fairfax..... | 4,167 | 3,879 | 8,046 | 354 | 318 | 672 | 8,718 | 1,516 | 1,600 | 3,116 | 11,834 |
| Fauquier ..... | 5,125 | 5,305 | 10,430 | 409 | 412 | 821 | 11,251 | 5,180 | 5,275 | 10,455 | 21,706 |
| Fayette ..... | 2,995 | 2,721 | 5,716 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 5,726 | 133 | 138 | 271 | 5,997 |
| Floyd ..... | 3,821 | 3,924 | 7,745 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 7,761 | 223 | 252 | 475 | 8,236 |
| Fluvanna..... | 2,507 | 2,586 | 5,093 | 131 | 135 | 266 | 5,359 | 2,509 | 2,485 | 4,994 | 10,353 |
| Franklin ..... | 6,791 | 6,851 | 13,642 | 50 | 55 | 105 | 13,747 | 3,082 | 3,269 | 6,351 | 20,098 |
| Frederick ..... | 6,550 | 6,529 | 13,079 | 572 | 636 | 1,208 | 14,287 | 1,104 | 1,155 | 2,259 | 16,546 |
| Gilmer ..... | 1,858 | 1,827 | 3,685 | 10 | 12 | 22 | 3,707 | 25 | 27 | 52 | 3,759 |
| Giles..... .... | 3,014 | 3,024 | 6,038 | 33 | 34 | 67 | 6,105 | 396 | 382 | 778 | 6,883 |
| Gloucester..... | 2,301 | 2,216 | 4,517 | 356 | 347 | 703 | 5,220 | 2,834 | 2,902 | 5,736 | 10,956 |
| Goochland..... | 1,870 | 1,944 | 3,814 | 334 | 369 | 703 | 4,517 | 3,200 | 2,939 | 6,139 | 10,656 |
| Grayson..... | 3,823 | 3,830 | 7,653 | 20 | 32 | 52 | 7,705 | 263 | 284 | 547 | 8,252 |
| Greenbrier..... | 5,509 | 4,991 | 10,500 | 117 | 69 | 186 | 10,686 | 783 | 742 | 1,525 | 12,211 |
| Greenville..... | 972 | 1,002 | 1,974 | 123 | 113 | 233 | 2,207 | 2,082 | 2,085 | 4,167 | 6,374 |
| Green ..... | 1,493 | 1,522 | 3,015 | 6 | 17 | 23 | 3,038 | 990 | 994 | 1,984 | 5,022 |
| Halifax..... | 5,498 | 5,562 | 11,060 | 271 | 292 | 563 | 11,623 | 7,582 | 7,315 | 14,897 | 26,520 |
| Hampshire. .... | 6,344 | 6,134 | 12,478 | 109 | 113 | 222 | 12,700 | 595 | 618 | 1,213 | 13,913 |
| Hancock. ..... | 2,253 | 2,189 | 4,442 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 4,443 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 4,445 |
| Hardy. ..... | 4,304 | 4,217 | 8,521 | 137 | 133 | 270 | 8,791 | 547 | 526 | 1,073 | 9,864 |
| Hanover. ..... | 3,724 | 3,758 | 7,482 | 13 | 126 | 257 | 7,739 | 4,702 | 4,781 | 9,483 | 17,222 |
| Harrison. ..... | 6,671 | 6,505 | 13,176 | 11 | 21 | 32 | 13,208 | 259 | 323 | 582 | 13,790 |
| Henrico.. ..... | 19,596 | 18,389 | 37,985 | 1,598 | 1,992 | 3,590 | 41,575 | 10,942 | 9,099 | 20,041 | 61,616 |
| Henry..... .... | 3,379 | 3,394 | 6,773 | 160 | 154 | 314 | 7,087 | 2,535 | 2,483 | 5,018 | 12,105 |
| Highland. ..... | 2,024 | 1,866 | 3,890 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 3,917 | 199 | 203 | 402 | 4,319 |
| Isle of Wight.... | 2,510 | 2,527 | 5,037 | 640 | 730 | 1,370 | 6,407 | 1,780 | 1,790 | 3,570 | 9,977 |
| Jackson ..... | 4,237 | 4,003 | 8,240 | 10 | 1 | 11 | 8,251 | 23 | 32 | 55 | 8,306 |
| James City. .... | 1,088 | 1,079 | 2,167 | 479 | 566 | 1,045 | 3,212 | 1,318 | 1,268 | 2,586 | 5,798 |
| Jefferson. ..... | 5,061 | 5,003 | 10,064 | 236 | 275 | 511 | 10,575 | 2,049 | 1,911 | 3,960 | 14,535 |
| Kanawha..... | 7,084 | 6,701 | 13,785 | 91 | 90 | 181 | 13,966 | 1,234 | 950 | 2,184 | 16,150 |
| King George.... | 1,161 | 1,349 | 2,510 | 193 | 195 | 388 | 2,898 | 1,810 | 1,863 | 3,673 | 6,571 |
| King and Queen. | 1,842 | 1,959 | 3,801 | 187 | 207 | 388 | 4,189 | 3,068 | 3,071 | 6,139 | 10,328 |
| King William... | 1,284 | 1,305 | 2,589 | 202 | 214 | 416 | 3,005 | 2,688 | 2,837 | 5,525 | 8,530 |
| Lancaster ..... | 1,009 | 972 | 1,981 | 141 | 160 | 301 | 2,282 | 1,424 | 1,445 | 2,869 | 5,151 |
| Lee. ..... | 5,051 | 5,144 | 10,195 | 8 | 5 | 13 | 10,208 | 392 | 432 | 824 | 11,032 |
| Lewis..... .... | 3,977 | 3,759 | 7,736 | 19 | 14 | 33 | 7,769 | 94 | 136 | 230 | 7,999 |
| Logan.. ..... | 2,501 | 2,288 | 4,789 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 4,790 | 85 | 63 | 148 | 4,938 |
| Loudon ..... | 7,426 | 7,595 | 15,021 | 592 | 660 | 1,252 | 16,273 | 2,770 | 2,731 | 5,501 | 21,774 |
| Louisa. ..... | 3,027 | 3,156 | 6,183 | 155 | 169 | 324 | 6,507 | 5,284 | 4,910 | 10,194 | 16,701 |
| Lunenberg. .... | 2,237 | 2,184 | 4,421 | 133 | 124 | 257 | 4,678 | 3,711 | 3,594 | 7,305 | 11,983 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF VIRGINIA.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Madison..... | 2,112 | 2,248 | 4,360 | 50 | 47 | 97 | 4,457 | 2,243 | 2,154 | 4,397 | 8,854 |
| Marshall . ..... | 6,641 | 6,270 | 12,911 | 21 | 36 | 57 | 12,968 | 15 | 14 | 29 | 12,997 |
| Marion ..... | 6,350 | 6,306 | 12,656 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 12,659 | 28 | 35 | 63 | 12,722 |
| Mason . .... ... | 4,556 | 4,194 | 8,750 | 26 | 21 | 47 | 8,797 | 159 | 217 | 376 | 9,173 |
| Matthews ..... | 1,831 | 2,034 | 3,865 | 93 | 125 | 218 | 4,083 | 1,502 | 1,506 | 3,008 | 7,091 |
| McDowell ..... | 774 | 761 | 1,535 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,535 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,535 |
| Mecklenburg. .. | 3,384 | 3,394 | 6,778 | 456 | 442 | 898 | 7,676 | 6,417 | 6,003 | 12,420 | 20,096 |
| Mercer. ..... | 3,315 | 3,113 | 6,428 | 15 | 14 | 29 | 6,457 | 182 | 180 | 362 | 6,819 |
| Middlesex ..... | 969 | 894 | 1,863 | 58 | 68 | 126 | 1,989 | 1,189 | 1,186 | 2,375 | 4,364 |
| Montgomery.... | 4,193 | 4,058 | 8,251 | 80 | 67 | 147 | 8,398 | 1,141 | 1,078 | 2,219 | 10,617 |
| Monongalia..... | 6,385 | 6,516 | 12,901 | 26 | 20 | 46 | 12,947 | 42 | 59 | 101 | 13,048 |
| Monroe .. ..... | 4,826 | 4,710 | 9,536 | 44 | 63 | 107 | 9,643 | 573 | 541 | 1,114 | 10,757 |
| Morgan .... .... | 1,847 | 1,767 | 3,614 | 10 | 14 | 24 | 3,638 | 46 | 48 | 94 | 3,732 |
| Nansemond .... | 2,838 | 2,894 | 5,732 | 1,166 | 1,314 | 2,480 | 8,212 | 2,765 | 2,716 | 5,481 | 13,693 |
| Nelson . ..... | 3,360 | 3,289 | 6,649 | 60 | 68 | 128 | 6,777 | 3,200 | 3,038 | 6,238 | 13,015 |
| New Kent..... | 1,093 | 1,053 | 2,146 | 170 | 194 | 364 | 2,510 | 1,649 | 1,725 | 3,374 | 5,884 |
| Nicholas . ..... | 2,349 | 2,122 | 4,471 | 2 | ..... | 2 | 4,473 | 82 | 72 | 154 | 4,627 |
| Norfolk .... .... | 12,091 | 12,329 | 24,420 | 1,222 | 1,581 | 2,803 | 27,223 | 4,346 | 4,658 | 9,004 | 36,227 |
| Northampton. .. | 1,493 | 1,505 | 2,998 | 472 | 490 | 962 | 3,960 | 1,980 | 1,892 | 3,872 | 7,832 |
| Northumberland. | 1,873 | 1,997 | 3,870 | 115 | 107 | 222 | 4,092 | 1,664 | 1,775 | 3,439 | 7,531 |
| Nottoway..... | 1,156 | 1,114 | 2,270 | 47 | 51 | 98 | 2,368 | 3,242 | 3,226 | 6,468 | 8,836 |
| Ohio. ..... | 10,990 | 11,206 | 22,196 | 59 | 67 | 126 | 22,322 | 42 | 58 | 100 | 22,422 |
| Orange. ..... | 2,299 | 2,254 | 4,553 | 107 | 80 | 187 | 4,740 | 3,095 | 3,016 | 6,111 | 10,851 |
| Page. ..... | 3,424 | 3,451 | 6,875 | 186 | 198 | 384 | 7,259 | 400 | 450 | 850 | 8,109 |
| Patrick..... | 3,603 | 3,555 | 7,158 | 59 | 72 | 131 | 7,289 | 969 | 1,101 | 2,070 | 9,359 |
| Pendleton ..... | 2,957 | 2,913 | 5,870 | 20 | 30 | 50 | 5,920 | 119 | 125 | 244 | 6,164 |
| Pittsylvania . ... | 8,619 | 8,486 | 17,105 | 324 | 335 | 659 | 17,764 | 7,403 | 6,937 | 14,340 | 32,104 |
| Pleasants..... | 1,503 | 1,422 | 2,925 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 2,930 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 2,945 |
| Pocahontas..... | 1,887 | 1,799 | 3,686 | 14 | 6 | 20 | 3,706 | 137 | 115 | 252 | 3,958 |
| Powhatan.. .... | 1,272 | 1,308 | 2,580 | 204 | 205 | 409 | 2,989 | 2,815 | 2,588 | 5,403 | 8,392 |
| Preston .... .... | 6,787 | 6,413 | 13,200 | 28 | 17 | 45 | 13,245 | 31 | 36 | 67 | 13,312 |
| Prince Edward.. | 2,055 | 1,982 | 4,037 | 233 | 233 | 466 | 4,503 | 3,869 | 3,472 | 7,341 | 11,844 |
| Prince George... | 1,463 | 1,436 | 2,899 | 268 | 247 | 515 | 3,414 | 2,652 | 2,345 | 4,997 | 8,411 |
| Prince William . | 2,826 | 2,864 | 5,690 | 254 | 265 | 519 | 6,209 | 1,163 | 1,193 | 2,356 | 8,565 |
| Princess Anne.. | 2,226 | 2,107 | 4,333 | 103 | 92 | 195 | 4,528 | 1,646 | 1,540 | 3,186 | 7,714 |
| Pulaski .... .... | 1,907 | 1,907 | 3,814 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 3,827 | 805 | 783 | 1,589 | 5,416 |
| Putnam ..... | 2,875 | 2,833 | 5,708 | 5 | 8 | 13 | 5,721 | 281 | 299 | 580 | 6,301 |
| Raleigh..... | 1,672 | 1,619 | 3,291 | 13 | 6 | 19 | 3,310 | 28 | 29 | 57 | 3,367 |
| Randolph..... | 2,498 | 2,295 | 4,793 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 4,807 | 88 | 95 | 183 | 4,990 |
| Rappahannock.. | 2,547 | 2,471 | 5,018 | 150 | 162 | 312 | 5,330 | 1,769 | 1,751 | 3,520 | 8,850 |
| Richmond .... . | 1,833 | 1,737 | 3,570 | 410 | 410 | 820 | 4,390 | 1,237 | 1,229 | 2,466 | 6,856 |
| Rockingham. ... | 10,299 | 10,190 | 20,489 | 254 | 278 | 532 | 21,021 | 1,143 | 1,244 | 2,387 | 23,408 |
| Ritchie..... | 3,528 | 3,281 | 6,809 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,809 | 13 | 25 | 38 | 6,847 |
| Roane... ..... | 2,722 | 2,585 | 5,307 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 5,309 | 34 | 38 | 72 | 5,381 |
| Roanoke . ..... | 2,717 | 2,533 | 5,250 | 78 | 77 | 155 | 5,405 | 1,378 | 1,265 | 2,643 | 8,048 |
| Rockbridge ..... | 6,640 | 6,201 | 12,841 | 241 | 181 | 422 | 13,263 | 2,142 | 1,843 | 3,985 | 17,248 |
| Russell..... | 4,616 | 4,514 | 9,130 | 20 | 31 | 51 | 9,181 | 550 | 549 | 1,099 | 10,280 |
| Scott..... | 5,748 | 5,782 | 11,530 | 28 | 24 | 52 | 11,582 | 252 | 238 | 490 | 12,072 |
| Shenandoah..... | 6,394 | 6,433 | 12,827 | 157 | 159 | 316 | 13,143 | 378 | 375 | 753 | 13,896 |
| Smyth ..... | 3,913 | 3,819 | 7,732 | 85 | 98 | 183 | 7,915 | 556 | 481 | 1,037 | 8,952 |
| Southampton. .. | 2,790 | 2,923 | 5,713 | 836 | 958 | 1,794 | 7,507 | 2,821 | 2,587 | 5,408 | 12,915 |

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Spottsylvania... | 3,725 | 3,991 | 7,716 | 244 | 330 | 574 | 8,290 | 3,713 | 4,073 | 7,786 | 16,076 |
| Stafford ..... | 2,423 | 2,494 | 4,922 | 152 | 167 | 319 | 5,241 | 1,649 | 1,665 | 3,314 | 8,555 |
| Sussex. ..... | 1,542 | 1,576 | 3,118 | 368 | 305 | 673 | 3,791 | 3,279 | 3,105 | 6,384 | 10,175 |
| Surrey. ..... | 1,151 | 1,183 | 2,334 | 608 | 676 | 1,284 | 3,618 | 1,365 | 1,150 | 2,515 | 6,133 |
| Taylor. ... .... | 3,717 | 3,583 | 7,300 | 31 | 20 | 51 | 7,351 | 47 | 65 | 112 | 7,463 |
| Tazewell. .... . | 4,355 | 4,270 | 8,625 | 55 | 38 | 93 | 8,718 | 612 | 590 | 1,202 | 9,920 |
| Tucker..... | 718 | 674 | 1,392 | 8 | 8 | 16 | 1,408 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 1,428 |
| Tyler .... ..... | 3,334 | 3,154 | 6,488 | 4 | 7 | 11 | 6,499 | 7 | 11 | 18 | 6,517 |
| Upshur. ..... | 3,637 | 3,427 | 7,064 | 9 | 7 | 16 | 7,080 | 103 | 109 | 212 | 7,292 |
| Warwick. ..... | 340 | 322 | 662 | 31 | 28 | 59 | 721 | 577 | 442 | 1,019 | 1,740 |
| Warren..... ... | 2,297 | 2,286 | 4,583 | 144 | 140 | 284 | 4,867 | 795 | 780 | 1,575 | 6,442 |
| Washington..... | 7,104 | 6,992 | 14,096 | 126 | 123 | 249 | 14,345 | 1,331 | 1,216 | 2,547 | 16,891 |
| Wayne. ..... | 3,521 | 3,083 | 6,604 | ..... | ..... | . .... | 6,604 | 58 | 85 | 143 | 6,747 |
| Webster ..... | 833 | 719 | 1,552 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,552 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1,555 |
| Westmoreland... | 1,721 | 1,666 | 3,387 | 524 | 667 | 1,191 | 4,578 | 1,822 | 1,882 | 3,704 | 8,282 |
| Wetzel ..... | 3,408 | 3,283 | 6,691 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 6,693 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 6,703 |
| Wood ..... | 5,624 | 5,167 | 10,791 | 36 | 43 | 79 | 10,870 | 85 | 91 | 176 | 11,046 |
| Wirt . ..... | 1,921 | 1,807 | 3,728 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,728 | 9 | 14 | 23 | 3,751 |
| Wise. ..... | 2,224 | 2,192 | 4,416 | 16 | 10 | 26 | 4,442 | 30 | 36 | 66 | 4,508 |
| Wyoming..... | 1,446 | 1,349 | 2,795 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2,797 | 35 | 29 | 64 | 2,861 |
| Wythe . ..... | 5,045 | 4,941 | 9,986 | 76 | 81 | 157 | 10,143 | 1,104 | 1,058 | 2,162 | 12,305 |
| York..... | 1,210 | 1,132 | 2,342 | 350 | 332 | 682 | 3,024 | 1,006 | 919 | 1,925 | 4,949 |
| Total..... | 528,897 | 518,514 | 1,047,411 | 27,721 | 30,321 | 58,042 | 1,105,453 | 249,483 | 241,382 | 490,865 | 1,596,318 |

NOTE.—112 Indians included in white population.

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Adams ..... | 3,402 | 3,070 | 6,472 | 11 | 9 | 20 | 6,492 |
| Ashland ..... | 273 | 242 | 515 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 515 |
| Bad Ax..... ..... | 5,815 | 5,153 | 10,968 | 24 | 15 | 39 | 11,007 |
| Brown ..... | 6,149 | 5,626 | 11,775 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 11,795 |
| Buffalo ..... | 2,157 | 1,707 | 3,864 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3,864 |
| Burnette ..... | 7 | 5 | 12 | .... ..... | ..... | ..... .... | 12 |
| Calumet ..... ..... | 4,096 | 3,799 | 7,895 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 7,895 |
| Chippewa ..... | 1,172 | 723 | 1,895 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,895 |
| Clark ..... ..... | 471 | 318 | 789 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 789 |
| Columbia... ..... | 12,772 | 11,649 | 24,421 | 12 | 8 | 20 | 24,441 |
| Crawford ..... .... | 4,236 | 3,804 | 8,040 | 14 | 14 | 28 | 8,068 |
| Dallas ..... ..... | 8 | 5 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 13 |
| Dane ..... ..... | 23,151 | 20,699 | 43,850 | 34 | 38 | 72 | 43,922 |
| Dodge..... ..... | 22,534 | 20,265 | 42,799 | 14 | 5 | 19 | 42,818 |
| Door ..... | 1,659 | 1,288 | 2,947 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2,948 |
| Douglas ..... | 431 | 377 | 808 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 812 |
| Dunn..... .... | 1,678 | 1,008 | 2,686 | 9 | 9 | 18 | 2,704 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### STATE OF WISCONSIN.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Eau Claire | 1,834 | 1,319 | 3,153 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 3,162 |
| Fond du Lac | 17,843 | 16,252 | 34,095 | 28 | 31 | 59 | 34,154 |
| Grant | 16,548 | 14,606 | 31,154 | 21 | 14 | 35 | 31,189 |
| Green | 10,397 | 9,411 | 19,808 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 19,808 |
| Green Lake | 6,531 | 6,101 | 12,632 | 23 | 8 | 31 | 12,663 |
| Iowa | 9,919 | 9,025 | 18,944 | 14 | 9 | 23 | 18,967 |
| Jackson | 2,301 | 1,865 | 4,166 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4,170 |
| Jefferson | 15,621 | 14,812 | 30,433 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 30,438 |
| Juneau | 4,605 | 4,164 | 8,769 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 8,770 |
| Kenosha | 7,305 | 6,567 | 13,872 | 17 | 11 | 28 | 13,900 |
| Kewaunee | 2,993 | 2,537 | 5,530 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5,530 |
| Lacrosse | 6,599 | 5,550 | 12,149 | 19 | 18 | 37 | 12,186 |
| Lafayette | 9,617 | 8,491 | 18,108 | 13 | 13 | 26 | 18,134 |
| La Pointe | 203 | 149 | 352 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 353 |
| Manitowoc | 11,631 | 10,781 | 22,412 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 22,416 |
| Marathon | 1,624 | 1,258 | 2,892 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,892 |
| Marquette | 4,381 | 3,852 | 8,233 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8,233 |
| Milwaukie | 31,452 | 30,959 | 62,411 | 54 | 53 | 107 | 62,518 |
| Monroe | 4,496 | 3,911 | 8,407 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 8,410 |
| Oconto | 2,221 | 1,344 | 3,565 | 18 | 9 | 27 | 3,592 |
| Outagamie | 5,036 | 4,541 | 9,577 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 9,587 |
| Ozaukee | 8,119 | 7,563 | 15,682 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 15,682 |
| Pepin | 1,341 | 1,051 | 2,392 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2,392 |
| Pierce | 2,572 | 2,067 | 4,639 | 16 | 17 | 33 | 4,672 |
| Polk | 767 | 633 | 1,400 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,400 |
| Portage | 4,017 | 3,483 | 7,500 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 7,507 |
| Racine | 11,069 | 10,156 | 21,225 | 88 | 47 | 135 | 21,360 |
| Richland | 5,118 | 4,605 | 9,723 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 9,732 |
| Rock | 19,133 | 17,464 | 36,597 | 57 | 36 | 93 | 36,690 |
| Saint Croix | 2,893 | 2,497 | 5,390 | ..... | 2 | 2 | 5,392 |
| Sauk | 9,830 | 9,097 | 18,927 | 20 | 16 | 36 | 18,963 |
| Shawano | 441 | 341 | 782 | 22 | 25 | 47 | 829 |
| Sheboygan | 13,849 | 13,021 | 26,870 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 26,875 |
| Trempeleau | 1,397 | 1,162 | 2,559 | ..... | 1 | 1 | 2,560 |
| Walworth | 13,629 | 12,807 | 26,436 | 29 | 31 | 60 | 26,496 |
| Washington | 12,401 | 11,221 | 23,622 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 23,622 |
| Waukesha | 14,035 | 12,762 | 26,797 | 19 | 15 | 34 | 26,831 |
| Waupaca | 4,659 | 4,191 | 8,850 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 8,851 |
| Waushara | 4,555 | 4,211 | 8,766 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 8,770 |
| Winnebago | 12,368 | 11,350 | 23,718 | 28 | 24 | 52 | 23,770 |
| Wood | 1,425 | 999 | 2,424 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 2,425 |
| Total | 406,796 | 367,914 | 774,710 | 653 | 518 | 1,171 | 775,881 |

NOTE.—613 Indians included in white population.

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

TERRITORY OF COLORADO.

| | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Total in Territory ..... | 32,654 | 1,577 | 34,231 | 37 | 9 | 46 | 34,277 |

TERRITORY OF DAKOTA.

| | WHITES. | | | INDIANS. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Total in Territory ..... | 1,592 | 984 | 2,576 | 1,205 | 1,056 | 2,261 | 4,837 |

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

| SUBDIVISIONS. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | | Male. | Fem. | Total. | |
| Georgetown..... | 3,234 | 3,564 | 6,798 | 554 | 804 | 1,358 | 8,156 | 199 | 378 | 577 | 8,733 |
| Washington city... | 24,323 | 25,816 | 50,139 | 3,858 | 5,351 | 9,209 | 59,348 | 574 | 1,200 | 1,774 | 61,122 |
| Remainder of Dist. | 2,028 | 1,799 | 3,827 | 290 | 274 | 564 | 4,391 | 439 | 395 | 834 | 5,225 |
| Total..... | 29,585 | 31,179 | 60,764 | 4,702 | 6,429 | 11,131 | 71,895 | 1,212 | 1,973 | 3,185 | 75,080 |

NOTE.—1 Indian included in white population.

TERRITORY OF NEVADA.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Carson..... | 5,957 | 710 | 6,667 | 35 | 10 | 45 | 6,712 |
| Humboldt..... | 40 | ..... | 40 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 40 |
| Saint Mary's ..... | 105 | ..... | 105 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 105 |
| Total..... | 6,102 | 710 | 6,812 | 35 | 10 | 45 | 6,857 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | INDIANS. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Fem. | Total. | M. | F. | Tot'l | M. | F. | Tot'l | | M. | F. | Tot'l | |
| Buffalo | 66 | 48 | 114 | .... | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | 114 | .... | .... | ... | 114 |
| Burt | 215 | 173 | 388 | .... | .... | ... | .... | .... | .... | 388 | .... | .... | ... | 388 |
| Butler | 19 | 8 | 27 | .... | .... | .... | ... | .... | .... | 27 | ... | | .... | 27 |
| Calhoun | 24 | 17 | 41 | .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 41 | .... | .... | .... | 41 |
| Cass | 1,839 | 1,530 | 3,369 | ... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 3,369 | .... | .... | .... | 3,369 |
| Cedar | 142 | 101 | 243 | 2 | 1 | 3 | .... | .... | .... | 246 | .... | .... | .... | 246 |
| Clay | 99 | 66 | 165 | .... | .... | ... | .... | ... | .... | 165 | .... | .... | .... | 165 |
| Cuming | 40 | 27 | 67 | .... | .... | .... | .. | ... | .... | 67 | .... | .... | .... | 67 |
| Dakota | 464 | 342 | 806 | 6 | 7 | 13 | .... | .... | .... | 819 | .... | .... | ... | 819 |
| Dawson | 14 | 2 | 16 | .... | .... | ... | .... | .... | .... | 16 | .... | .. | .... | 16 |
| Dixon | 134 | 113 | 247 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 247 | .. | .. | .... | 247 |
| Dodge | 184 | 125 | 309 | ... | ... | .... | .... | .... | ... | 309 | .... | .... | .... | 309 |
| Douglas | 2,252 | 2,053 | 4,305 | 13 | 8 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4,328 | .... | .... | .... | 4,328 |
| Fort Randall | 298 | 53 | 351 | 1 | 1 | 2 | ... | .... | .... | 353 | .... | .... | .... | 353 |
| Gage | 258 | 163 | 421 | ... | ... | ... | .... | .... | .... | 421 | .... | ... | ... | 421 |
| Green | 6 | 10 | 16 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 16 | .... | .... | .... | 16 |
| Hall | 73 | 43 | 116 | .... | .... | ... | .... | .. | .... | 116 | .... | .... | .... | 116 |
| Johnson | 282 | 246 | 528 | .... | .... | ... | .... | .... | .... | 528 | ... | .... | .... | 528 |
| Jones | 77 | 45 | 122 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ... | 122 | .... | .... | .... | 122 |
| Kerney | 372 | 93 | 465 | 2 | 2 | 4 | .... | .... | .... | 469 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 474 |
| Lancaster | 85 | 68 | 153 | .... | ... | .... | .... | .. | .... | 153 | .. | .... | .... | 153 |
| L'Eau Qui Court | 104 | 31 | 135 | 7 | 7 | 14 | ... | 3 | 3 | 152 | .... | .... | ... | 152 |
| Merick | 79 | 28 | 107 | .... | .. | .... | 2 | ... | 2 | 109 | ... | ... | ... | 109 |
| Nemeha | 1,704 | 1,393 | 3,097 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 20 | 17 | 37 | 3,139 | ... | .... | ... | 3,139 |
| Nucolls | 15 | 7 | 22 | .... | .... | ... | .... | .... | ... | 22 | .... | .... | .... | 22 |
| Otoe | 2,402 | 1,792 | 4,194 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4,201 | 4 | 6 | 10 | 4,211 |
| Pawnee | 470 | 412 | 882 | ... | ... | ... | .... | .... | .... | 882 | ... | .... | .... | 882 |
| Platte / Madison | 441 | 33 | 775 | ... | .... | .... | 3 | 4 | 7 | 782 | .... | .. | .... | 782 |
| Polk | 15 | 4 | 19 | .... | ... | ... | .... | .... | .... | 19 | ... | ... | ... | 19 |
| Richardson | 1,560 | 1,274 | 2,834 | 1 | .. | 1 | .... | .... | ... | 2,835 | .. | .... | .... | 2,835 |
| Salino | 26 | 13 | 39 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ... | 39 | .... | .... | .... | 39 |
| Sarpy | 677 | 522 | 1,199 | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1,201 | .... | .... | .... | 1,201 |
| Shorter | 97 | 17 | 114 | .... | .. | .... | .... | 3 | 3 | 117 | .... | .... | .... | 117 |
| Washington | 688 | 561 | 1,249 | .... | .... | ... | .... | ... | ... | 1,249 | ... | ... | ... | 1,249 |
| All that portion north of latitude 40° and west of longitude 103°; also, that portion bounded north by latitude 42°, east by longitude 101° 30′, south by latitude 40°, and west by longitude 103° | 1,468 | 293 | 1,761 | .. | ... | .. | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1,765 | .... | .... | .... | 1,765 |
| Total | 16,689 | 12,007 | 28,696 | 35 | 32 | 67 | 30 | 33 | 63 | 28,826 | 6 | 9 | 15 | 28,841 |

## TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

### TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | INDIANS. | | | Aggregate population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | Male. | Female | Total. | |
| Arizona | 1,678 | 743 | 2,421 | 15 | 6 | 21 | 2,102 | 1,938 | 4,040 | 6,482 |
| Bernalillo | 4,716 | 3,858 | 8,574 | 6 | 3 | 9 | 50 | 136 | 186 | 8,769 |
| Dona Anna | 3,481 | 2,758 | 6,239 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 6,239 |
| Mora | 2,846 | 2,678 | 5,524 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 12 | 16 | 28 | 5,566 |
| Rio Ariba | 4,738 | 4,591 | 9,329 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 279 | 241 | 520 | 9,849 |
| Santa Ana | 793 | 712 | 1,505 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,103 | 964 | 2,067 | 3,572 |
| Santa Fé | 4,068 | 3,964 | 8,032 | 13 | 14 | 27 | 15 | 40 | 55 | 8,114 |
| San Miguel | 7,355 | 6,315 | 13,670 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 3 | 30 | 43 | 13,714 |
| Socorro | 2,947 | 2,759 | 5,706 | ..... | 6 | 6 | 25 | 50 | 75 | 5,787 |
| Taos | 6,765 | 6,714 | 13,479 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 293 | 324 | 617 | 14,103 |
| Valencia | 4,312 | 4,188 | 8,500 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,455 | 1,366 | 2,821 | 11,321 |
| Total | 43,699 | 39,280 | 82,979 | 45 | 40 | 85 | 5,347 | 5,105 | 10,452 | 93,516 |

### TERRITORY OF UTAH.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | INDIANS. | | | Total free. | SLAVES. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Fem. | Total | M. | F. | Tot'l. | M. | F. | Tot'l. | | M. | F. | Tot'l | |
| Beaver | 408 | 377 | 785 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | 785 | .... | .... | ..... | 785 |
| Box Elder | 809 | 799 | 1,608 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | ... | ..... | 1,608 | .... | .... | ..... | 1,608 |
| Cache | 1,308 | 1,293 | 2,601 | .... | ... | ..... | 4 | .... | 4 | 2,605 | .... | .... | ..... | 2,605 |
| Cedar | 387 | 354 | 741 | .... | ... | ..... | ... | .... | ..... | 741 | .... | .... | ..... | 741 |
| Davis | 1,425 | 1,461 | 2,886 | ... | .... | ..... | 4 | 4 | 8 | 2,894 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 2,904 |
| Desert | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | .... | .... | .... | ... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... |
| Greasewood | ..... | ..... | ..... | ... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... |
| Green River | 94 | 39 | 133 | ... | .... | ..... | .... | 8 | 8 | 141 | .... | .... | ..... | 141 |
| Iron | 513 | 497 | 1,010 | ... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | 1,010 | .... | .... | ..... | 1,010 |
| Juab | 330 | 342 | 672 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | 672 | .... | .... | ..... | 672 |
| Millard | 386 | 329 | 715 | ... | ... | .... | ... | .... | ..... | 715 | .... | .... | ..... | 715 |
| Salt Lake | 5,467 | 5,733 | 11,200 | 12 | 14 | 26 | 27 | 23 | 50 | 11,276 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 11,295 |
| Sampeto | 1,965 | 1,841 | 3,806 | ... | ... | ..... | 5 | 4 | 9 | 3,815 | .... | .... | ..... | 3,815 |
| Shambip | 91 | 71 | 162 | .... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | 162 | .... | .... | ..... | 162 |
| Summit | 102 | 96 | 198 | ... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ..... | 198 | .... | .... | ..... | 198 |
| Tooele | 518 | 482 | 1,000 | .... | ... | ..... | 5 | 3 | 8 | 1,008 | .... | .... | ..... | 1,008 |
| Utah | 4,208 | 4,035 | 8,243 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | .... | 1 | 8,248 | .... | ... | ..... | 8,248 |
| Walade | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | .... | ... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... |
| Washington | 360 | 331 | 691 | ... | .... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | 691 | .. | .... | ..... | 691 |
| Weber | 1,807 | 1,867 | 3,674 | ... | ... | ..... | .... | 1 | 1 | 3,675 | ... | .... | ..... | 3,675 |
| County east Wasatch mountains | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | .. . | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... | .... | .... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 20,178 | 19,947 | 40,125 | 13 | 17 | 30 | 46 | 43 | 89 | 40,244 | 18 | 11 | 29 | 40,273 |

TABLE No. 41.—*Population of the United States by Counties, &c.*—Continued.

TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.

| COUNTIES. | WHITES. | | | FREE COLORED. | | | INDIANS. | | | Agg'te population. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male. | Female. | Total. | Male. | Fem. | Total. | Male. | Female. | Total. | |
| Chihalis | 201 | 82 | 283 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 285 |
| Clallam | 132 | 17 | 149 | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 149 |
| Clark | 1,625 | 742 | 2,367 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 4 | 12 | 16 | 2,384 |
| Cowlitz | 256 | 149 | 405 | .... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 406 |
| Island | 212 | 80 | 292 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | ..... | 2 | 294 |
| Jefferson | 430 | 93 | 523 | 7 | 1 | 8 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 531 |
| King | 221 | 80 | 301 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 302 |
| Kitsap | 474 | 66 | 540 | 4 | ..... | 4 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 544 |
| Klikatat | 155 | 75 | 230 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 230 |
| Lewis | 219 | 117 | 336 | 1 | ..... | 1 | 25 | 22 | 47 | 384 |
| Pacific | 265 | 141 | 406 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 13 | 14 | 420 |
| Pierce | 806 | 308 | 1,114 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 1,115 |
| Suwamish | 123 | 39 | 162 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 162 |
| Sukamania | 108 | 63 | 171 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 2 | 2 | 173 |
| Spokane | 643 | 31 | 674 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 162 | 158 | 320 | 996 |
| Thurston | 976 | 519 | 1,495 | 10 | 2 | 12 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1,507 |
| Walla-Walla | 1,028 | 269 | 1,297 | 1 | ..... | 1 | ..... | 20 | 20 | 1,318 |
| Wahkiakum | 33 | 8 | 41 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 1 | 1 | 42 |
| Whatcom | 318 | 34 | 352 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | .... | 352 |
| Total | 8,225 | 2,913 | 11,138 | 26 | 4 | 30 | 195 | 231 | 426 | 11,594 |

## NOTE.

The suggestion of any supposed error in figures or in the orthography of places, will be thankfully received by the Superintendent of Census, who may be addressed through the mail free of postage.

# ERRATA.

Table No. 1—population of States—pages 131, 132, 133—

*Iowa.*—Free colored population: for "1,104" read "1,069." Total population: for "674,948" read "674,913."

*Minnesota.*—White population: for "173,596" read "171,864." Total population: for "173,855" read "172,123."

*Ohio.*—Free colored population: for "36,664" read "36,673." Total population: for "2,339,502" read "2,339,511."

Total white population of the States: for "26,708,157" read "26,706,425."

Total free colored population of the States: for "476,562" read "476,536."

Aggregate population of the States: for "31,149,805" read "31,148,047."

Total white population of the States and Territories: for "26,975,575" read "26,973,843."

Total free colored population of the States and Territories: for "487,996" read "487,970."

Aggregate population of the States and Territories: for "31,445,080" read "31,443,322."

The above corrections will apply to the aggregates in table No. 2, pages 134 and 135.

Table No. 1, page 133: Instead of "(according to table on page 14,)" in the table of total population in 1860, including Indian tribes, read "according to table on page 136."

Table No. 41, (California,) page 247: Included in white population, in the last twenty counties, excepting San Diego, there are 3,007 Indians, 28 half-breeds, and 11,779 Chinese.

BSB Bayerische StaatsBibliothek
MDZ Münchener DigitalisierungsZentrum Digitale Bibliothek

House documents

Bd.: [178.] 1862 = Doc. Nr. 116 = Congress 37, Sess. 2

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